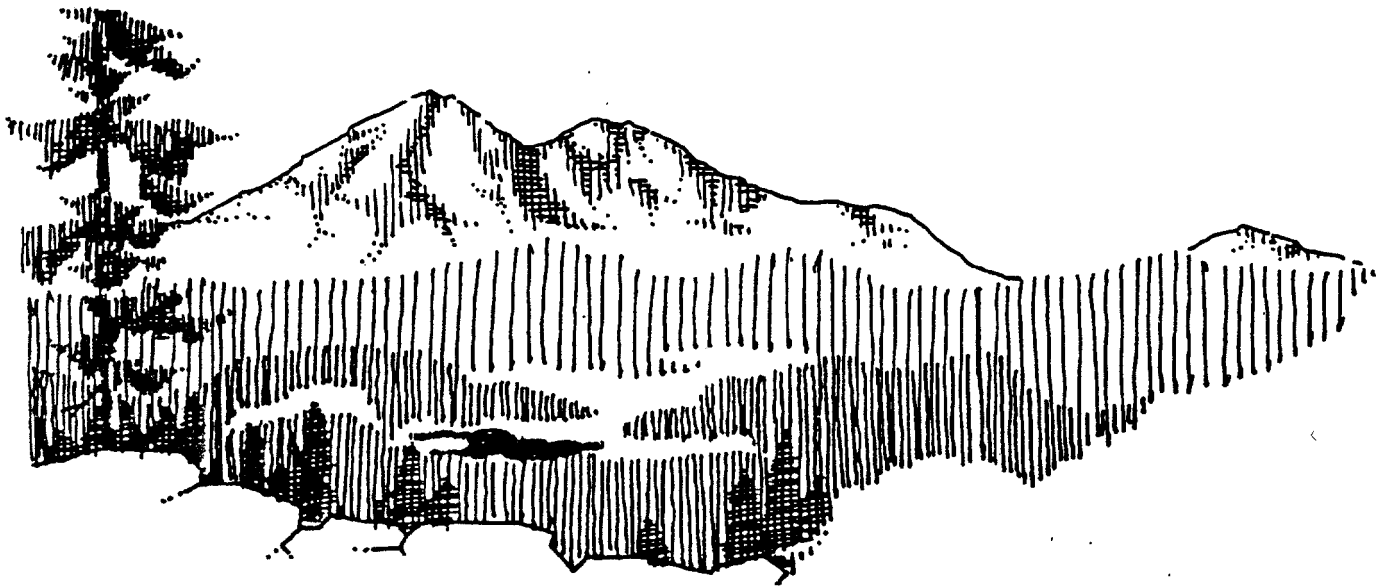


From Abbott Butte To Zimmerman Burn:

A Place-Name History and Gazetteer
of the
Rogue River National Forest



**Rogue River National Forest
Pacific Northwest Region
USDA Forest Service**



**From Abbott Butte
to Zimmerman Burn:**

*A Place-Name History and Gazetteer
of the
Rogue River National Forest*

C.R. Job RR-148
(RRNF HRC item B-66)

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March 2001

This 2001 edition of From Abbott Butte to Zimmerman Burn updates all previous editions and revisions of the gazetteer. Additional place-name entries, as well as changes to existing entries, are scattered throughout the document.

A major improvement over past editions is the inclusion of legal locations for each of the places discussed. This should facilitate the gazetteer's use by readers who may not be personally familiar with the geography of the Rogue River National Forest. (I thank Stuart Allan, owner of Allan Cartography and Raven Maps and a member of the Oregon Geographic Names Board, for suggesting this particular improvement.)

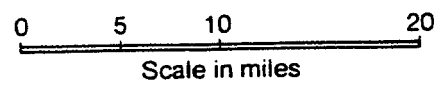
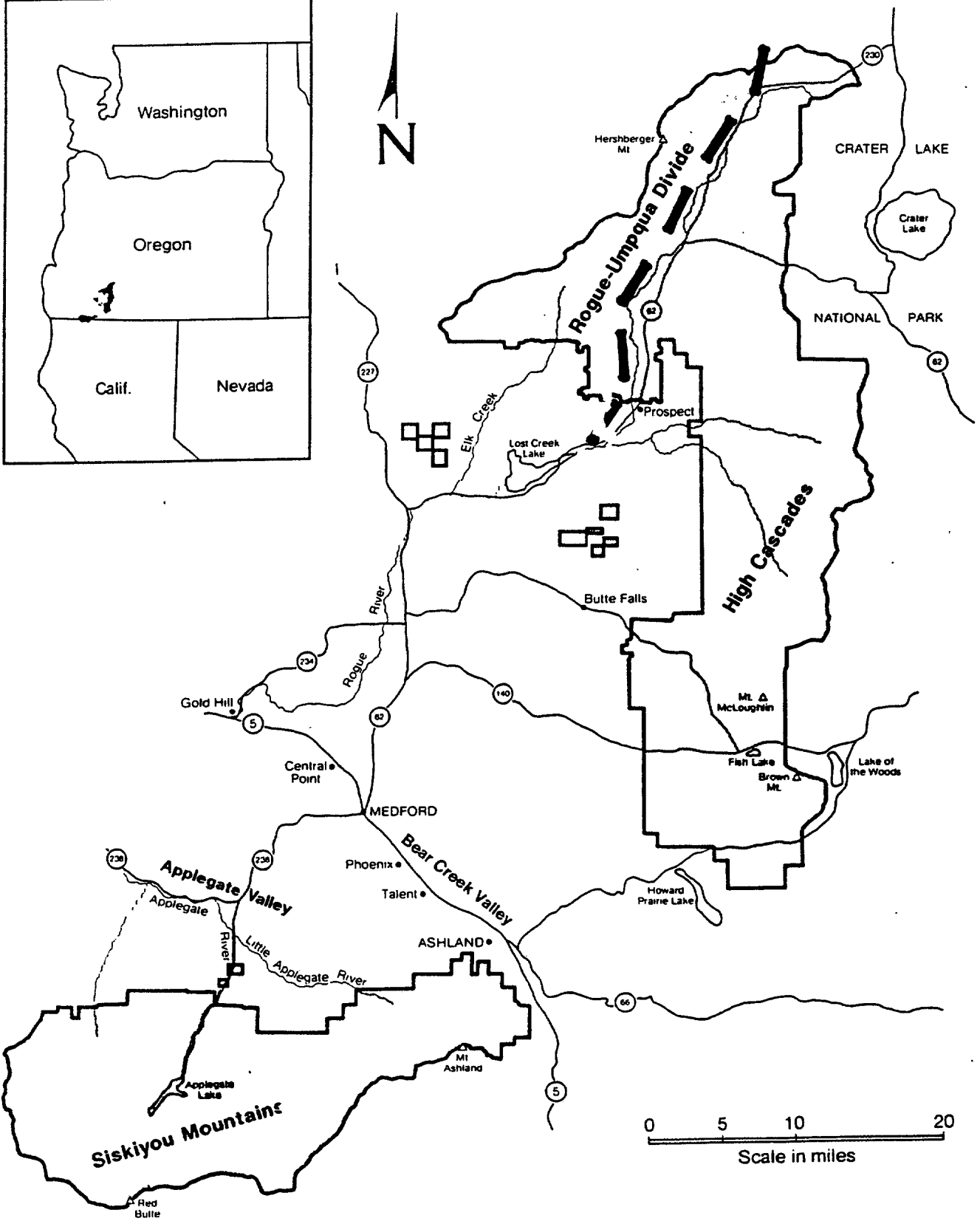
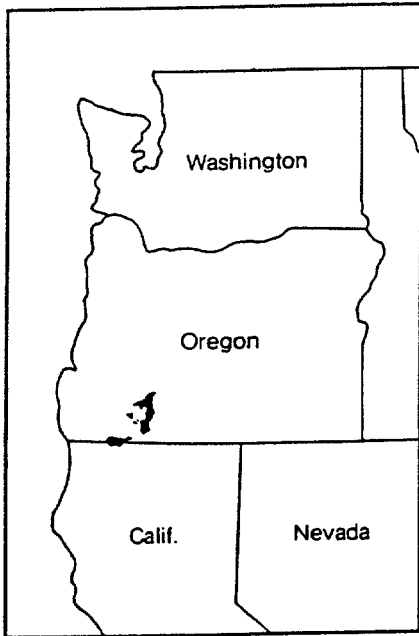
A number of other additions have been made since the 2000 edition. These include entries explaining the place-name origins for various historic camps, for miscellaneous places with informal and unofficial names, and for recent National Forest recreational facilities.

In the time since the first edition of this place-name history/gazetteer of the Rogue River National Forest was compiled in 1980 as part of the Forest's Cultural Resource Overview, ongoing research has resulted in additions and changes. Local residents and other persons interested in southwestern Oregon history have generously passed along to me corrections or revisions of listed place-name histories and suggestions for added entries. I hope that readers will continue to do this, and that From Abbott Butte..., which will always remain a *work in progress*, can be kept "up-to-date."

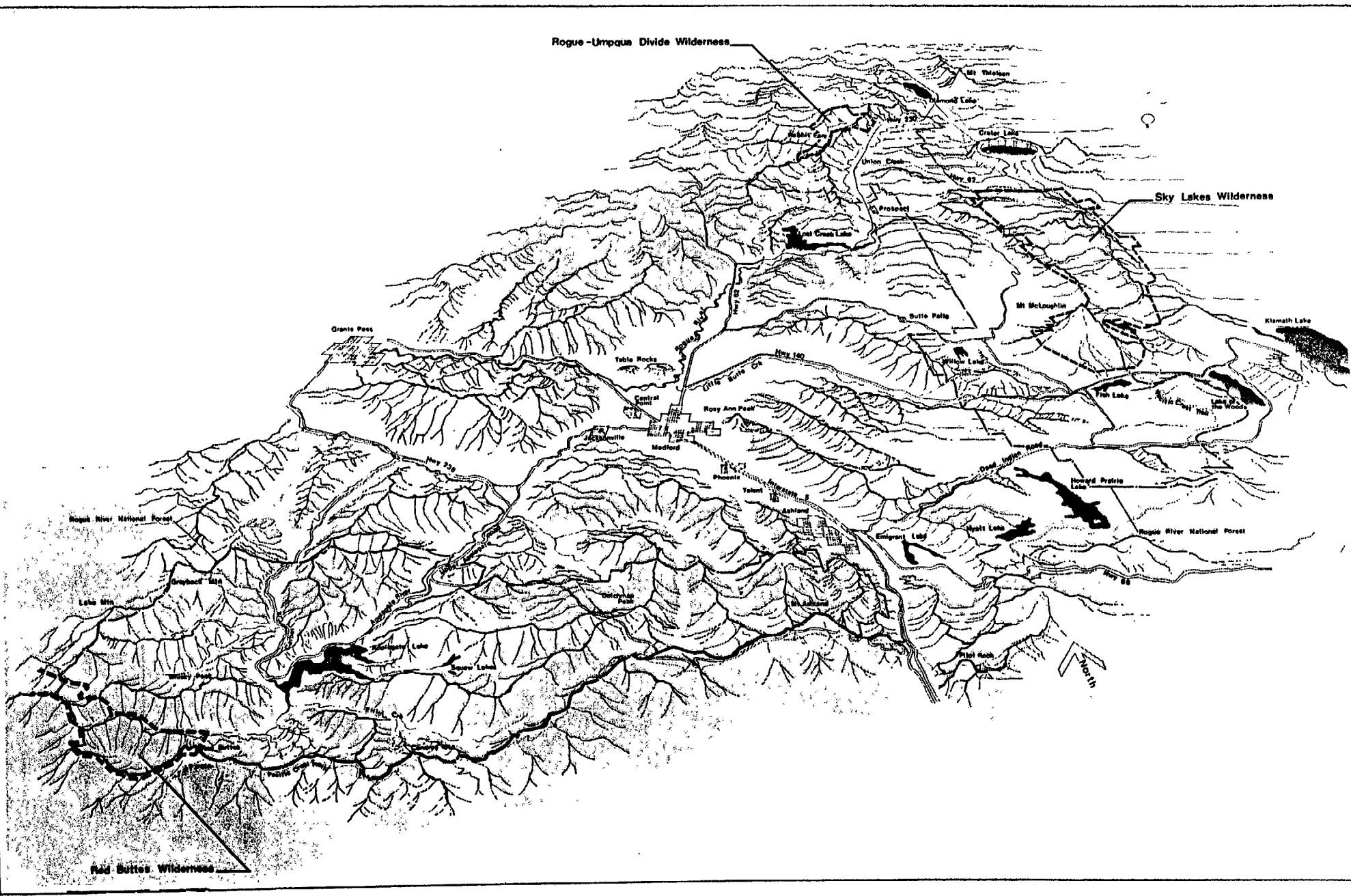
I can be contacted at Rogue River National Forest, P.O. Box 520, Medford, OR 97501. (541 858-2200; FAX 541 858-2220; e-mail: jlalande@fs.fed.us)

J. M. L.
March 2001

LOCATION MAP



Rogue River National Forest



Perspective Overview of the Rogue River National Forest

FROM ABBOTT BUTTE TO ZIMMERMAN BURN:

A GAZETTEER OF THE ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

What's in a name? What is the history behind a geographic name, or *toponym*, such as "Bear Pan Spring" or "Slickear Gulch"? In some place names there may be a bit of humor, whimsy, or legend. In other names there may be a dose of personal ego for the person doing the naming --- and, quite often, there is now simply puzzlement for the present-day resident: "How, and *why*, did this place get its name?". Whatever their origin, geographic names can tell us much about the history of our region.

This gazetteer, or "place-name history" glossary (periodically updated from an initial version in the Forest's 1980 Cultural Resource Overview), lists most of the named natural landmarks located within the Rogue River National Forest (plus a few others located outside of the National Forest, but relatively close to it). This document gives brief discussions of "why and when" each one of these places was named. Some of the names mentioned, although once in common usage, have all but disappeared from use. In contrast, a few other names were bestowed within only the past twenty years or so.

The historical information given for many of these geographic names is based on at least one written or personal source; these are cited in brackets at the end of the entry. The anecdotal information for many others is not based on specific references, but is considered to be commonly accepted within the "public domain" of local and regional history. In some cases, the historical background given here is, at best, only speculative (either on the part of the author or of individuals that he consulted), but this is made clear in the wording for each entry.

(A few entries have information based largely on the author's past, casual conversations with long-time local residents, but which can not be recalled definitely as to name of that person or date of the interview; rather than eliminate this information from the gazetteer due to lack of specific documentation, it has been included and is noted with an asterisk, *, at the end of the entry.)

Legal locations are shown in brackets, and unless otherwise indicated they refer to the Willamette Meridian. The numerical designations in parentheses refer to the Ranger District in (or closest to) which each feature is located; the abbreviations indicate the county:

01: Applegate
02: Ashland
03: Butte Falls
06: Prospect

Do: Douglas (Oregon)
Ja: Jackson
Jo: Josephine
Kl: Klamath
Si: Siskiyou (California)

Who named the peaks and streams? In reviewing the following "names on the landscape," it becomes apparent that almost all current geographic names on the National Forest were bestowed by Euro-Americans. Virtually no Native American-applied names have survived into current *common* usage. Place names such as "Indian Creek" and "Squaw Lakes" were, of course, given by Euro-American settlers --- and some of these names probably date to well after most the native inhabitants had been removed from the area. (However, see Takelma Indian place-names listed under the "Bear Creek" entry.) This pattern reflects the rapid removal of native societies in the upper Rogue River drainage during the 1850s. Most native survivors were gone from the area by 1857, and their wealth of centuries-old geographic names disappeared with them. In addition, although toponyms such as China Gulch, Kanaka Gulch, and French Gulch reflect southwestern Oregon's brief first era of ethnic diversity during the gold-mining period of the 1850s-70s, these place names typically were also applied by members of the dominant Euro-American population of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic heritage.

The Rogue River National Forest is divided into two separate sections: the Siskiyou Mountains and the Cascade Range. A very few place names date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the period of initial exploration by Hudson's Bay Company fur trappers and other Euro-Americans. A significant number of place names in the historic mining districts of the Siskiyou Mountains date from the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the initial "gold rush" period. Similarly, a large portion of the toponyms in the Cascade Range section of the National Forest were evidently given to the various streams and mountains during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. This pattern reflects the historical sequence of settlement in these two geographically distinct areas.

However, by far the greatest percentage of place names for the highest elevation sections of the Rogue River National Forest were bestowed by Forest Service employees between 1906 and 1930. This period witnessed the first detailed mapping of these remote areas, when names were needed for the scores of small creeks and not-so-prominent peaks that had escaped naming during previous decades. Some of the geographic names honored current Forest Service employees or their wives; others were more imaginative. Perhaps in order to facilitate the naming of a larger number of places at one time, Forest Service employees or others apparently christened a number of natural features *simultaneously*, employing certain *toponymic themes* when doing so. For instance, the animal theme displayed by Whaleback and Elephant Head mountains and Falcon Butte, all located in close proximity along the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, may have been inspired in part by the older place name "Rabbit Ears," for a notable feature along the Divide about six miles to the northeast. Another such example would be the "alcoholic" theme employed for springs in the vicinity of Butte Falls: "Whiskey," "Bourbon," and "Rye."

Probably well over eighty percent of *all* toponyms for places within the Rogue River National Forest date between 1870 and 1920; a few of them post-date 1930. A post-1980 trend is the adoption of new names commemorating Native American groups ("Takelma Gorge") and "chiefs" ("Hart-tish Park") or long-time area settlers ("Swayne Viewpoint" or "Watkins Campground"), as well as the "adaptive" re-use of certain native place names ("Alke'takh Trail") that have come to light through ethnographic research.

The current inventory of known geographic names for the Rogue River National Forest certainly represents but a fraction of all the names that have ever been applied to this particular landscape: Not only have virtually all native-bestowed place names disappeared from use, but it is quite likely that the early gold miners gave many peaks, streams, and gulches in the Siskiyou Mountains names that have also long since become forgotten.

In christening particular places on the Forest, the early settlers tended to view the landscape from a fairly personal or provincial perspective. They typically used surnames of local residents (Carberry Creek, Hanley Creek, Robinson Butte) or simple descriptive names that referred to common local animals and plants (Deer Creek, Beaver Creek, Doe Hollow, Willow Creek). In contrast, only a very few place names on the Forest directly reflect major national concerns or sensational news of the time that they were given; examples are Union Peak/Creek (named during the Civil War) and, much later, Titanic Creek (named soon after the 1912 sinking of the great ship).

In recent years, a number of older toponyms in the American West and elsewhere have become the subject of controversy, particularly those nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century place names that refer in some fashion to an ethnic group. As a result, some historic names that were (or have recently come to be considered) disparaging in tone have been officially dropped, and the natural features have been renamed with more broadly acceptable terms. Such actions are certainly possible for some places on the Rogue River National Forest. In February 2001---following the lead of Maine, Montana, and a few other states---the Oregon state legislature passed a resolution calling upon the state and national geographic names boards to expedite the change of all current Oregon place names that employ the term "Squaw"; replacing that term with more acceptable toponyms. At the time of this writing, it is uncertain just how and when this will affect the National Forest, but places such as Squaw Creek certainly appear headed for renaming.

This gazetteer includes a number of toponyms that were never officially adopted or never even shown on maps but that were once in use by nearby residents. It also includes some place-names (for example, traditional hunters' camps and livestock herders' camps) that, although formerly shown on Forest Service maps, no longer appear as mapped locations. Many of these places were once important to local people, and their inclusion in this document is intended to help rescue them from total historic oblivion.

The Rogue River National Forest, and the Siskiyou Mountains portion in particular, contains numerous "cultural" features such as abandoned mines and cabins, the names of which still appear on various recent or current maps. Providing gazetteer entries for all of these places is not practical; however, where such a name has subsequently been applied to a Forest Service facility (e.g., "Lamb Mine Trail"), toponymic information is given.

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Geographic names are, of course, the product both of their own unique time and place as well as the product of the individual name-giver's personal intentions and interests in bestowing a particular name. The wide variety of names given to National Forest timber sales and roads illustrate this principle. Although not usually considered to be place names in the strict sense, the sometimes imaginative names given by ranger district employees to identify Forest Service timber sales during the 1950s-80s would make an interesting toponymic historical research project. Starting with the earliest timber sales on the Rogue River National Forest (ca. 1924-30) and continuing into the 1950s, most of the (then-relatively few) timber sales were simply identified by the nearest major geographic feature (e.g., Fourbit Creek Timber Sale) or by the name of the purchaser (e.g., Coggins Timber Sale). As the number of yearly sales grew during the 1950s-60s, such names became less useful. As a result, a few sales were named for sale planners' spouses and children; many other names represented a "play on words" based on an actual nearby toponym (e.g., Stinger Timber Sale, near Yellowjacket Ridge; Centerfield Timber Sale, near Center Ridge; Salix Timber Sale, in the Willow Creek drainage); other names reflected the popular culture of the day (e.g., E.T. Timber Sale, for the title character in the 1980s Steven Spielberg blockbuster film "ET"; Obie Timber Sale and Kenobe Timber Sale for a major character in the highly popular 1980s George Lucas film "Star Wars").

Up until the 1960s, the Forest Service regularly used names, not numbers, to identify Forest roads. Although the names selected for early roads usually reflected the nearest major geographic feature (e.g., Blue Rock Road, Big Elk Road) or the name of the timber sale that caused the road to be constructed (e.g., see entry for "No Man Loop"), a few of the later names were more creative. One Butte Falls Ranger District timber planner, apparently enamored of the early 1960s Italian film star, named three of four newly constructed, connected roads in the Fire Spring area "Gina," "Lola," and "Brigetta"; the fourth he dubbed "Clyde." All Forest roads have long since been given numbers, and many of the original road names are now recalled by only a few retired Forest Service employees.

The practice of naming *natural* features after Forest Service employees ended, for the most part, by the 1930s -- due in part to stricter regulations and the often-lengthy procedure governing the official approval of new place names. There remains a surprisingly large number of secondary streams and peaks within the National Forest boundary that still have no official or even informal name.

Whatever the future may bring in the way of new geographic names to the Rogue River National Forest, it is doubtful that we shall again see the likes of "Middle-of-Hell Creek" or "Dead Dog Gulch."

Abbott Butte, Creek, Prairie: Named for Hiram G. Abbott, sub-agent for the Klamath Indians in the 1850s and a settler on the upper Rogue River. He prospected and hunted along the Rogue-Umpqua Divide during the 1860s. According to the June 10, 1863 Oregon Sentinel (a newspaper published in Jacksonville), Abbott had a ranch along the upper Rogue River, near Flounce Rock and the mouth of Big Butte Creek. The August 13, 1866 issue of the Sentinel mentions Mr. Abbott's return to the Valley from a hunting expedition in the "upper Rogue River country"; he arrived well stocked with dried elk meat after "the best shooting of the season." Doubtless he did some of his hunting in the vicinity of Abbott Butte. Some early maps show it as "Abbot Butte" or as "Abbot's Butte." [Sec.23/T30S/R2E] (06-Do, Ja) [McArthur; OS]

Abney Butte: According to long-time Applegate District Ranger Lee Port this peak was named in about 1910, after USFS Ranger Bill Fruit lost his abney (a slope-percentage measuring instrument) on the north side of the mountain. The August 7, 1869 Oregon Sentinel mentions a John Adney as living in Jacksonville, but Port's name-origin is probably reliable. (However, it is important to note the fact that later misspellings are common in toponyms, as well as the fact that surname spellings were quite variable well into the nineteenth century; an individual might spell his name several different ways over the course of a lifetime, and not consider any of these spellings to be incorrect.) [Sec.30/48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port; OS]

Alder Spring: Located at the head of Ginkgo Creek, close to "Injun Camp," this spring was named for the growth of high-elevation Sitka alder. This name, as with relatively nearby Hemlock Spring, was probably bestowed by a Forest Service employee in the 1910s-20s. [SW1/4 of Sec.35/T31S/R4E]

Alex Creek, Hole, Camp: Probably named for Alex Ward, miner of the 1850s, or possibly Alex Conover, a miner and swineherd of the same period. [Sec.2, 11,12/T47N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [JC Census 1860]

Alkali Creek, Meadow: A ca. 1900 shepherd's camp, Alkali Camp, is located at the meadow. A number of sheep men of this era came each year from central Oregon, where alkali lakes and "flats" are common. This is a puzzling name however; no alkali (or high salt content) areas are known for this area. [T29S/R4E] (06-Do)

Alke'takh Trail: Recently planned ridge-top recreation trail from the Pacific Crest Trail north to Wagner Butte. The term "*Alke'takh*" is the Taklema name for Wagner Butte and vicinity, where much beargrass was gathered each summer for basketry. [T40S/R1W and R1E] (02-Ja) [Harrington]

Alsarena Mine: Originally called the Applegate Mine and Elk Creek Mine, it was also known as the "Buzzard Mine" soon after 1900. The mine was purchased by new owners around World War II who renamed the operation, combining the syllables of their first names (Alfred, Sarah, and Rena McDonald) into the word "Alsarena." The decade-long controversy over timber cutting on the mineral claims, documented in lengthy Congressional hearings, contributed to passage of the Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955. [Sec.29/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [RRNF-HRC]

Alta Lake: One of the lakes in the Seven Lakes Basin, Sky Lakes Wilderness, said to be named by an early Forest Service ranger after a young lady whom he admired, Miss Alta Allen of the Butte Falls area. [Sec.33/T33S/R5E] (03-K1) [J. Henshaw]

Anderson Camp, Mountain: A turn-of-the-century sheepherders' camp (also known as "Minter's Camp") was located here. The name evidently commemorates an early sheep man, Frank Anderson. "Andersons Springs," (located in Crater Lake National Park) was named in 1888 by O. C. Applegate, also to commemorate Frank N. Anderson. An O. F. (Frank?) Anderson homesteaded near Woodruff Meadows, and the name may have resulted from his use of the area. [Sec.9/T30S/R3E] (06-Do) [McArthur; Wynd; RRNF-Ho]

Annie Creek: An unofficial name applied in the early 1970s to a tributary of Ashland Creek by two Forest Service geologists; both of whose middle names were "Annie." The stream heads on the west side of Winburn Ridge, in the southwest quarter of Section 4. (Ironically, this recent name may be a historically appropriate one because the first female employee on the Crater National Forest was Annie D. O'Brien.) See "Mink Creek." [Sec.32/T39S/R1E and Sec.4 and 5/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [Brown-I; personal knowledge]

Applegate River: Named in the late 1840s for Lindsay and Jesse Applegate, who are said to have stopped at the mouth of the river when laying out the Southern Emigrant Road ("Applegate Trail") in 1846 (or for Lindsay Applegate during a 1848 trip through the area). The Takelma Indians called it "*S'bink*" (Beaver) River, and the Shastas termed it "*Iskatawayeki*." The Athapascans called it "*Ta'khoo-pe*" (meaning uncertain, but it may translate as "pretty place"), which is the origin of the word *Dakubetede*. (01-Ja, Jo, Si) [Walling; Sapir; Harrington]

Armstrong Gulch: Thought to be named for Reuben Armstrong, Canadian-born miner and pioneer lumberman of the Applegate Valley, 1860s-1880s. The Oregon Sentinel for this period mentions a number of men with this surname. [Sec.2/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860-80; OS]

Arnold Mountain: Formerly named "Lake Peak," this feature was officially renamed by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names in 1998 in honor of late 19th/early 20th-century miner and settler Ezra Arnold. The Arnold Mine, first worked by Ezra Arnold in 1915 and subsequently owned and mined by his descendants into the 1990s, is situated near the southern base of this peak. The renaming also eliminated potential confusion with "Lake Mountain," less than ten miles away to the northwest (on the Siskiyou National Forest). [Sec.9/T41S/R5W] (01-Jo) [Medford Mail Tribune 12/21/98]

Arrasmith Gulch: Early 20th-century name (not shown on current or recent maps, and largely out of use among local residents) for a south-draining tributary of Squaw Creek, located about one-half mile downstream from Dividend Bar (at the present concrete bridge). A Mr. Arrasmith (or Arrowsmith) and his Indian wife (who is recalled as having a tattooed chin) lived in a small cabin at the mouth of the gulch. (The August 10, 1872 Oregon Sentinel mentions a Sylvester Arrasmith as serving as a juror for the Jackson County circuit court session that year.) The name was shortened to "Smith Gulch" by some people. [NW1/4 of Sec.4/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [G. Harr, OS]

Ash Creek: The date and origin of this Butte Falls-area name are unknown to the author; however, the Ash family first settled in Jackson County in the 1850s and some of them later moved to the Elk Creek area. Perhaps other members settled in the Big Butte Creek drainage before 1900. [Sec.20, 29, and 32/T35S/R3E] (03-Ja) [J.Hollenbeak]

Ashland Creek, Mount Ashland: This historically important stream originates south of the town of Ashland (formerly called "Ashland Mills"), which was named for the Ohio home county of Abel Helman, one of the first settlers, and/or for the home of Henry Clay, the prominent Whig politician. Ashland Creek was first called "Rock Creek" by Euro-Americans, and then "Mill Creek" because of the early sawmill and flouring mill. (The incorrect term "Lithia Creek," often used by tourists and some newcomers, derives from Lithia Park--through which Ashland Creek indeed flows, but "Lithia Water" is actually piped several miles to the town from the eastern side of the Bear Creek Valley.) Mount Ashland (formally "Ashland Butte") was once also known as "Siskiyou Peak." In about 1910 the present name was officially recognized, and the name "Siskiyou Peak" was applied to a nearby mountain to the west. (During the early 1960s, with initial development of the Mt. Ashland Ski Area, the various ski runs and lifts were given Shakespearean names because of Ashland's popular Oregon Shakespeare Festival.) [T39S/R1E; T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [Walling; RRNF maps]

Avalanche Gulch: The date and origin of this name is uncertain, probably a Forest Service name given because the steep draw is prone to landslides and rockslides, although the name could be due to a snow avalanche. [Sec.34/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Azalea Lake: A lake at the head of the Butte Fork of the Applegate, named in about 1908 by Forest Service rangers for the profusion of wild azalea bushes growing along the lake's shore. [Sec.9/T18N/R8E/HM] (01-Si) [Port]

Bailey Gulch: This tributary of Palmer Creek drains the north slope of Burnt Peak. Possibly it was named for John R. Bailey, a Missouri-born miner of the 1870s-1880s, or it may commemorate brothers John and William Bailey, miners of the same period. The name could just as likely date to earlier decades: the Oregon Sentinel for 1856 mentions Joseph, Caleb, and Washington Bailey (or Baily) as all being in the Jacksonville area during that year. Alternatively, it is conceivable that the term "Bailey" could be a cartographer's error for "Baldy." McArthur points out that Mt. Bailey, on the west side of Diamond Lake, was apparently originally called Mount Baldy, for its barren summit, and the name was later corrupted into Bailey. Perhaps the barren summit of today's Burnt Peak was previously dubbed one of the region's many "Baldy's," with the drainage named Baldy Gulch. [Sec.2 and 3/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1870-80; OS; McArthur]

Bald Mountain: See "Baldy Peak." [Sec.11 and 14/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Baldy Peak: One of many peaks in southwestern Oregon given this name or a variant thereof (e.g., Bald Mountain, Baldy Mountain, Old Baldy). The south and west slopes of this peak are covered by grassy meadows and scattered oaks, giving it a barren or "bald" appearance in contrast to the heavily forested north and east slopes. The name probably dates to the early mining period and was a popular place-name used in the Appalachian Mountains of the eastern United States. [Sec.15/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Bareface Butte: The scar of an old burn (still quite visible today) on this butte's southwest slope, which overlooks the upper Middle Fork-Rogue Canyon, apparently led an early-day Forest Service ranger to bestow the name. The butte, although not a major promontory, is quite visible from Devil's Peak (which had a fire lookout on its summit, ca. 1912-1960); hence, such a landmark required a name. [Sec.14 and 15/T35S/R5E] (06-KI)

Barr Creek: This stream is shown on a 1910 map as "Bar Creek." It was, according to long-time area resident Frances Pearson, named for a set of wooden bars set up across the nearby trail as a makeshift cattle gate. [Sec.1 and 12/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; J. Hollenbeak]

Beal Lake: This small lake, located in the Blue Lake Canyon of Sky Lakes Wilderness, was almost certainly named for William ("Bill") Beal, a late 19th-century resident of the Big Butte creek area who hunted in this vicinity. In 1897, Bill Beal and Jasper Tungate were credited with killing the "big grizzly of Cat Hill, so long the terror of stockmen" somewhere in the vicinity of this lake. (It is possible but probably less likely that it was named for the Beall brothers, Thomas T. and Robert V., of the Central Point area. Settlers of the early 1850s, they owned the largest farm property in the Rogue River Valley during the 1870s-80s and also had an extensive "summer ranch" at Rancheria Prairie near Butte Falls; the Bealls' cattle may well have ranged up into Blue Lake Canyon each season.) [Sec.18/T35S/R5E] (03-Ja) [Walling; JC Census 1880; Tucker; Hegne; AT]

Bean Gulch: Reputed to have been named in the early 1900s by the Arnold brothers because "they could make enough by mining there to buy beans." However, it possibly was named for Charles H. Bean, a local miner of the 1870s-1880s. [Sec.9/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [E. Kubli; JC Census 1870-80]

Bear Pan Spring: The name probably refers either to a bear wallow or a bear trap, late 19th century. [SE1/4 Sec.19/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Bear Creek: Although it is not located within the National Forest, the wide Bear Creek Valley (which contains Ashland, Medford, Jacksonville, and other communities, and which divides the Forest into two separate sections) is visible from many high points inside the Forest boundary. It has long been customary among many people to simply refer to Bear Creek Valley and the adjoining valley areas outside of the Bear Creek watershed as the "Rogue River Valley," or "Rogue Valley." The name Bear Creek dates from the 1850s, commemorating a settler's encounter with a grizzly bear. Originally called "Stuart's [or Stewart's] River" by early settlers (commemorating an U.S. Army officer killed during 1851 hostilities with the local Indians), the Upland Takelma referred to Bear Creek as "*Si'kuptpat*" (meaning "dirty water"), and the Shasta called it "*Ussoho*." According to Harrington's Upland Takelma informant, Molly Orton, her

people had specific names for many of the major natural features in or surrounding the Bear Creek Valley (see Harrington [1981: frames 0470-0860] for original maps and field notes of his 1933 trip with Mrs. Orton to the Bear Creek Valley). .

Among the identifiable Upland Takelma place-names that are not given elsewhere in this gazetteer are (starting at the south end of the valley and moving counterclockwise) the following:

Pilot Rock.....
"Tan-ts'atseniphtha" ("standing rock")

Green Springs Mountain.....
"Pa'kaythkam"

Table Mtn. (west of Howard
 Prairie).....
"Ts'iyam"

Grizzly Peak (northeast of
 Ashland).....
"Lath'kawkh"

Baldy Peak (northeast of Phoenix).....
*"Ts'iyaw"**

*This place-name may actually refer to an undetermined location near Table Mtn/upper Dead Indian Creek.

unnamed ridge and small valley
 between Baldy Pk. and Roxy
 Ann Peak.....
"Hatpalik"

Roxy Ann Peak.....
"Alwiya"

unnamed butte one mile northwest
 of Roxy Ann.....
*"Tit's'an"****

**This name may refer to Coker Butte, but Harrington's notes indicate otherwise.

Little Roxy Ann (butte north of Roxy Ann).....	<i>"Alkilipswan"</i>
Antelope Valley.....	<i>"Lat'halik"</i>
Agate Desert (or lower Rogue Valley area).....	<i>"Sa'thkawkh"</i>
Table Rock.....	<i>"Titanak"</i>
unnamed oxbow lake on Rogue River, near Kelly Slough.....	<i>"Tekalaw"</i>
Kelly Slough area.....	<i>"Hayawak"</i> (place of choke-cherries)
Blackwell Hill (possibly Gold Hill).....	<i>"Titsenkwaterakh"</i>
Rogue River rapids (near town of Gold Hill).....	<i>"Tilomikh"</i>
Rock Point (west of town of Gold Hill).....	<i>"Titankh"</i>
Timber Mountain (west of Jacksonville).....	<i>"Usiyuwot"</i> : (means "deerhide bucket")
Jacksonville area.....	<i>"Tit'alawikh"</i>

Jackson Hot Springs.....

"*T'akaw*" (poison lake," the Takelma may have bathed in but apparently did not drink the water)

Wagner Butte (an extensive area, possibly including Mt. Ashland and nearby peaks).....

"*Alke'takh*"

Beartree Creek: Probably a late 19th or early 20th-century name. Like cats, bears often will pick a favorite tree upon which to sharpen their claws. These scarred-bark trees were sometimes known as a "bear trees." Alternatively, it could refer to a hollow-base tree used by bear for a den. [Sec.24 and 25/T29S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Beaver Creek: One of several "Beaver Creeks" on the Rogue River National Forest; this one, in the Applegate River drainage, probably dates to well after days of the Hudson's Bay Company or other early beaver trappers. [[T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Beckie's Cafe: Long a favorite stopping point for travelers along the Crater Lake Highway; the name of this restaurant at Union Creek Resort came from the nickname of the first owners (1922), Mr. and Mrs. Ed Beckleheimer (sometimes spelled "Becklhymer"). [Sec.3/T31S/R3E] (06-Ja) [RRNF-HRC]

Beeson Peak: This name has faded from use; it is shown on ca. 1900 maps for a point on the ridge south of Wagner Butte. Welborn Beeson arrived to settle in the Wagner Creek Valley (Talent area) with his English-born parents in the early 1850s. Welborn Beeson and his sons ranged their sheep in the high meadows of this section of the Siskiyou; the name almost certainly commemorates him. (On the eastern side of the Bear Creek Valley, the 3-4-mile-long high ridge that connects Grizzly Peak to the Baldy/Payne Cliffs area was once called "Beeson Ridge"; rightfully, this name should be returned to use for this prominent and presently unnamed feature.) Welborn's father, John, fled southern Oregon during the Indian War of 1855-56 because of his outspoken defense of the Indians' rights (Walling's 1884 "Biographical Brevities" tersely mentions him as a "man of some literary ability and somewhat radical in his views"). [Sec.12/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [Walling; RRNF maps]

Benson Gulch: This tributary of Star Gulch was probably named during the early mining period. The 1860 Jackson County census records show three "miners" with this surname: John, Rice, and Oliver Benson. [Sec.31/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860; OS]

Bert Creek: This name dates after the reconstruction of the old Diamond Lake Road by the Forest Service in about 1910; most likely for Bert Nason, fire guard at Hamaker Meadows in 1912-13. This small, high elevation stream was formally mapped as "Lake Creek"; see Hurryon Creek for explanation. [Sec.4 and 5/T30S/R4E] (06-Ja) [Brown-I]

Bessie Rock, Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly named by a 19th-century stockman or trapper; shown on ca. 1900 maps, the name probably predates the arrival of the Forest Service. It may have been named in a similar manner as Mt. Stella and other places bearing women's names. Bessie Rock is a prominent volcanic plug that once had a fire lookout on its summit, reached by a rickety series of stairs. [T32S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Bieberstedt Butte, Creek, Meadow: Members of the Bieberstedt family were early settlers in the Little Butte Creek and Big Butte Creek drainages. Carl and/or Alvin Bieberstedt homesteaded on the creek around 1900, hence the name. (See "Esmond Mountain" entry for possible Upland Takelma name of that peak.) [T36S/R3E] (03-Ja) [Hegne]

Big Ben Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders after Ben Howe, a member of the trail crew. The trail extended south from Prospect, over the Cascades to Upper Klamath Lake near Rocky Point. [Sec.2 and 12/T34S/R4E; Sec.7 and 17/T34S/R5E] (03-Ja, K1) [Beeman]

Big Bunchgrass Butte: Evidently named by 19th-century sheep men for the good grazing on its west slope. Good feed is not plentiful in this high-elevation volcanic area. [Sec.14/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Big Butte Creek: Named in the 1850s because this major tributary of the upper Rogue River drains the area on the northwest slope of "Snowy Butte" (i.e., Mt. McLoughlin). [T35S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Big Draw Creek: Evidently named by early travelers on the Dead Indian Road for the major tributary drainage that joins Beaver Dam Creek just south of the road. For much of its length, the creek flows through a "big draw." [T38S/R4E] (02-Ja)

Big Elk Meadow: A late 19th-century place-name, named in contrast to Little Elk Meadow. Like many other meadows in the southern Cascades, it was originally referred to as a "prairie" by early settlers (e.g., Lost Prairie, Johnson Prairie, Long Prairie, etc.), a common term among residents of the Border States. After nearly being hunted to extinction locally, elk have once again become plentiful in this vicinity. [Sec.9/T37S/R4E] (02-Ja)

Big Rock: This 6,700' prominence along the Siskiyou Crest is topped by a large rock outcrop, hence the name. Late 19th- or early 20th-century cattlemen likely applied the name to this relatively minor landmark along the extensive ridge system of the Crest. [Sec.31/T48N/R9W/MDM] (01-Si)

Bigelow Creek, Cabins: (Sometimes spelled "Biglow") Oz and Bert Bigelow were Applegate Valley stockmen who ranged their cattle in the Grayback Mountain area around the turn of the century. The Bigelow family first settled in the Williams Creek area in the 1860s and came to own an extensive livestock ranch. [T40S/R5W] (01-Jo) [McArthur; Walling; Black and Black]

Bikini Pond: Unofficial name given by Forest Service employees in the 1970s to a small reservoir on Kerby Creek; the place was a favored spot for local young people during the 1960s-70s. The name commemorated a dedicated Forest Service recreation employee named Sheila, who braved the frigid waters to remove bottles, cans, and other litter from the bottom of the pond. [NW1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec.33/T35SR4E] (06-Ja)

Bill Creek: Probably named for either Bill White or Bill Jones, early Forest Service employees in this area. The name was probably given during construction of the old Diamond Lake Road in 1910. (See Bert Creek; the streams in this vicinity probably received their names because they were landmarks along the route of the Diamond Lake Road.) [Sec.2 and 3/T30S/R4E] (06-Ja) [Brown-I]

Billy Mountain, Gulch: Named for Billy Dorn, Prussian-born immigrant and one of the first miners in the upper Applegate drainage. William Dorn later built a hewn log cabin on the Applegate River, several miles upstream from this area. On a 1910 map, the gulch is shown as "Calmet Creek," origin unknown. (The name Billy Dorn Campground has been proposed by the Forest Service for a possible recreation site near Kanaka Gulch.) [Sec.12/T40S/R4W; Sec.7/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Port; Black and Black]

Bitter Lick Creek: Evidently named in the late 19th century by Elk Creek ranchers for the presence of a mineral lick along this stream, a fairly common type of feature in the Western Cascades. (Note that this toponym is spelled as two words.) [T31S and T32S/R1E] (06-Ja)

Black Mountain: This 6,300'-high prominence along the Siskiyou Crest rises immediately west of 6,400'-high White Mountain. These two peaks probably were named at the same time and in purposeful contrast to each other, based on the distinctive appearance of their exposed bedrock. [Sec.11/T47N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Bloomfield Pass: An early 20th-century place-name, applied to a pass in the ridge between Joe Creek and Cook-and-Green Creek. The name came from the "New Bloomfield Mine," a circa 1916 copper/gold mine of Andrew Jeldness. The name "Bloomfield" was probably inspired by the famous California placer gold mine, the North Bloomfield. [Sec.33/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [A. Jeldness]

Blue Cow Spring: The origin and date of this name are unknown; probably by cattlemen from the Big Butte community. A "blue doe" is a common name for an infertile deer; perhaps the term was applied to cattle as well. [Sec.13/T35S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Blue Ledge Mine: Named for the characteristic bluish "sheen" of the weathered chalcopyrite (copper ore) found in the Joe Creek drainage. The Blue Ledge Mine was extensively developed by a New York corporation, ca. 1905-15. [Sec.3/T47N/R11W; Sec.34/T48N/R11W] (01-Si)

Blue Rock, Blue Lake: The origin and date of the name "Blue Rock" are unknown. It may have been derived from the grayish cast in the basalt rock, which conceivably might appear blue-gray under certain light conditions. The name more probably was derived from nearby Blue Lake, a deep-azure mountain lake. [Sec.12/T35S/R4E] (03-K1)

Boaz Mountain, Gulch: Named for Kinder Boaz, early miner and ferry operator across the Applegate and Little Applegate Rivers. One of numerous German immigrants, he settled on a homestead claim near the base of this peak in the 1870s. [Sec.34/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Black and Black; McArthur]

Bob's Bog: See Bill Creek; probably same origin but the identity of the actual namesake is unknown. [Sec.23/T29S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Boston Bluff: Named in about 1910 by Assistant Forest Supervisor Harold D. Foster, who was of New England family heritage (see Foster Creek entry). The east face of this bluff is a nearly vertical drop from the summit several hundred feet into the Middle Fork-Rogue Canyon. See "Bunker Hill." [Sec.27/T33S/R5E] (03-KI) [J. Henshaw]

Boundary Butte: Named because of the peak's position astride the National Forest's boundary in the South Fork-Rogue River drainage; post-dates 1907 and undoubtedly given by early Forest Service personnel. [Sec.18/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Boundary Springs: These springs form the origin of the upper (or "North Fork" of) Rogue River; named subsequent to 1905 because of their location at the boundary between Crater Lake National Park and Rogue River National Forest. In 1981 the area around the springs was transferred to National Park Service administration, but the term "Boundary" continues in use. [Sec.9/T29S/R5E] (06-KI)

Bourdon Springs, Bourbon Springs: Originally called "Bourbon Springs" but misspelled on early 20th-century maps, and the incorrect name has persisted on later editions. The small spring may have been named after an empty whiskey bottle found there by local ranchers or hunters; however, it is more likely that the term was part of an "alcoholic" theme given to several of the favorite drinking-water sources found in the lava fields west of Mt. McLoughlin (e.g., Whiskey Springs, Bourbon Springs, Rye Springs). (*Note:* Michael Bourdon was a Hudson's Bay Company fur trapper during the early 19th century. Although he definitely trapped many streams in the Pacific Northwest [he was killed by Indians in the Snake River Country during the 1820s], there is no evidence that he ever ventured into southwestern Oregon. He died before the Ogden or McLeod H.B.C. brigades entered this area.) An official re-naming of this spring as "Bourbon Spring" would seem in order. [Sec.17/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja) [E. Abbott; J. Henshaw]

Bowen Creek: John B. Bowen was a rancher in the Cascade foothills (his ranch was near the base of Roxy Ann Peak, near present-day Medford) during the 1860s and 1870s; he may have grazed stock in this vicinity, hence the name. A sizeable forest fire burned parts of this drainage in about 1930. Roxy Ann (Hutchinson) Bowen, his wife, is the most probable namesake-origin for Roxy Ann Peak. [Sec.30/T35S/R3E] (03-Ja) [Black and Black]

Brandenburg Camp: One of the turn-of-the-century camping spots at Huckleberry City, on Huckleberry Mountain. The Brandenburg family, said to have been relatively wealthy ranchers from the Klamath Basin, camped in this spot each year during the berry-picking season. [Sec.15/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; J. Hollenbeak]

Brandy Gulch: Unofficial name for a small, east-draining tributary of the Applegate River, located just north of Water Gulch. Mr. Perry Lovell, an elderly miner who built several cabins on the flat immediately south of the gulch around 1950, probably coined this name to contrast with Water Gulch. [Sec.19/T40S/R3E] (01-Ja)

Brickpile Ranch: This parcel of private land on the Little Applegate River is surrounded by National Forest. It supposedly received its name because a group of Chinese miners built a brick-lined cinnabar retort (an "oven" to convert cinnabar, an ore, into liquid mercury); later the abandoned retort's bricks were scavenged by a nearby settler to build his chimney. [Sec.32/T39S/R1W] (01,02-Ja) [Port]

Broadenaxe Gulch: A broadenaxe (sometimes "broaden axe" or "broad-axe") was used to hew logs into square timbers for houses, barns and other structures. The actual origin and date of this place-name are unknown, although it definitely predates 1905. [Sec.16 and 21/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Brown Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it could be in honor of the early settler after whom the community of Brownsboro, located on the lower course of Little Butte Creek, was named, Henry R. Brown. Brown Mountain, which forms much of the headwaters drainage of Little Butte Creek, was formally mapped as Black Mountain, and was known by that name well into the 20th century. [T37S/R4E and R5E] (02-Ja, KI) [RRNF-maps] [McArthur]

Brown's Cabin, Creek: Said to date from around 1900 when a Mr. Brown attempted to raise muskrats commercially at this site. The animals kept escaping from the fenced enclosure and Mr. Brown soon abandoned his scheme. However, Forest Service records indicate that the "fur farm" enterprise dates to the 1920s, long after the name "Brown's Cabin" had come into use. The cabin served as an early-day ranger station. [Sec.23/T30S/R3E] (06-Ja) [G. Walker; J. Hollenbeak; RRNF-HRC;]

Browntown: Supposedly named after another Mr. Brown, an early (ca. 1855) miner in the area; it should not be confused with the better known "Browntown" of the upper Illinois River drainage. [Sec.35/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo) [Port]

Brush Mountain: Named in the late 19th century, almost certainly for the abundant manzanita and snowbrush growing on the slopes of this ridge in old burned areas. (With fire suppression of the past decades, the mountain is now largely covered with stands of 40-80-year old fir.) [Sec.23/T38S/R4E] (02-Ja)

Buck Basin, Buck Basin Fork: A tributary basin of Fourbit Creek, on the west slope of Cat Hill, this place name--like many others on the National Forest--commemorates good deer hunting; it apparently dates to the early 20th century. [Sec.15, 16, 22-24/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Buck Mountain: A peak on the ridge between the Middle Fork and Butte Fork of the Applegate River; named for Cecil J. Buck, first supervisor of Crater National Forest and later District (now Regional) Forester for the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service. (See also "Mount Emily" and "Fruit Mountain," nearby peaks whose names originated at the same time and in the same manner.) C. J. Buck's once-promising government career came to a sudden end during the New Deal of the 1930s, when--as District (i.e., Regional) Forester he personally angered President Franklin D. Roosevelt during FDR's brief visit to the Olympic National Forest; Buck argued forcefully and stubbornly against the proposed creation of an Olympic National Park out of National Forest land, something Roosevelt personally favored. [Sec.4/T18N/R8E/HM] (01-Si) [Port; G. Williams]

Buck Rock: Named by Albert Winkle in about 1860 for the "many buck deer" that he annually shot in the oak grove on the summit. (Most of the area's features called "Buck Peak," "Buck Point," etc., were probably named in this manner.) [Sec.15/T33S/R1W] (06-Ja) [McArthur]

Buckeye Creek: This high-elevation tributary of Studhorse Creek drains the east slope of Scraggy Mountain. The origin of the name is uncertain, but it likely was given in simple contrast to Buckhorn Creek, located a short distance away, on the south side of the Siskiyou Crest. No "buckeye" (horse chestnut) trees grow anywhere in the vicinity, nor is there any known connection to someone from Ohio, the "Buckeye State." [Sec.3/T47N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si)

Buckhorn Mountain: This peak is located near the head of Elk Creek (see Elkhorn Peak) and probably was given the name by early settlers. For a brief time, the mountain was shown on Forest Service maps as "Angle Mountain," evidently because of its location on the Willamette Meridian, at a major right-angle corner in the 1910-40 National Forest boundary. Apparently, the older name persisted, however, and the Forest Service term was dropped. [Sec.6/T32S/R1E] (06-Do, Ja) [RRNF maps]

Bull Gap, Bull Gap Creek: This major ridge saddle is said to have been named during the 1930s-1940s by a local rancher when he found a dead bull near here. Alternatively, it may have been named for a bull elk. Formerly called "Dead Bull Gap." Bull Gap Creek, a perennial stream that drains northwest from the gap into the east Fork of Ashland Creek, is shown on the current 7.5' U.S.G.S. topographic map for the area [Sec.15/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [*]

Bull Pine Ridge, Gap: This place-name probably dates to the early Forest Service period. The term refers to any young, thrifty ponderosa pine with dark-colored bark. [Sec.19, 20, 29, and 30/T39S/R1W] (02-Ja)

Bunker Hill: This peak is actually within the Winema National Forest. See entry for "Boston Bluff"; almost certainly of the same date and origin. (Oregon contains at least three other Bunker Hills.) [Sec.18/T33S/R6E] (06-Kl) [J. Henshaw]

Burnt Peak: Like "Baldy Peak," this was a common early name for any mountain or ridge with a prominent, unforested summit, as if the former timber had been "burnt" off. Although this peak has probably experienced a number of wildfires, its barren southwest slope is probably largely a result of relatively low precipitation and southwest solar aspect. [Sec.9/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Burton Butte: A volcanic ridge south of Dead Indian Road, named ca.1910 after Clayton M. Burton, one of the turn-of-the-century homesteaders of this area. [Sec.8/T38S/R5E] (02-K1) (RRNF Historical Records—H-file).

Butler Butte: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; possibly after an early-day rancher in the upper Rogue River or South Umpqua drainage. William S. Butler was a prominent rancher in Jackson County during the 1860s and 1870s; Rufus Butler was an early, Massachusetts-born settler of Douglas County. [Sec.10/T31S/R1E] (06-Do) [JC Census 1860-70; Walling]

Butte Falls: Location of a waterfall and early 20th-century sawmill on Big Butte Creek; the name later was applied to the town (founded ca. 1910) built on the nearby flat, which overlooks the falls. [Sec.10/T35S/R2E] (03-Ja)

Butte Fork of the Applegate River: Named because the stream heads among the high buttes of the Siskiyou Crest (Red Buttes, Rattlesnake Butte, Goff Butte, etc.). The term "fork" was used by early miners to designate several major tributaries of the Applegate River. (The term "butte," like "bald" and "prairie," dates to the early mining and settlement period; in the Pacific Northwest and northern California it was apparently applied to any major high point without regard to the mesa-like appearance with which the term is associated in the American Southwest.) [T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Butte Lake: See "Moraine Lake." (01-Si)

Bybee Creek: The William Bybee family settled in the Rogue River Valley near Jacksonville in the 1850s. Bybee was, according to Walling's "Biographical Brevities," one of the largest landowners in southern Oregon during the 1880s. The creek was probably named around 1900 after his son Frank E. Bybee, a Medford sheep man who ranged his flocks along the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, north of Abbott Butte. [T30S/R4E] (06-Ja, K1) [Walling; RRNF-HRC]

Calsh Trail: Name given in early 1980s to a short trail built on the east side of Applegate Lake Reservoir. The name is derived from the surname initials of the five Forest Service employees who were involved in the trail-planning phase of the project and who proposed the name: Cobo, Abbott, Lichlyter, Stroup, and Hess. [T41S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Cameron Meadows: Theodoric (Tod) and Robert Cameron were early 1850's settlers in the area near the mouth of the Little Applegate River (establishing a small community known as "Uniontown"). They or members of their families are believed to have trailed cattle up the Butte Fork, utilizing this open meadow area for summer range. The name probably dates from the 1870s-1880s. The location is shown on some maps as being next to the Butte Fork, but it was actually on the slope to the northwest. [Sec.33/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [Black and Black; Port; Walling]

Camp Gulch: Named for "Five Mile Camp," at the mouth of this gulch on the Middle Fork of the Applegate; this camp was supposedly named because it was located five miles from the Mohawk Mine, one of John Knox McCloy's mining projects; however, the actual distance is closer to three miles. [Sec.15/T41S/R5W] (01-Si) [Port]

Camp One, Camp Two: Two 1920s-early 1930s Owen-Oregon Lumber Company (later, Medford Corporation) railroad-logging camps. Camp One was situated about a mile northeast of present Willow Lake reservoir; Camp Two was located farther east, on the south side of Fourbit Creek. They featured cookhouses, dining halls, and other large buildings that were mounted on railroad wheels, as well as numerous small bunkhouses that could be lifted onto flatcars. Most of the former site of Camp One became a sand/gravel pit in the 1950s-60s. Camp Two later served as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp ("Camp South Fork") during the Depression and a Forest Service fire school after World War II; it is now abandoned and no buildings (other than concrete footings) remain. Camps One and Two were the first of four large railroad-logging camps located in the area east of Butte Falls. [S1/2 of the SW1/4 of Sec.26/T35S/R3E; SE1/4 of SW1/4 of Sec.30/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Carberry Creek: A name dating from the 1850s-1870s; according to Port, it supposedly commemorates Jim Carberry, an early placer miner on this stream. (The name James Carberry does not occur in the Census returns or Oregon Sentinel index for this period however, but the name William Carberry does.) William Carberry, who almost certainly is the person the creek was named after, mined in the Applegate Valley during the late 1850s/early 1860s; the February 20, 1858 Sentinel shows him as prominent in the affairs of the local Democratic party. The term "Steamboat Creek" was used on some maps around the turn-of-the-century, but did not meet with local favor. [T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [McArthur; Port]

Carey Lake: This subalpine lake, located near the crest of the Cascade Range in Blue Lakes Basin, may have been named for a Klamath Basin settler. No early Forest Service employees with this name are known, and the only Carey shown on pre-1910 Jackson County census records (1900) was Clinton Carey, a 28-year old farm laborer. A number of other lakes in the area were given female names (Lake Margurette, Lake Elizabeth, Donna Lake) during early Forest Service days; perhaps this particular lake was originally called "Carrie Lake." [Sec.20/T35S/R5E] (03-K1) [JC Census]

Carlson Camp: Named (ca.1910) by Forest Service firefighters after Frank Carlson, a USFS fire guard. A long-used hunters' camp near the confluence of Fireline Creek and Deception Creek, it was apparently impacted by logging and road construction in the 1950s-60s and has not been shown on maps for many years. [Sec.31/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Brown-I; Beeman]

Carlton Pasture: Possibly named by/for Charles Carleton, Maine-born miner of the 1850s-1860s, although other men with that surname in Jackson County during that time included Harlton (?), S.A., and William J. Carleton. [Sec.15/T41S/R3W] (01-Si) [JC Census 1860; OS]

Cascade Range: Named for the Columbia River's Cascades, the point of rapids where the great river narrows and passes west through the mountains; the term for the mountains dates to ca. 1811-1820, and was evidently first applied by fur traders of Canadian origin. In the 1830s American promoter of Oregon settlement Hall J. Kelly grandly christened these mountains the "Presidential Range," and he named each of the major volcanic cones for a U.S. President. (With the exception of Mt. Jefferson, none of Kelly's names for Oregon peaks stayed in use.) The Klamath Indians apparently called the range "*Yamakiasham Yaina*" ("mountains of the northern people"). (02, 03, 06-Ja, Do, Kl) [McArthur]

Castle Creek: Named for the "spires" and "turrets" which the creek has carved from the Mazama pumice along its upper course (ca.1930); prior to this time the creek was known as "Crack Creek" because it flows through a narrow, crack-like gorge in the pumice and basalt formations. [T30S/R4E] (06-Ja, Kl) [Wynd]

Cat Hill: A prominent ridge between Mt. McLoughlin and Blue Rock; probably named in the 19th century by hunters or stockmen because of the presence of cougars. [Sec.13/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Cedar Basin: Named by Forest Service personnel in about 1908 for the thick stand of old-growth incense-cedar along the upper Butte Fork of the Applegate River. [Sec.31/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [*]

Cedar Glades: This moist, meadow area, in the vicinity of "Sam's Camp," contains numerous large incense cedars; the name shows up on the Forest's 1950s grazing atlas, but not on other maps. [Sec.4/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [RRNF-HRC]

Center Ridge: This ridge is not particularly in the "center" of anything; it may commemorate Samuel Center, 19th century Jackson County rancher, who may have grazed his cattle or hunted in this area. [T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [JC Census 1870-80]

Chappell Spring: Charles Chappell was a miner of the 1850s; Lyman Chappell was a miner and rancher who lived in the Ruch area from the 1850s to around the turn-of-the-century. This feature was probably for Lyman. [Sec.34/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860; Black; QS]

Charlie Buck Gulch: Charles Buck was a ca. 1900 settler on lower Beaver Creek. This feature was named for him. The Buck family owned several properties along the Applegate River in the vicinity of McKee Bridge. [Sec.9/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Black; RRNF-Ho]

China Gulch: There are at least two "China Gulches" in the National Forest; named for the presence of Chinese workers during the 19th century hydraulic mining operations. [Sec.32/T39S/R3W and Sec.27/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Cinnabar Gulch: Named ca.1880, because of the presence of cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver (mercury) which was used by miners in the recovery of gold from sluice boxes and ore mills. [Sec.9/T40S/R1W] (01-Ja)

Cinnabar Peak: This name dates to around 1890. Although no known cinnabar mines are located in the near vicinity, the mountain was along the "Cinnabar Trail" route between Jacksonville and the popular resort of Cinnabar Springs, located across the Siskiyou Crest in California. The old trail left the Applegate River road and ascended directly up the slope of this peak to its summit, this likely explains the origin of the name. [Sec.36/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Cinnamon Peak: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly from the cinnamon-like smell of blooming snowbrush, which is plentiful in the vicinity. [Sec.30/T32S/R5E] (03, 06-Kl)

City Gulch: A small tributary of Elliott Creek; named for Siskiyou City, a short-lived mining camp located at the mouth of the gulch during the 19th century. [Sec.20/T48N/R10W/MDM and Sec.14/T41S/R3E] (01-Si) [Port]

Clark's Fork Creek: The name of this tributary of Big Butte Creek most likely commemorates a pre-1900s homesteader; members of the Clark family lived in the Butte Falls vicinity during the early 20th century. [Sec.13-16/T35S/R3E] (03-Ja) [Hegne]

Clayton Creek: A tributary of lower Neil Creek; named circa 1855 for Fletcher and Henry Clayton, early settlers in that part of the upper Bear Creek Valley. [Sec.35 and 36/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [McArthur]

Cleveland Glade: Place-name shown on RRNF 1950s grazing atlas, but not on other maps; evidently a term used by cattlemen of the area. The meadow is situated south of Whaleback Mountain. [NW1/4 of Sec.9/T30S/R2E] (06-Ja) [RRNF-HRC]

Cliff Lake: A small but relatively deep lake in Seven Lakes Basin, named because of its location at the base of a sheer cliff, the lower portion of Devil's Peak. [Sec.34/T33S/R5E] (03-Kl)

Coalmine Creek, Lick: The creek was named in about 1900 by local ranchers who found black, coal-like rock in the stream. Although some coal mining occurred in the Rogue River Valley east of Phoenix and Medford, the rock from this tributary of Elk Creek proved to be a "welded tuff" and was economically worthless. [Sec.27/T31S/R1E] (06-Do, Ja) [McArthur]

Coggins Saddle: This major ridge saddle on the Ashland Creek/Tolman Creek divide (sometimes called "Four Corners" for the junction of Forest Service roads here) recalls Ashland lumberman Albert Coggins, who logged National Forest timber (the "Coggins Timber Sale") along this ridge in the late 1920s and early 1930s---until the Great Depression ended his operation. Stumps from the large-diameter ponderosa pine and sugar pine can still be found; they indicate a much more open and mature forest than grows here presently. [NE1/4 of the NW1/4 of Sec.34/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Collings Mountain, Gulch: This mountain was named for the Collings (sometimes spelled "Collins") family; Oscar Collings was a miner of the 1850s who settled in the Upper Applegate drainage, near the base of this peak. The Collings family continued to reside in the area until recent years. Collings Gulch, misplaced on some recent maps, is within a parcel of private land on Squaw Creek, downstream from Spring Gulch (i.e., the two gulches are mistakenly reversed on some maps). [Sec.35/T40S/R4W and Sec.6/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Black]

Condrey Mountain: According to one source, the name is said to be a corruption of the nickname for Alexander "Conover," an early-day miner and hog drover of the upper Elliott Creek area. However, this latter-day story is not consistent with other information; it probably commemorates William Condrey, a young miner of the 1860s. [Sec.11/T47N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [JC Census 1860; OS]

Cook and Green Creek, Pass, Campground: According to contemporary Jacksonville newspaper accounts, Robert Cook and the two Green brothers were partners in several mining ventures in the upper Applegate region during the 1870s and 1880s; the name may have resulted from their activities, although Seiad Valley settlers/miners may have actually been the subject of the name. (It was misnamed "Cooksgreen Creek" on a 1909 Forest Service map.) Cook and Green Butte is the name, proposed by the Forest Service in 1981 and officially applied by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1984, for the ridge just to the west of the pass. [T47N and 48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [DT; RRNF maps]

Copeland Creek: Named in about 1900 for Hiram Copeland, a resident of the Fort Klamath area who worked in Crater Lake National Park during the summer. Copeland, said to have been "a well educated man" and life-long bachelor, helped to survey the original Park boundary. The early-day Forest Service proposed the Klamath Indian name "Llao Creek" (after Llao Rock, on the rim of Crater Lake), but this did not meet with approval. [T30S/R4E] (06-Ja, K1) [McArthur; Wynd]

Copper: Name given by U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1981 to visitor center complex located near the Applegate Dam (later removed); the Corps at one time proposed the name "Copper Lake" for the reservoir. The name derived from the small Upper Applegate community of Copper (gas station, store, post office, school), which dated to around 1922. Copper was located near the mouth of Manzanita Gulch and was removed in 1979 by the Applegate Lake Project; the site is located beneath the waters of the reservoir. This 1920s-1970s community, in turn, had originally received its name from an earlier town known by that name, as well as by the names "Joe Bar City" and "Hutton." This first town of "Copper," dating to around 1907-15, was located about two miles up Elliott Creek and served the needs of copper miners at the Blue Ledge Mine; the site of the original Copper is now private land, the result of a 1915 town-site withdrawal. [1920s-70s: Sec.2/T41S/R4W; 1907-15: Sec.21/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Ja, Si) [RRNF-HRC]

Copper Butte: Named circa 1910, because of the copper ore (chalcopyrite) deposits found on the north slope of this mountain, in the Joe Creek drainage. The Blue Ledge Mine was located on its northern slope. [Sec.10/T47N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Corral Creek: Evidently named before the turn-of-the-century due to the presence of a cattle or horse round-up corral located nearby. This stream drains from the extensive meadows on the west slope of Wagner Butte, an important stock-grazing area since the 1860s-1870s. [Sec.10 and 11/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja)

Cox Butte, Creek, Prairie: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; probably after 19th-century stockmen Israel and Franklin Cox. During a trip through the region in 1883, Judge John B. Waldo wrote of finding a tree along this creek inscribed with the name of I.W. Cox. [T37S/R4E] (02-Ja) [JC Census 1880; LaLande 1989]

Crater Creek: Named (ca. 1920s) because the stream originates within Crater Lake National Park on the northwest slope of Mount Mazama/Crater Lake. This name was officially adopted in 1934. See Hurryon Creek for a full explanation. [T30S/R4E] (06-Ja, K1) [CLNP correspondence w/ Geographic Names Board, appended to Wynd]]

Crawford Creek, Camp: These names date to the late 19th century and commemorate a Klamath Basin family who returned to the same spot on Huckleberry Mountain year after year. They are believed to have been Klamath Indians from the Chiloquin area. This area is shown as "Squaw Flat" or "Squaw Camp" on some early Forest Service maps; this term, considered offensive by many, was in common use at the time. [Sec.15/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; RRNF maps]

Crepsey Gulch: Formerly mapped as "Crapsey Gulch," evidently named after an early miner. No such person is shown on available Jackson County census records; however, a Robert Cresap, "miner," is shown in the 1870 count. Perhaps the name refers to his presence along this section of the Little Applegate drainage. [Sec.22 and 27/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Crescent Ridge: Named for its curving, "crescent" shape when viewed from higher elevations. Most of this volcanic ridge lies within Crater Lake National Park; evidently named by the National Park Service in the early twentieth century. [T29S/R5E] (06-K1) [Wynd]

Crippled Horse Spring: This name may pre-date 1900. It probably commemorates a rancher's or hunter's mount that went lame near this place. The area remains one of the most remote on the National Forest. [Sec.4 and 9/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Culy Trail: Name given in 1981 to new recreation trail near Applegate Lake, commemorating the Culy family of the Carberry Creek area. The Culy's were late-19th-century settlers at the hamlet of Steamboat. [T41S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Cur Creek: This name dates to around 1900-1915, perhaps given by the Forest Service because the stream is a tributary of Dead Dog Creek. [Sec.7/T34S/R4E] (03-JA) [RRNF-maps]

Curiosity Springs: The reason for this name is "curious." It may refer to the spring's somewhat unusual location near the crest of a relatively dry ridge. [Sec.23/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Dagelma Trailhead: This 1981 name commemorates the *Dagelma* or "River Takelma" Indians of the lower Applegate River and much of the middle Rogue River drainage. These Indians may have occasionally hunted in the vicinity of the present Applegate Lake. [SW1/4 of Sec.31/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Dahack Ranch, Meadow: Incorrectly shown on recent maps as "Dahak," the proper spelling for this privately owned parcel of land within the National Forest in the South Fork Little Butte Creek canyon is Dahack. The Dahack family seasonally made a living as "mountain ranchers" along Little Butte Creek during the early 20th century. Considered by some Medford-area residents to be "hillbillies," the Dahacks were prominent members of the Eagle Point community. (The 1931 shooting death of young Everett Dahack by county law enforcement agents during their raid of a moonshine still on Reese Creek became a local *cause celebre* for several years.) [Sec.21/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja)

Dakubetede Trail: Name given in 1981 to a new recreation trail near Applegate Lake. It commemorates the Dakubetede (or Applegate Athapascan) Indians who lived in the Applegate Valley until the end of the Indian-miner conflicts of the 1850s. (Some anthropologists spelled the name: "*Ta'khoo-pee-te di*.") The survivors, including their chiefs, Hart-tish and Tee-cum-tom, were removed to a reservation on the north-central Oregon coast. See "Hart-tish Park." [Sec.35 and 36/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Daley Creek, Prairie: Named for William Daley (or Dailey) of Ashland and Eagle Point; he built a log cabin near the meadow and trapped/hunted in the vicinity during the 1870s-1880s. Sometimes spelled "Daly." It is uncertain whether the gentleman thus honored was the William Daley who came to Jackson County in 1869 or if it was his nephew, William C. Daley, who would have been a young man in the 1870s-80s. [Sec.25, 33, 34, 35, and 36/T37S/R4E] (02-Ja) [McArthur; Walling]

Daniel Creek, Springs: These features were probably named for George Daniels (a late 19th-century trapper and homesteader who may have had a cabin near the head of the creek), or possibly for the Mc Daniels family, early settlers in the Eagle Point area who are said to have operated a small sawmill on the lower Little Butte Creek. [Sec.7/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja) [J. Hollenbeak]

Dark Canyon: An aptly named tributary drainage of Palmer Creek. The steep slopes to the south block the sun from the canyon bottom throughout the winter. The name probably dates from the late 19th century. [Sec.3/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Dead Dog Gulch: This name probably pre-dates 1900, evidently given by a local settler because of a dead hound found nearby. [Sec.6/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Dead Indian Creek, Soda Springs: The creek name dates from the 1850s, when Ashland area settlers supposedly found the bodies of two murdered (?) Klamath or Takelma Indians in their wickiups. There are several legends about the name, but, based on the testimony of early settler O.C. Applegate, this one seems to have the most basis in fact. The terms "Dead Indian Country" or "Dead Indian Plateau" are informally applied to the area of the Cascade Range between the South Fork-Little Butte Creek canyon on the north and the Klamath River drainage to the south. The soda springs on the lower part of the stream were not discovered until the 1870s. Based on Harrington's (1981) field notes of his 1933 interview with an Upland Takelma woman, Molly Orton, the non-mineral springs at the head of the creek (i.e., near Howard Prairie Reservoir) may have been known as "*Ti'nth*," a favored camas-gathering area. Recently, some persons expressed opinions that the term "Dead Indian" was ethnically insulting. In the 1980s, the Methodist Church, which operates a camp at the site, changed the name of its camp to "Latgawa Camp" (not to be confused with "Latgawa Cove Camp" at Applegate Lake). Controversy over the name of the road erupted periodically (e.g., 1983, 1989-90, 1993) when people petitioned to have the name dropped in favor of what they felt would be a less "offensive" term. Other persons (typically long-term residents of the area or people who lived along Dead Indian Highway) urged that the name be retained. Until 1993, the matter seemed to be settled in favor of the original name; in that year, however, the renewed controversy occupied the attention of Jackson County Commissioners, the local news media, the American Indian Cultural Center, and other groups. In that year an effort at compromise resulted in the official renaming of the Jackson County section of the road as "Dead Indian *Memorial* Highway"; some people prefer to use the term "Indian Memorial Road," while others continue to employ the historic name. (Officially, the creek, springs, and other natural features retain their original names; an eventual effort to re-name these features as well seems likely.) [Sec.22/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja) [McArthur; Wynd; Harrington]

Dead Soldier Camp: There is no record of military activity in this vicinity. The place did serve as a ca. 1900 hunters'/shepherders' camp and the term "dead soldier" undoubtedly refers to the empty whiskey bottles that were often plentiful at such places. [Sec.33/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Deadman's Point: Said to be named for a miner named Henley who was found dead here in the late 1870s, and who was buried on this ridge. (The traditional gravesite is marked; it is located on the northwest margin of a small natural opening in the brush and timber.) [Sec.27/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Deadwood Prairie, Creek: Formerly mapped as "Dead Wood"; based on evidence from early photographs of the place it was apparently named for the presence of fire- or insect-killed timber around the edge of the meadow; the name probably dates from the 1850s-1860s. (A dense stand of lodgepole pine has replaced the old snags of the 19th century.) [Sec.5/T38S/R4E] (02-Ja) [McArthur]

Deception Creek: As with a number of streams that flow over the porous lava formations of the High Cascades, some portions of this stream are actually subterranean. Early visitors were evidently "deceived" by the sometimes-dry streambed on the surface. See also "Fool Creek," "Sink Creek," "Titanic Creek." [Sec.32, 33, and 34/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [J. Henshaw]

Dee Lake: The lake may have been named after Dee Wright, a well-known USFS horse-packer in the Cascades; he packed the lumber for the lookout structure to the summit of Mt. McLoughlin and served as lookout man on Rustler Peak in 1917. Alternatively, "Dee" may have been a woman's name; see entry for nearby "Carey Lake," as well as for "Alta Lake" and "Lake Ivern." [Sec.16/T35S/R5E] (03-Kl) [Brown-I]

Deer Creek: One of innumerable Deer Creeks in Oregon, this stream almost certainly was christened by successful hunters or other woodsmen sometime around the turn of the century. [Sec.21-26/T30s/R4E] (06-Ja)

Desolation Gulch, Peak: Located on the northwest slope of Kangaroo Mountain, this drainage probably was named ca. 1910s because of its barren, rocky aspect -- largely the result of peridotite soils, which are extremely high in iron and manganese content and do not favor the growth of most forms of vegetation. "Desolation Peak" is the name officially submitted in 1981 by the Forest Service and adopted by the U.S. Geographic Board in 1982 for the 6,000'+ peak located at the head of the gulch; the name proposal was submitted because this unnamed peak is quite visually prominent from then-newly developed Applegate Lake reservoir. [Sec.11 and 15/T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Devil's Peak: Several volcanic peaks in this area have somewhat "religious" names (e.g., Devil's, Lucifer, and Luther), while others have names drawn from classical mythology (e.g., Jupiter, Venus). These names were probably given by early Forest Service employees, possibly Harold D. Foster and/or Martin L. Erickson, who felt a need to identify some of the major peaks in the High Cascades between Crater Lake and Mt. McLoughlin. [Sec.3/T34S/R5E] (03-Kl)

DeWitt Creek: Apparently named for Jesse P. DeWitt, USFS Ranger at Union Creek during the 1930s. [Sec.1 and 2/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [Brown-II]

Dividend Bar: Owners of a hydraulic mining company applied this financially hopeful name to a section of Squaw Creek in about 1890. [Sec.4/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Dog Fork, Prairie: The name of this stream and meadow in the Yale Creek drainage probably date to the early mining period; reason unknown. [Sec.14 and 23/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Dogwood Springs: Named (ca. 1910?) for the presence of Pacific dogwood trees near this lava spring's outlet. [Sec.16/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Dole Spring: Formerly "Doyle Springs." This name is said to date to the 1930s-1940s -- after a local resident, a Mr. Doyle, was found dead at the spring during hunting season, apparently from an accidental gunshot wound. [Sec.24/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [J.Henshaw]

Donomore Creek, Meadows, Peak: This name is said to date from the 1850s, for a Frenchman who built a cabin in the meadow and who was later killed during an Indian raid (the "Humbug War" episode). Temporarily mis-named on early Forest Service maps as "Domino Peak." [Sec.15/T41S/R2W/WM and Sec.20/T48N/R9W/MDM] (01-Ja, Si) [Port]

Doug Ingram Memorial Tree: A ponderosa pine near Fourbit Creek, dedicated by the Forest Service in 1929 (when the sapling was less than 5' tall) to the memory of Douglas C. Ingram, Forest Service grazing examiner who died fighting a forest fire near Chelan, Washington that summer. A few years before his death Ingram had personally documented and admired this tree (which at this writing is well over 30' tall) as a "thrifty seedling" while doing range examination work on the Crater National Forest in the early 1920s. Forest Service logging inspector George West built a 10'-square pole-and-wire enclosure around the tree in the summer of 1929 to protect it from large-scale tractor-logging activities of the Owen-Oregon Lumber Company's surrounding Fourbit Creek Timber Sale, and the tree has continued to receive special protection since that time. [Sec.30/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Brown]

Dudley Mountain: Named (ca. 1910) for local timber-claim speculator C. J. Dudley. Dudley post office operated from 1909 through 1912, serving the homesteaders north of Butte Falls. [Sec.12 and 13/T34S/R2E] (03-Ja) [McArthur; Hegne]

Duel Creek: The origin and date of this name are not known. F. K. Deuel arrived in the Medford area during the 1890s and rose to prominence as a banker, merchant, and developer of Del Rio Orchards, but is unknown whether he had any connection with this small stream near Butte Falls. [Sec.9 and 10/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Duncan Gap: The Duncan brothers were miners of the 1850s-1860s; this low pass from the Little Applegate River to Glade Creek, which provided access to the high country of the Siskiyou, was possibly named for one or both of them. Judge J. C. Duncan (member of the Oregon state constitutional convention and prominent Jacksonville resident) may have been the namesake. [Sec.31/T39S/R1W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860; OS; AT]

Dunlop Meadows: Unofficial name for two large meadows in the South Fork-Little Butte Creek drainage, southeast of Dead Indian Soda Springs and overlooking the South Fork Canyon. Named for the ca. 1920s "Dunlop Ranch" located there. "Old Man" Dunlop is said to have been a "squatter" who raised goats (and who may have made bootleg whiskey at this remote spot during Prohibition). (Although Dunlop and others occupied the meadows in the relatively recent past, the actual history of these settlers seems to be little known by the present residents of the South Fork drainage.) [Sec.25/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja) [*]

Dutch Creek: Probably a mid-to-late 19th-century place-name, after a miner of German or Dutch ancestry. [T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si)

Dutchman Peak: Said to have been named for a German immigrant/miner, named Hensley, who was found dead of exposure in this vicinity in the 1870s. It was shown as "Sterling Peak" on a 1900 U.S. Geological Survey map and a 1909 Forest Service map. Since 1927 the peak has been topped by a cupola-style "D-6" Forest Service fire lookout, one of the last such structures in the West; it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. [Sec.36/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Echo Canyon, Lake: See "Hello Canyon"; probably named in the same manner. Some maps show the small lake as "Elk Lake" but this name is not in common use. [Sec.36/T48N/R12W and Sec.6/T47N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Eighty-Acre Creek: The name undoubtedly dates from ca. 1900, during the timber-claim and homestead boom. Someone may have named the stream because the homestead claim along this creek amounted to a total of eighty acres. [T34S/R2E and T34S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Eileen: Short-lived mining "town" on upper Joe Creek, ca. 1909; named for daughter of Dr. J. F. Reddy of Medford, who was one of the original Blue Ledge mineral claimants. The town had a hotel, store, and several houses; it served the thirsty Blue Ledge miners alcohol, which was forbidden from sale/consumption on the actual mining claims located nearby. [Sec.34/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [A. Jeldness; Port]

Elephant Head: The date of this name is uncertain, but it may have been given during the early Forest Service years. (There are a number of other natural features along this section of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide: Hawk Mtn., Falcon Gap, Wolf Peak, Jackass Mtn., Whaleback Mtn., etc. Some of these names may have been given, either within a short period of time or as a single group, perhaps by turn-of-the-century surveyors or early Forest Service employees.) The name "Elephant Head" refers to the appearance and gray color of this huge outcrop of volcanic rock; when viewed from a meadow at the north base of this mountain, it indeed looks like the silhouette of the head and shoulder of a huge elephant. [Sec. 23/T30S/R2E] (06-Do)

Elgan Meadows: Named for Jesse G. C. Elgan, USFS Ranger at Fort Klamath in the early 1930s. This name has dropped from use on recent maps. These stringer meadows along the upper Rogue between Lost Creek and Muir Creek (visible from Diamond Lake Highway) were once commonly called "River Meadows," but this name apparently never appeared on maps. [Sec.16/T29S/R4E] (06-Do) [Brown-II]

Elijah, Mount: Named after Elijah Davidson, a hunter from the Williams area who discovered the Oregon Caves in 1874; previously known as Cave Mountain and Sand Mountain.. [T40S/R6W] (01-Jo) [McArthur]

Elk Burn: Name given by early Forest Service employees to a 1910 burned area located on the north slope of the Middle Fork-Rogue River Canyon near Geyser Springs. Elk became plentiful in the young brush fields during the 1920s and the unofficial name has persisted. A waterfall in the vicinity was later named "Wapiti Falls." [Sec.2 and 3/T33S/R4E] (06-Ja) [Beeman]

Elk Creek: A major tributary of the upper Rogue; this name dates well before 1900, when native elk were still plentiful along the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. [T32S and T33S/R1E] (03-Ja, Do)

Elk Lake: Unofficially called "Moraine Lake" by the Forest Service in recent years; it is located on the north slope of Red Buttes, within a glacial moraine. No elk have been seen in this vicinity for many years. [Sec.12/T47N/R12W] (01-Si)

Elkhorn Peak: Located at the head of Elk Creek, which probably explains the name. Early settlers may have found elk antlers or "elk horns" nearby. [Sec.29/T31S/R1E] (06-Do)

Elkhorn Prairie: Large meadow situated near the head of Sturgis Fork; probably named ca. 1860-1890, as elk were hunted out of the eastern Siskiyou Mountains by around 1900. [Sec.21/T40S/R6W] (01-Jo)

Ellick Creek: No persons by this name are recorded in available references. Possibly this place-name was due to a mapping error, probably originally called "Lick Creek" after a mineral lick along the stream; however, it was shown as "Ellick" as early as a 1900 U.S.G.S. map. [Sec.25 and 35/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja)

Elliott Creek: Named for J. J. Elliott (sometimes spelled Elliot), New York-born immigrant who, with William Dorn, was among the first men to mine in the upper Applegate drainage; ca.1852. [T48N/R10W and R11W/MDM (01-Si) [Port; JC Census 1860; OS]

Emily, Mount: A peak on the ridge between the Middle Fork and Butte Fork of the Applegate River, originally named "Mount M. L. E." in about 1915-1918, after Martin L. Erickson, first deputy supervisor and later supervisor of the Crater National Forest. [Sec.29, 30, 31, and 32/T48N/R12W/MDM (01-Si) [Port]

Esmond Mountain: Probably named for C. E. Esmond, a settler on the North Fork of Little Butte Creek, ca. 1890. Based on Harrington's (1981) 1933 interview with Molly Orton, either Bieberstedt Butte or this peak may be the one referred to as "*So-yanak* Mountain" by the Upland Takelma (see also Little Butte Creek). [Sec.17 and 18/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja) [JC Census 1880; Hegne]

Ethel Mountain: Three peaks on the Cascade crest, "Ruth, Ethel, Maude," apparently were named by early-day Forest Service employee Lee C. Port, after his wife and two other Forest Service spouses. His wife, Maude, worked as the telephone operator and fire dispatcher for the Applegate Ranger District from about 1920 to the 1940s. [Sec.1 and 12/T33S/R5E] (03-KI) [*; F. Clark]

Falcon Butte: This name for a 5,700+ butte on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide dates to the early Forest Service period, apparently for presence of the peregrine falcons or other falcons that were present in the vicinity. [Sec.2 and 4/T30S/R2E] (06-Do)

Fall Creek: This short tributary of Bessie Creek is a very steep-gradient stream, hence the name. [sec.28 and 33/T32S/R4E]

Fantail Creek: Named in about 1910 by Forest Service personnel after the characteristically "fantail" shape of a large burn on the slope above the creek. [Sec.1-3/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja, Kl) [Beeman]

Farewell Bend: Named (ca. 1860s) by eastbound travelers on the Union Creek Military Wagon Road (old Crater Lake Road), at the point where one had the last glimpse of the Rogue River before ascending the Union Creek drainage to Fort Klamath. [Sec.35/T30S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Farva Creek: The date and origin of this name are unknown to the author. [Sec.23/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Fawn Springs: Forest Service employee Jack Hollenbeak named this place, located in the High Cascades near Solace Camp, in 1960 when he found a bear-killed fawn nearby. He had observed the young deer at the springs for several days prior to its death. [Sec.3/T33S/R5E] (03-Kl) [J. Hollenbeak]

Figurehead Mountain: Probably named in about 1908-10 by Forest Service personnel, who were responsible for many of the place-names in this area. The peak rises abruptly "like a figurehead" from the shores of Azalea Lake. With imagination, face-like silhouettes can be seen on the side of the cliffs. [Sec.9/T18N/R8E/HM] (01-Si)

Finch Lake: Named ca. 1965 in honor of Douglas Finch, an employee of the Butte Falls Ranger District during the 1940s and 1950s, and fire dispatcher in the Supervisor's Office during the 1960s until his death from a heart attack. [Sec.9 T34S/R5E] (03-Kl)

Fireline Creek: Named by USFS firefighting crew in 1910 while working to contain the South Fork Burn. Apparently, either the creek bed was used as a natural fire line or a man-made fire line was built nearby. [Sec.31-35/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Fish Lake: This small, shallow "frog pond" in the Siskiyou Mountains probably has not supported a significant fish population for several centuries. It may have been named for John Fish, a miner of the 1850s-1860s. [Sec.19/T40S/R5E] (01-Si)

Fish Lake: This lava-flow-impounded lake (later raised by a storage dam) provided excellent trout-fishing for the 19th-century sportsmen, hence the name. Fish Lake is fed by numerous cold springs at the base of Brown Mountain; it is the source of the North Fork of Little Butte Creek. [T36S and 37S/R4E] (02-Ja)

Fish Mountain: Peak on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide; Fish Creek drains from the north slope of the peak to the North Umpqua River, and the mountain evidently derived its name from this feature. [Sec.2/T29S/R3E] (06-Do)

Flat Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown; for most of its lower length, the stream has a fairly low gradient, somewhat unusually so, and perhaps this accounts for the name. [T30S/R3E] (06-Ja, Do)

Flat Top: See "Round Top." [Sec.27/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Flume Gulch, Flumet Gulch: Originally named "Flume Gulch," after the wooden flumes used by Gin Lin and his Chinese laborers to transport mine tailings and water during the 1880s, the term "Flumet" was apparently a cartographer's error.. The name "Flumet Flat" is a post-1970 name given by the Forest Service to a nearby campground. The correct term Flume Gulch has reappeared on some recent maps. [Sec.3 and 32/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Fool Creek: The name refers to the fact that this intermittent stream is very small and difficult to see, even when riding horseback next to it. It flows underground for some of its length. See "Deception Creek." [Sec.4, 5, and 9/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja) [J. Henshaw]

Forty-Eight Creek: Actually mapped as "48 Creek," the reason for this ca. 1975, unofficial name for a tributary of Annie Creek is unknown. Named by two Forest Service geologists whose middle names were "Annie" and who named "Annie Creek," it is possible that both of these individuals were born in 1948. [Sec.5 and 8/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Foster Creek: This name dates at least to 1910. The creek was possibly named for Forest Examiner Harold D. Foster, although it may well commemorate a shepherd, hunter, or other earlier visitor to the area. Harold Foster was one of the first professional foresters to serve on the Crater National Forest. Born in 1879, Foster was of old New England Congregationalist stock. He graduated from Williams College, in Massachusetts, and obtained a master's degree from Yale University's School of Forestry in 1904. He joined the Forest Service that year and began work at Crater N.F. in 1905. He served as Supervisor of the Mt. Hood and Wenatchee National Forests in the 1920s, but heart trouble forced him to take on less strenuous assignments. Foster died in 1947. [T29S/R3E and 4E] (06-Do) [C. Kellogg; RRNF maps]

Foster's Temple: A large diameter, hollow-base incense-cedar near the Illinois/Applegate Divide. It supposedly was used as a hunting blind by a miner named Foster, who axed-out "gun ports" from the tree and shot a number of deer while concealed in the base of the tree. [Sec.13/T41S/R6W] (01-Jo) [*]

Four Corners: Informal name used by Ashland-area residents for the ridge-saddle junction, which is located at Coggins Saddle, of Tolman Creek Road (FS road 500) Ashland watershed Road (FS road 2060), and Mt. Ashland Loop Road (FS road 200). The place is more properly known as Coggins Saddle. See "Coggins Saddle." [Sec.34/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Fourbit Creek: Believed to have been named in the 1860s after a Fort Klamath-bound soldier dropped a gold piece into the creek while crossing the ford of the Military Wagon Road. Contrary to one account, there is no known basis to the story that the name came from a "road-house" along the creek which served meals for "four-bits." [T35S/R3E and 4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman; McArthur]

Fourbit Ridge: Spur-ridge which connects the Rabbit Ears rock outcrop with the main ridge of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. The date and origin of this unofficial name are uncertain, but it seems to be relatively recent (1930s?); perhaps given by Forest Service employees. [Sec.27 and 34/T29S/R3E] (06-Do)

Fourmile Lake: This lake is located entirely on the Winema National Forest. The name was given in about 1860 due to mistaken belief by Rogue valley settlers that the lake was four miles long (it is less than three miles in length). One flowery writer (whose prose appeared in the October 24, 1863 Oregon Sentinel) called the place "Lake Enchantment," and described it as "surrounded on almost every side by a wilderness of dead timber, as far as the eye could penetrate, that stood like an army of specters, hooded and sheeted for some mighty night-errand of terror." [T36S/R5E] (O3-KL) [OS]

Fredenburg Butte: This peak, located several miles north of Butte Falls, was probably named for Francis Fredenburg, Indiana-born Rogue Valley rancher of the 1870-1880s. He evidently ranged cattle in the area. It is possible that the butte was actually named for one of his children, several of whom lived in the general area. Members of the Fredenburg family continue to reside in the Butte Falls area. [Sec.26/T34S/R2E] (03-Ja) [JC Census 1880; Hegne]

French Gulch(es): There are at least two gulches by this name in the upper Applegate drainage; named for the Frenchmen who mined the gold placers in the 1850s-1870s. [Sec.31/T40S/R3W/WM; Sec.28/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Ja, Si)

Frenchman's Camp: A ca. 1900 shepherders' camp on Huckleberry Mountain, near the head of a north fork of Ginkgo Creek; probably named for an early-day sheep man (perhaps a Basque?). [SW1/4 of Sec.26/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Frey Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail builders after Ed Frey, a member of the trail crew. Mr. Frey was a settler from the Little Butte/Lake Creek area who hired on with the Forest Service during the summers. [Sec.1 and 2/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Frog Pond Gulch: Name given to a very shallow "lake" and the length of stream that drains it, in the Middle Fork-Applegate River drainage; it is a common name applied to any such snowmelt pond. [Sec.20, 21, and 29/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Fruit Mountain: A peak on the ridge between the Middle Fork and Butte Fork of the Applegate River. Named, ca. 1908, after William Fruit, first Forest Service ranger in the upper Applegate drainage. [Sec.33/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port]

Garvin Gulch: This name dates from around 1880-1900, after members of the Garvin family of Talent, who hunted and mined in this area. Jack Garvin operated a small hard rock gold mine near Wagner Gap in 1888. [Sec.7 and 8/T40S/R1W] (01-Ja) [Port; AT, 1/27/1888]

Geyser Springs: Name applied to a major spring on the north slope of the Middle Fork-Rogue River Canyon, where frothy water issues from the lava formation in a manner somewhat similar to an actual geothermal geyser. [Sec.3/T33S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Ginkgo Creek: This place-name is one of the most puzzling on the Forest. It has become encrusted with considerable local folklore, it was said by some to have been named (ca. 1860s) for a ginkgo tree planted near it by itinerant Chinese, who were traveling to or from the John Day River gold mines (see McArthur). However, no such trees have ever been found growing in the vicinity, despite the many Forest Service foresters who have walked through the area. At least one local resident---while refusing to divulge the actual location---once claimed to have seen them; however, because of the repetitive intensive survey of the area for 1970s-80s timber harvest planning, it seems almost certain that this claim is spurious. In the 1990s, renewed interest in the toponymic history by a California-based botanist failed to yield additional information. (The area is composed entirely of Plio-Pleistocene basalts/andesites that contain no fossils of any kind; this area's geology does not include any tuffaceous sedimentary deposits of the earlier Cenozoic Age, therefore fossilized ginkgo leaf-prints would definitely not be the source of the name.) Paul Pearson (life-long resident of Prospect, retired Forest Service engineer, and son of the community's respected teacher and historian, Frances Pearson) suggests that the term "Ginkgo" could have resulted from corruption of what possibly was the original toponym: "Gink," a popular late 19th/early 20th century slang term for an "odd fellow." It does not seem very likely that traveling Chinese miners would have transported a ginkgo seedling during this long, difficult trek, let alone have planted one here. [T31S/R3E and R4E] (06-Ja) [McArthur]

Glacier Creek: This is an unofficial, ca. 1970s name for an upper tributary of the East Fork of Ashland Creek, still commonly used by some Ashland Ranger District employees and shown on some 1970s-80 Forest Service maps. (Subsequent USGS topographic mapping places the East Fork of Ashland Creek at what was formerly mapped as the East Fork of Glacier Creek, in the east half of Section 17; to lessen potential confusion, only the stream flowing northward through the center of Section 17 and northeastward through the southeast quarter of section 8 should be called Glacier Creek.) The stream heads in subdued glacial-cirque terrain, hence the name; no glacier has been present in this vicinity for the past 10,000 years or so. See "Mink Creek." [Sec. 8 and 17/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Glade Creek: A major tributary of the Little Applegate River which heads among the meadows ("glades") of Big Red Mountain and Dutchman Peak. This would seem the most probable origin of the name. (T40S/R1W) (01-Ja)

Goff Butte: Located at the head of Ft. Goff Creek, which flows south into the Klamath River at the site of "Fort Goff," a mid-to-late 19th-century settlement; probably named after John Goff, Pennsylvania-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. "Fort Goff" is said to have been a short-term Army encampment on the Klamath River during the 1850s. [Sec. 5 and 6/T47N/R12W] (01-Si) [JC Census 1860; OS]

Goldenstairs Trail: This early Forest Service trail ascends the crest of a steep ridge from Woodruff Meadows to the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. The name may date to the pre-Forest Service era. Stockmen and hunters climbed the high-gradient trail, the steepness of which may have been likened to ascending "the golden stairs to the gates of heaven." Quite possibly it was a contemporary reference to the "golden stairs" of steep Chilcoot Pass (so-called by the miners who ascended the pass heavily weighted down with supplies) in Alaska/Yukon, which were hacked into the snow by prospectors on their way to the Klondike gold field during the late 1890s. [Sec. 19, 30, and 31/T30S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Goodview Point: This name evidently dates to the early Forest Service period, when it is first shown on local maps, this peak provides a "good view" of the upper Elk Creek drainages. [SE1/4 of Sec.23/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja)

Goose Egg Mountain: Located just south of Goose Nest Mountain; a volcanic peak probably named by Wood River Valley settlers in the late 19th century because of its rounded shape when viewed from the Fort Klamath vicinity. Goose Nest Mountain is a broad volcanic cone, somewhat similar in silhouette to the shape of a wild goose nest. [Sec.24/T32S/R5E] (03-K1)

Gopher Ridge: Pocket gophers, as well as "pikas," are common in the high elevations of the Cascades. The name probably dates from early Forest Service days; it is located across the Middle Fork-Rogue Canyon from Mountain Beaver Meadow. [Sec.17 and 21/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Graham Creek: Named (ca.1910) for Edwin F. Graham, a homesteader said to have been from Texas who settled in this area for a few years and attempted to grow commercial quantities of ginseng for sale in San Francisco's Chinatown. Many of the other creeks in this section of the "Prospect Flat" were also named after turn-of-the-century homesteaders. [Sec.18/T32S/R3E; Sec.13/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; McArthur]

Grass Lake: Named (probably ca. 1900-20) because of the thick growth of sedge along the eastern margins of the lake. [Sec.34/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Gravel Butte: This name (ca.1900-10?) probably refers to the volcanic agglomerate rock formation found here. The numerous inclusions of small rocks give the exposed cliffs in this area the appearance of consolidated gravel. [Sec.32/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Grayback Mountain: A prominent peak on the Illinois-Applegate divide of the Siskiyou Crest; possibly named because of the grayish hue of the peak's exposed granitic rock or because of the appearance of a stand of dead timber on its slopes. But more probably, according to Lewis L. McArthur (personal communication), Grayback Creek was named for the lice ("graybacks") that plagued the early miners. During the Civil War, "Grayback" was also a term applied by Union forces (and used by pro-Union newspaper editors in southern Oregon) to Confederate soldiers. (Grayback Mountain may have had spiritual significance to the Shasta Indians as the "source" of summer thunderstorms; see Dixon [1907]). [Sec.8/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo)

Greely Creek: Named for "Uncle" Henry Greely, who settled near Wagner Gap in the 1870s-1880s; Greely evidently built a small mining/irrigation ditch from this creek to his claim. [Sec.2, 3, and 4/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [Port]

Green Creek: The origin of the name for this small stream in the High Cascades is unknown. Possibly it commemorates Merrick A. Green, Michigan-born "woodcutter" and shake maker of the 1870s-1880s. Sugar-pine shake-makers were some of the first whites to explore and camp in this remote portion of the upper Rogue River drainage. [Sec.27/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja) [JC Census 1880]

Green Valley: This small basin near the head of Steve Fork was almost certainly named after the two Green brothers, miners of the 1870s. See "Cook and Green Pass." [Sec.1/T41S/R6W] (01-Jo)

Grey Rock: Although the name may have been due to the color of the volcanic andesite deposits exposed near the summit, it more probably commemorates Sam Grey, a Forest Service employee. See "Kettle Creek." [Sec.7 and 8/T31S/R2E] (06-Do) [McArthur]

Gribble Camp: A long-abandoned Forest Service camp on the trail from Ashland to the summit of Mount Ashland. Dating from the early 20th century, it was named by/for Ranger John E. Gribble. There may have been a shake-over-pole trail shelter at this location in the 1910s-20s. A south-trending ridge at the northwest head of Grouse Creek (Klamath River tributary, on the slopes of Mount Ashland; Sec.19 and 30/T40S/R1E) was once mapped as Gribble Peak (Klamath N.F.) [Sec.8/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps; Brown-I]

Griffin Pass: The origin of this name are uncertain. Although the Griffen family settled in the Phoenix area of the Bear Creek Valley in the 1850s, one M. B. Griffen homesteaded less than ten miles away from the pass, ca. 1900. [Sec. 2, 4, and 25/T38S/R4E] (02-Ja) [RRNF-Ho]

Grizzly Creek(s): There are two such streams on the Dead Indian Plateau, named for the once-common grizzly bears, which preyed on settlers' cattle from the 1850s through the 1890s. The present-day "Howard Prairie" was also formerly known as Grizzly Prairie. The name of Grizzly Peak, visible across the Bear Creek Valley from Ashland, dates to a 1850s settler's near-fatal encounter with a grizzly bear. [Sec.15/T37S/R3E; Sec. 1 and 12/T38S/R3E] (02-Ja) [*]

Grouse Gap: This major saddle along the Siskiyou Crest is situated about a mile west of the summit of Mt. Ashland, at the watershed divide of Grouse Creek (a Klamath River tributary) and the head of the West Fork of Ashland Creek. Probably it was originally called "Grouse Creek Gap"; Grouse Creek likely received its name either from the blue grouse common at subalpine locales or the ruffed grouse found at lower elevations of the drainage. [NE1/4 of NE1/4 of Sec.19/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Grub Box Gap: A "grub box" was a sturdy metal container in which food was stored at camp, safe from scavenging animals. The name refers to an old hunters' or cattlemen's camp nearby, called "Grub Box Camp" since around 1910. [NW1/4 of sec.20/T31S/R2E] (06-Do) [RRNF maps]

Gyppo Creek: A fairly recent name; after the small-scale contract (or "gyppo") loggers, who began truck-logging in this area during World War II. (The term "gyppo," once an ethnically pejorative term derived from "Gypsy," has been used in this logging context for many years without implied/intended insult.) [Sec.32/T32S/R4E] (06-Ja) [J. Hollenbeak]

Gypsy Springs, Creek: A popular camping place for huckleberry pickers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the actual origin of the name is uncertain. The creek was mapped as "Cat Hill Creek" until after 1915; the newer name probably refers to the fact that the springs' outlet can shift its location in the lava field, depending on the season of the year (that is, it "moves around a lot.") [Sec.14/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Halifax Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may have been given by a 19th-century (Scottish?) shepherd, several of whom grazed their flocks in the area. [Sec.4 and 8/T33S/R5E] (03-KI).

Hall's Point: Probably named for George Hall, an Elk Creek settler who also worked for the Forest Service as fire lookout on this mountain, ca. 1920. [Sec.11/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [Brown-I; Hegne]

Hamaker Butte, Bluff, Meadows: Joseph O. Hamaker was a Klamath Falls merchant of the late 19th century. His brother John W. Hamaker was an Oregon Land law specialist and surveyor of the same period. Their brother, Seneca C. Hamaker, is said to have grazed cattle in the vicinity around the turn of the century; the features were likely named for him. In 1863, weary wagon road surveyors camped at this meadow (as yet unnamed), which they described as "an open glade of several hundred acres, covered with grass" [Sec.10, 11, and 12/T29S/R4E; Sec.7/T29S/R5E] (OS, June 19, 1863). (06-Do) [McArthur; Hamaker; Simpson]

Hamilton Creek: The origin of the name for this tributary of Bear Creek is uncertain; it flows from the foothills of the Siskiyou to join Bear Creek east of Ashland. It probably commemorates R.J. Hamilton, Tennessee-born settler of the 1860s-70s, who had a farm "a few miles east of Ashland"; the Ashland Tidings of March 8, 1878, notes his death four days before. The lower portion of the stream quite likely was located on or near his property. [NW1/4 of Sec.27 and E1/2 of Sec.22/T39S/R1E] (02-JA) [AT]

Hanley Gulch: Named for Michael Hanley, Jacksonville area rancher who ranged his cattle in this area during the 19th century. His son, William ("Big Bill") Hanley, began a huge cattle ranch near Burns, Oregon, around the turn-of-the-century. The Hanley family once owned the land at the mouth of French Gulch, now beneath the Applegate Dam. (Lee Port, perhaps mistakenly, claims that the gulch was named for William Hanley.) The pass between the Hanley Gulch drainage and Squaw Creek drainage is known as Hanley Gap. Hanley Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the J. Herbert Stone Nursery, passes by the original Hanley ranch house, north of Jacksonville. [Sec.11 and 14/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Harr Point Camp: Name given in 1981 to a small campground on the shore of newly impounded Applegate Lake reservoir. The name commemorates the Harr family, early 20th-century settlers on lower Squaw Creek. [Sec.6/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Hart-tish Park: Name given by Forest Service and Army Corps of Engineers to major recreation site on west shore of Applegate Lake. The name commemorates one of the last chief of the Dakubetede Indians. *Hart-tish* was one of two contemporary local Indian leaders known to whites variously as "Chief John," "Tyee John," and "Applegate John." The other "John," *Tee-cum-tom*, put up a fierce resistance to the encroaching miners and farmers during the 1850s. He surrendered to the U.S. Army in 1856, near present-day Agness, on the lower Rogue River. The home territory of both of these men apparently included much of the Applegate Valley. [Sec.36/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Haskins Gulch: William Haskins was a miner and blacksmith in the Applegate Valley area; his sons, Newt and John, later settled on Squaw Creek before 1900. The name probably dates to the 1860s-1870s. [Sec.12 and 13/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Black]

Hawk Mountain: Although this peak near the Rogue-Umpqua Divide probably was named for a bird of prey (i.e., similar to Wolf Peak, Cat Hill, etc.), it is possible that it commemorates an early settler; e.g., S. M. Hawk homesteaded in the area north of Butte Falls (however, this location is well removed from Hawk Mountain). Sec.31/T31S/R1E] (06-Do)

Heck Peak: Evidently named (ca. 1910) by Forest Service in polite contrast to the nearby ridge called "Hells Island." [NW1/4 of Sec.34/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja)

Hello Canyon, Lake: Said to have been named by Applegate Valley rancher Patrick Swayne, who ranged a herd of cattle on the rocky slopes of Red Buttes during the high-priced beef era of World War I. He supposedly liked the sound of his echo in the canyon, hence the name. [Sec.1, 11, 12, and 13/T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port]

Hell's Island: The origin and source of this name are unknown; possibly given by surveyors or early-day Forest Service personnel because of the area's steep, heavily-vegetated slopes. [Sec.32 and 33/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja)

Hemlock Springs: A ca. 1920's name given either because of the plentiful western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) stands or for the presence of water hemlock, an extremely poisonous plant. Probably given by an early Forest Service ranger. [Sec.32/T32S/4E] (06-Ja)

Hendricks Creek: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; possibly for Edward Hendricks, miner of the 1850s-1860s and rancher of the 1870s-1880s. Edward Hendricks (also Hendriks) is shown in the Oregon Sentinel as receiving mail at Jacksonville in the 1880s. [Sec.6/T40S/R1W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860; OS]

Hershberger Mountain, Creek: The Hershberger family settled in the Central Point area during the 19th century. "Old man" George Hershberger is said by local residents to have trapped and hunted along this section of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide; he apparently built a small cabin near the meadow at the base of the peak. According to Walling's 1884 "Biographical Brevities," George T. Hershberger of Central Point was born on Puget Sound and came to Jackson County in 1877. As with Dutchman Peak, Hershberger Mountain is topped by a historic cupola-style fire lookout. [Sec.22, 23, 25, and 26/T29S/R3E] (06-Do) [*; Walling]

Highway Falls: A post-1930 name for a waterfall on the upper Rogue River; visible from the Diamond Lake Highway. [Sec.20/T29S/R4E] (06-Do)

Hinkle Lake: The name evidently commemorates members of the Hinkle family, settlers in the Logtown area during the 1850s-80s; the brothers William, Calvin, and Riley may have hunted in this vicinity. [Sec.9/T41S/R5W] (01-Jo) [Black]

Hobo Mine Flat: An unofficial name for the alluvial terrace located at the juncture of Elliott Creek and the Middle Fork of the Applegate River, immediately south of the Oregon-California line. So named because a group of unemployed men lived and mined for gold here for a season or two during the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the late 1970s the cluster of remaining cabins and shanties was removed by the Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Applegate Dam project, leaving a very accessible "flat" between Forest Service road 1040 and the Middle Fork that is popular with summertime campers and swimmers. [Sec.17/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Hole-in-the-Ground: A small basin along the Rogue-Umpqua Divide at the head of Foster Creek; the reason for the name is evidently due to the basin's topographic character (i.e., a glacial cirque with a small, almost perfectly round meadow occupying the basin). Some early-20th century sulfur mining (by Jeff Conover and George Daley, of Eagle Point) occurred in the vicinity but the prospect excavations apparently did not result in the name. [NW1/4 of Sec.11/T29S/R3E] (06-Do)

Hole-in-the-Ground Creek: A small tributary of Mule Creek, in the Applegate Valley. The name may refer either to early mining or to the steep topography, but this is uncertain. [Sec.20 and 21/T40S/ R3W] (01-Ja)

Holst Lake: Small lake near the crest of High Cascades, named for John D. Holst, early-day Forest Service ranger in the Butte Falls area. [Sec.16/T34S/R5E] (03-K1) [Brown-I; J. Henshaw]

Honeymoon Creek: Forest Service employees named this small headwater tributary of the Middle Fork-Rogue River, in the Seven Lakes Basin, in the early 1930s after a Forest Service employee and his new bride camped along the stream during their honeymoon. [Sec.23 and 26/T33S/R5E] (03-K1) [J. Henshaw]

Hop Creek: Evidently named to rhyme with nearby Top Creek. See "Round Top." [Sec.25 and 26/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Horn Gap: John A. Horn was a hard-rock miner in the Little Applegate Valley during the 1880s; almost certainly named after him (although conceivably the place-name may have been derived from an original name of "Elkhorn" Gap). [Sec.30/T39S/R1E] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1880]

Horse Camp: Named by John Knox McCloy in the early 20th century. Prospector McCloy had a small string of horses and periodically packed supplies for the Forest Service and other miners. [NW1/4 of Sec.6/T47N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port]

Horseshoe Lake: This lake has a rough "U"- or "horseshoe"-shape, open to the northwest, hence the name. [Sec.19/T35S/R5E] (03-Kl)

Hosler Dam: This large poured concrete structure on Ashland Creek impounds the City of Ashland's main municipal water supply, Reeder Reservoir. Built in the 1920s, it was called Reeder Gulch Dam until 1952, when the city council officially changed the name to honor long-time water department superintendent Earl Hosler, who had worked for the city since 1914. [Sec.20/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [K. Atwood]

Hoxie Creek: Named either for Obadiah Hoxie, Massachusetts-born settler of the upper Bear Creek Valley in the 1870s, or for one of his six sons. Members of the Hoxie family grazed their stock and hunted deer in the lush meadows of the Dead Indian Plateau. [T38S/R4E] (02-Ja) [Walling]

Huckleberry Mountain: Called "*Iwumkani*" (place of huckleberries) by the Klamath Indians; named for its extensive berry patches, it was a popular late-summer gathering place for local settlers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It continues to be an important traditional gathering place of the Klamath Tribes. [T31S/R4E] (06-Ja) [Spier; McArthur]

Hummingbird Springs: An early Forest Service place-name for springs along the upper portion of the trail between Ashland and Mount Ashland; this name has fallen out of use. [NW1/4 of Sec.17/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF-HRC photos]

Humpy Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly from the nickname of an early-day prospector or more likely from the rugged silhouette of this ridge. [Sec.6/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Hurryon Camp, Creek: This name was formally adopted in 1916. The reason may relate to the short, swift character of the stream. It was formerly mapped as "Park Creek." Going north along the old Diamond Lake Road, four successive streams were known during the 1920s as "Crater," "Lake," "National," and "Park" Creeks. This was during a period when the Park Service was pushing for transfer of much of this area to the National Park. It is said that a Forest Ranger or Supervisor who resented the Park Service's motives changed the name. The names "Crater" and "National" were evidently found acceptable by the Crater National Forest (now the Rogue River National Forest) map-makers, however. [Sec.13-16/T29S/R4E] (06-Do) [Brown-I; J. Hollenbeak]

Hutton Ridge, Guard Station, Campground: The town of "Hutton" (and thus other nearby features) was named for the gentleman who owned the assay office at the little community on Joe Bar; ca. 1909. The Forest Service guard station was located about a half-mile down Elliott Creek from the site of this community. See "Copper." [Sec.20/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port]

Imnaha Creek: This and four other streams (Sumpter, Wallowa, Wickiup, Whitman) are said to have been named in the 1890s by Lee Edmondson, a Butte Falls area trapper, after major creeks in the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon -- an area in which he had lived and trapped earlier. The *original* "Imnaha Creek, of Wallowa County in northeastern Oregon, was evidently given that name by Nez Perce Indians; it referred to the area occupied by a particular native headman or sub-chief, *Imna*. [Sec.11, 15, and 16/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja) [W. Edmondson; E. Abbott; Beeman; McArthur]

Indian Creek: A tributary of Carberry Creek, probably named during the Indian War period of the 1850s. A battle between miners and natives is said to have taken place several miles upstream, on Carberry Creek. [Sec.4/T41S/R4W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Indian Creek, Spring, Glade: Near Butte Falls; there is no known *historical* record of significant Indian use of this area; these names date at least to the early 20th century and may have simply come from the presence of native artifacts found in the meadows of this area. During the 1850s and early 1860s, particularly after the Takelma Indians had largely been removed from the Rogue River drainage, Klamath Indians from east of the Cascades seasonally hunted and camped in the vicinity of the present town of Butte Falls, *perhaps* this name is an early settler's reference to that fact. [Sec.28 and 33/T35S/R3E; Sec.14/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Injun Camp: A ca. 1890s-1920s sheepherders' camp on upper Ginkgo Creek at or near Alder Spring, near Dead Soldier Rock; perhaps the herder was a Klamath Indian (see "McKie Camp"). [Sec.34/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Iron Hand, Knob: Two rock outcrops on the ridge between French Gulch and Squaw Creek; possibly from the reddish-orange iron-oxide stain of the rocks. One of the turn-of-the-century copper claims in this area was named the "Iron Hand" claim, but it is unknown if the bluff was named for the claim or vice versa. [Sec.32/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Iron Spring Gulch: The origin and date of this name are unknown. It is probably related to the discolored water and mineral deposits of a soda spring (Dead Indian Soda Springs are nearby). [Sec.1 and 2/T38S/R3E] (02-Ja)

Isherwood Lake: This small lake is actually located on the Winema N.F., in the Heavenly Twins Basin of the Sky Lakes area. It has had this name since the late 19th century, commemorating Felix E. Isherwood, of Portland (one of Judge John B. Waldo's companions during the 1888 horseback trip along the crest of the Cascades, from Waldo Lake, near the Three Sisters, to Mt. Shasta.) Isherwood was a young Portland merchant who was invited to accompany the Judge on his trip along the crest of the Cascades between the Three Sisters and Mt. Shasta. Isherwood, as junior member of the expedition, had the duty of carving the group's names on a tree at each camp; the lake almost certainly received its name due to one of these inscribed trees along its shore (however, no such tree has been found during repeated recent searches along the lakeshore, and it may have fallen down and been used as firewood by campers long ago). See "Waldo Tree" and "Island Lake" entries. [Sec.35/T34S/R5E] (03-K1) [LaLande 1989]

Island Lake: A relatively large subalpine lake; it has a one-acre island in its center -- a rather unusual natural feature in southern Oregon for a high mountain lake. The name may date from 1888 when pioneer Oregon conservationist Judge John. B. Waldo and his party camped at south shore of this lake. [Sec.16 and 21/T35S/R5E] (03-K1) [LaLande 1989]

Ivern, Lake: A small lake in a beautiful setting, which overlooks the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Rogue River (and one of the "Seven Lakes" of the basin by that name), it is believed to have been named by early-day Forest Service ranger John Holst for his daughter. [Sec.28/T33S/R5E] (03-K1) [A. Conley]

Jack Creek, Flat: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may be the name of an early stockman or settler on the Little Applegate River, or it may refer to a male mule or "jack." Members of the Kleinhammer family of the Applegate Valley were among those who ranged their cattle in this vicinity during the late 19th century. [Sec.19, 29, and 30/T40S/R1W] (01-Ja) [Black]

Jack Spring: This small spring is located in the headwaters of the West Branch of Willow Creek, on privately owned timberland that is surrounded by National Forest. The origin of the name is unknown, but it dates back as least to the early Forest Service period. Rather than a person, "Jack" may have referred to a mule. [Sec.36/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Jack Spring: This place is located in the northern part of Sky Lakes Wilderness, It was named in the 1960s by Forest Service trail crew for Jack Hollenbeak, life-long Prospect resident and Prospect R.D. trail boss. [SW1/4 of Sec.35/T32S/R5E] (06-Ja) [J. Hollenbeak; J.Goode]

Jackass Mountain: This high point on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, just north of Hershberger Mountain, obviously commemorates an "jack ass," or male mule; the name dates at least to the early Forest Service period. Mules, of course, were very important pack animals throughout the American West [Sec.15/T29S/R3E] (06-Do) [RRNF maps]

Jackson Creek: Originating in the hills above Jacksonville, this stream flows through the J. Herbert Stone Nursery. Like Jacksonville and Jackson County, it was evidently named for President Andrew Jackson in the early 1850s, although it is possible that the creek itself was actually named for an early prospector. (Ja)

Jackson Gap: This pass in the crest of the Siskiyou was probably named during the early mining period. It was located along the route between the upper Silver Fork (Elliott Creek) drainage of the Applegate Valley and Cow Creek drainage of the Klamath River. This is believed to have been a major trail for 19th century prospectors. The name Jackson was very common locally and there is no documentation as to which Mr. Jackson this place commemorates (the Oregon Sentinel for the period 1856-73 lists over 14 different men with that surname). Alternatively, the name could derive from the fact that the pass is situated less than two miles north of the Jackson County line; miners traveling from the Klamath River in California would have known they'd crossed the state/county line near this place. [SE1/4 of Sec.1/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja) [OS]

Jim Creek: This stream near Prospect was named in about 1910, for James E. Grieve, owner of the Prospect Hotel. [Sec.19/T31S/R3E; Sec. 23 and 24/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; J. Hollenbeak]

Jim Creek: This small stream in the Siskiyou was probably named for an early miner. [Sec.11/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja)

Joe Bar, Creek: Probably named for an early-day miner on Elliott Creek; no other information is available. A community called "Joe Bar City" (later called "Hutton" and "Copper") sprang up here around 1905. See "Copper." [Sec.21, 27, 28, and 34/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Juniper Ridge: Named for the presence of a stand of scattered juniper trees, an unusual occurrence of the species this far to the west. [Sec. 1 and 12/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Jupiter Peak: Dates to the early Forest Service period. See "Devil's Peak." [Sec.4/T34S/R5E] (03-Kl)

Kanaka Gulch: Named for the presence of "Kanakas" (native Hawaiians) who mined in this area along the Applegate River during the mid-to-late 19th century. (There is also a "Kanaka Flat" just west of Jacksonville, which was an area inhabited by members of various ethnic/racial minorities during the same period; the term "Kanaka Flat" has been used in some recent Forest Service reports for the Applegate River terrace between Kanaka Gulch and Water Gulch, but this name for the Kanaka Gulch area is historically incorrect.) [Sec.25/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Kangaroo Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly named for kangaroo rats, which may have inhabited the vicinity, but this seems unlikely. Perhaps an imaginative miner or Forest Service ranger visualized the shape of a kangaroo in one of the contorted peridotite rock outcrops. [Sec.13 and 14/T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Kerby Hill: Named (ca. 1909) by/for Edward Kerby, an early-day Forest Service ranger and lookout man on Bessie Rock. [Sec.32/T32S/R5E] (06-Ja) [Brown-I; F. Pearson]

Kettle Belly Glade: This meadow in the upper Silver Fork Basin was probably named during the early mining period, possibly for the presence of a broken or lost iron cooking kettle at a campsite, or more probably for the "deep, round" glacial cirque which the glade occupies. [Sec.2/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Kettle Creek, Rock: Forest Service employees Andrew T. Poole and Sam Grey named the creek in about 1907 when they found a rusted iron kettle in its banks. [Sec.35/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja) [McArthur]

Kettle Creek, Lake: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly from an iron kettle found (or lost) nearby by an early prospector, or possibly because of the glacial cirque topography. [Sec.10-12/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Kilgore Gulch: James Kilgore was a Jacksonville resident of the 1860s-70s, who also may have ranched in the Applegate Valley; the gulch possibly was named after him or a member of his family. [Sec.33/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1870-80; OS]

King Spruce Camp, Meadow: Named (ca. 1920?) by Forest Service employees for the large Engelmann spruce tree growing there, said to be one of the largest specimens in this species' westernmost range. [Sec.32/T33S/R5E] (03-Kl) [Beeman]

Kinney Creek, Mountain: A number of men with this surname are mentioned in the Oregon Sentinel between 1864 and 1873; possibly named for Patrick Kinney, Irish-born miner and settler on the upper Applegate River, ca. 1850s. An alternative namesake was T.J. Kenney, an Applegate Valley rancher of the early 1900s who owned property in this general vicinity. [Sec.13, 14, and 23/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1855-60; OS; Black]

Kiter Creek: Named for James D. Kiter, a bachelor homesteader who lived along this stream, ca. 1900. Like many other settlers of this vicinity, he sold his land to the Rogue River Timber Company. Frances Aiken Pearson, a long-time resident of Prospect, recalls Mr. Kiter as "a very quiet gentleman"; he would occasionally stop by the Aiken household to visit, but would converse as little as possible. [Sec.6/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [RRNF-Ho; F. Pearson]

Klamath River: The origins of this name are obscure. One of the earliest spellings (written by fur trader Peter Ogden in his 1826-27 travels through the Klamath Basin) was "Clamitte," for the Indian group that lived in the region. Ironically, those people did not refer to themselves by that name; it was apparently the name given to them by native groups living to the north, along the middle Columbia River, and this name was in turn used by the Hudson's Bay Co. fur trappers. The word may come from the Sahaptin (i.e., Cayuse and Nez Perce) word "*kalamat*," for yellow water lily--a major food source of the Klamath basin people, but one that they called "*wocus*" (Don Hann, USFS archaeologist, p.c.). The Klamath people themselves are said to have called the river "*Koke*." (02-Kl) [McArthur]

Knoll, The: "The Knoll" is a post-1980 term employed by Forest Service and Mt. Ashland Ski Association planners for a 6,650'-high unnamed spur peak, or knoll, to the northeast of Mt. Ashland's summit. Located adjacent to the "hairpin turn" in the Mt. Ashland access road (FS road 20), this area became the object of possible ski-area expansion planning studies, and an informal "name" for it was needed. As a result of the highly publicized and controversial ski-area expansion proposal, the term "The Knoll" has come into common usage for this high point, and that place name may persist. [SW1/4 of Sec.15/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Knox Gulch: Named for eccentric hermit John "Knox" McCloy, who lived and mined on this and nearby tributaries of the Middle Fork of the Applegate during the early 20th century. [Sec.20/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Lake Creek: Named because it heads on the northeast slope of Red Mountain, in the glacially-carved Monogram Lakes basin. [Sec.28/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja)

Lake Peak: Named for Hinkle Lake, which is located on the northeast slope, at the head of O'Connell Creek. Officially *renamed* "Arnold Mountain" in 1998 (see Arnold Mountain). [Sec.9/T41S/R5W] (01-Jo)

Lake Mountain: High point along the Applegate/Illinois River divide near Mt. Elijah; formerly called (on ca. 1920s Forest Service maps) "Glade Mountain." The name derived from the peak's proximity to Bigelow Lakes. [Sec.13/T40S/R6W] (01-Jo)

Lamb Saddle, Lamb Mine Trail: This short Forest Service recreational trail in the Ashland Creek watershed begins at Lamb Saddle and follows the route of a turn-of-the-century mining ditch. It passes by the portal, or mouth, of one of the abandoned adits (single-entrance tunnel) of the ca. 1911-1915 Lamb Mine, a small hard-rock gold mining operation owned by Ashland blacksmith and wagon-dealer A. L. Lamb. Lamb built a crude wagon road along the ridge from Ashland to the mine; parts of this route later became the Forest Service's "Mt. Ashland Loop Road (Rd 2060), built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps. [NE1/4 of sec.28/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Larkspur Spring: Evidently named by early cattlemen because of the presence of larkspur, or wild delphinium, a plant poisonous to cattle. [Sec.2/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo)

Larson Creek: Named for John A. Larson, a homesteader of the vicinity, ca. 1900. According to long-time Prospect resident, Frances Pearson, after his wife died Mr. Larson and his three daughters sold the land and moved away. [Sec. 7 and 8/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; McArthur]

Latgawa Camp: Located at the confluence of the South Fork of Little Butte Creek and Dead Indian Creek, this is a privately owned facility that operates by special use permit on National Forest land. Formerly called Dead Indian Soda Springs Camp, the name was changed by the Methodist Church (owner of the camp) in the 1980s to commemorate the Upland Takelma, or "Latgawa," people who once inhabited the vicinity. [Sec.22/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja)

Latgawa Cove: An arm of Applegate Lake, named in 1981 during development of the reservoir by the Army Corps of Engineers. [Sec.36/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Lee Peak: Named (ca. 1912) for Lee C. Port, then a fire guard on the Butte Falls Ranger District [Sec.2/T34S/R5E]. (03-Kl) [J. Henshaw; Brown-I]

Len's Camp: A sheepherders' and trappers' camp of the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the identity of the namesake is unknown, but probably he was a sheepherder who used the site each year. [NW1/4 Sec.27/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Lewis Camp: Named for W. H. Lewis, an Eagle Point sheep man who ranged his flocks along this section of the Rogue-Umpqua Divide around the turn-of-the-century. [Sec.12/T29S/R3E0 (06-Do) [Bartrum]

Lewis Creek: The origin and date of this place-name are uncertain; probably after an early miner on Sturgis Fork. John Lewis was a Hawaiian-born miner of the 1850s-1860s; possibly either named after him or for George Lewis, Missouri-born/1852-arrival in Jackson County who farmed in the Applegate Valley. [Sec.14/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo) [JC Census 1860; Walling]

Lewis, Claude Trailhead: This recently developed (1999-2000) recreational facility, which includes a sizable shelter built by the Forest Service largely with volunteer labor, was officially named in 2001 for the late Claude Lewis, a Rogue Valley dentist who was prominent in local snowmobile club activities. [Sec.9/T29S/R4E] (06-Do)

Lick Mountain, Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown, possibly named after a salt or mineral lick -- a common natural feature in this part of the Siskiyou Mountains. The Dakubetede often hunted deer at such licks in this area (see Harrington [1981]). [Sec.28 and 29/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Lick Rock: This section of the Western Cascades contains several mineral springs or "licks"; probably named in about 1900 by Elk Creek ranchers or hunters. Misnamed "Luck Rock" on early Forest Service maps. [Sec.3/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Lilly Mountain: The origin and date of this name are unknown; it may commemorate either a person or the wild lilies that are fairly common in this general area. The Oregon Sentinel of December 28, 1861 shows a James Lilly as receiving mail at Jacksonville. [Sec.14/T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Ja, Si) [OS]

Lime Gulch: There are two Lime Gulches in the Applegate River-Palmer Creek area. Early miners are said to have valued the limes and other citrus fruits brought by ship to Crescent City because the fruit helped to prevent scurvy and other diseases. A more probable explanation is that small mineral licks, containing lime-like marble deposits, occurred along the streambeds. [Sec.1/T40S/R4W; Sec.15 and 16/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Little Applegate River: First known as Applegate Creek (as opposed to the main stem of the river) by local settlers; name officially changed to present form after 1900 in order to avoid confusion with the Applegate Creek of the South Umpqua River. [T39S/R1, 2, and 3W] (01-Ja)

Little Billie Creek: Probably named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders for one of the crew members (or possibly for Billie Shannon, who worked as a clerk in the Supervisor's Office), evidently in contrast to "Big Ben." See "Big Ben Creek." [Sec.14, 23, and 24/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Little Butte Creek: Named during the 1850s, because the North Fork heads on the south slope of "Snowy Butte" (an early name for Mt. McLoughlin). See "Big Butte Creek." The Upland Takelma evidently referred to this stream as "*So-ytanak*" (meaning either "corner" or "rock house" [i.e., the rugged volcanic cliffs with their caves?]; see Harrington [1981]). [T36S/R1, 2, and 3E; T37S/R3 and 4E] (02, 03-Ja)

Little Grayback Mountain: Probably named by early miners for the presence of lice ("graybacks") at their Applegate River camps. See "Grayback Mountain." [Sec.28/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Little Red Mountain: See "Red Mountain" for origin of name. (A 1930 Forest Service map shows Little Red Mountain as the high point on the Siskiyou Crest located immediately west of Wrangle Gap.) [Sec.25/T40S/R2W] (01, 02-Ja)

Little Tokyo: Located west of the National Forest boundary on the Butte Falls - Fish Lake Road, this little Depression era "community" was composed of wooden shacks clustered near Big Butte Creek. Local residents apparently called it "Little Tokyo" because of the "shanty town's" flimsy, haphazard appearance, like the early 20th-century Japanese-immigrant "Little Tokyos" of the West Coast's larger cities. It included some abandoned railroad cars used as housing, but it definitely was not a Medford Corporation railroad-logging camp. (Although a few Japanese-Americans resided in Jackson County at the outbreak of World War II, southwestern Oregon had far fewer of these people than some other sections of the Pacific Northwest; there is no truth to the story that "Little Tokyo" served as an internment camp for local Japanese.) [Sec.12/T35S/R2E] (03-Ja) [J. Henshaw]

Lodgepole Creek, Prairie: Named, ca. 1890-1900, because of the dense thickets of lodgepole pine growing near the meadow ("prairie"). [Sec.20, 29, and 32/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Lonesome Lake: This name probably originated during the early Forest Service period. This small, isolated lake is located several miles from the nearest sizeable lake in the headwaters of the Butte Fork-Applegate River, and is somewhat off of the beaten track, hence the name. See also "Azalea Lake" entry for possible aboriginal name. [Sec.16/T18N/R8E/HM] (01-Si)

Long Prairie Creek, Camp: A turn-of-the-century hunters' and shepherders' camp; probably named because of the long, "stringer" meadow which is located a short distance west of this place. [Sec.1-3/T30S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Lookout Gulch: Named ca. 1910, almost certainly because it provided trail access from the Middle Fork of the Rogue River to the fire lookout on the summit of Bessie Rock. [Sec.27 and 34/T32S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Lost Prairie: Ca. 1860s name for the small meadow at the head of Beaver Dam Creek, just north of Dead Indian Memorial Highway (on private land at/near the Jackson/Klamath County line). For many years, the name itself has been "lost"; in later years it became known as the "Furry place," after the family that originally homesteaded the meadow. Between 1856 and the 1870s, Lost Prairie was the terminus of the Dead Indian Road from Ashland. [Sec.1/T38S/R4E] (02-Ja) [R. Lindsay]

Louden's (or Lowden's) Cabin: On the Siskiyou Crest; there is no longer a cabin here, but the vicinity still has this name. The Louden family included Applegate Valley ranchers and farmers along Thompson Creek and in the vicinity of Star Gulch; the cabin likely was a seasonally used "line shack." [Sec.1/T47N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [Black]

Louse Rock: Lice, or "graybacks" were the bane of the early mining camps. This name probably dates to the early mining period. See "Grayback Mountain." [Sec.25/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Lovell Lake: Unofficial, post-1955 name for small, former placer-mining reservoir (now used by waterfowl and other wildlife); built by Mr. Perry Lovell in an old hydraulic mining cut at the mouth of "Brandy Gulch," adjacent to the Applegate River in Kanaka/Water Gulch vicinity. [W1/2 of Sec.19/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Lucifer Peak: See "Devil's Peak." [Sec.3/T34S/R5E] (03-K1)

Lucky Camp: A turn-of-the-century shepherders' and hunters' camp, and later a seasonal USFS guard station. The reason for the camp, which is located near Stuart Falls, being "lucky" is uncertain, but it likely referred to an episode of good elk or deer hunting. [Sec.10/T32S/R5E] (03-K1)

Lund Creek: See "Graham Creek"; probably same origin, from the homestead period. (However, during the 1940s-70s, Forest Service employees are said to have known it as "Lunch Creek," and it is possible that "Lund" is a cartographic or typesetting error.) [Sec.17 and 18/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson]

Luther Mountain: Part of a toponymic theme in this particular area; see "Devil's Peak." (Possibly named, ca. 1907-1919, by Crater National Forest Supervisor Martin Luther Erickson, a Minnesotan of Swedish Lutheran background.) [Sec.15/T34S/R5E] (01-Ja)

Lyman Creek: This name almost certainly commemorates Lyman Chappel, local miner and rancher of the 19th century. An 1858 arrival in Jackson County, he had a ranch south of Ruch and later operated a stage stop in Josephine County along the Jacksonville-Crescent City Road. [Sec.34/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Black]

Malice Lake: This small "pothole" lake is actually on the Winema N.F., near Fourmile Lake. According to an early Forest Service map, the lake was originally named (probably by Forest Service personnel) "Lake Clarice," and was evidently misspelled by later cartographers. Lakes Bernice and Janice are quite nearby, and nothing "malicious" is known for this pleasant little lake. [Sec.16/T36S/R5E] (03-K1) [RRNF maps]

Mammoth Pine: A large-diameter sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), long a landmark along the old Crater Lake Road, and a Forest Service interpretive site from the 1930s through the 1990s. The 400+-year-old tree died from a bark-beetle infestation and was cut down in the 1960s. This section of the Crater Lake Road was once famous for its extensive stand of large, old-growth sugar pine, but World War II/post-War boom-era logging and natural mortality have taken their toll. (The Forest Service has begun to manage the road-side area specifically to protect and enhance the growth of remaining sugar pine and ponderosa pine by thinning the dense stands of fir that have grown up since World War II.) [Sec.32/T31S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Manzanita Gulch: This gulch, which drains into the upper Applegate River just north of the Oregon-California boundary, is named for the very common, reddish-barked shrub native to the area. Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos spp.*), an evergreen member of the Heath family, grows plentifully on south-aspect slopes and other dry/hot sites in southwestern Oregon. The plant's common name came from California, and is Spanish for "little apple" (referring to the small red berries, which were eaten by native peoples). [Sec.11 and 12/T41S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Maple Dell Gulch, Gap: This place was evidently named for the presence of big-leaf maple trees growing in a moist "slump" area within the gulch. The "gap" forms a pass between the squaw Creek and Silver Fork/Elliott Creek drainages. [Sec.17/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Marble Gulch: Small deposits of low-grade marble do occur in this upper Applegate River tributary drainage, and this fact is likely the source of the name. However, most early references to such rock used the term "limestone." Another possible origin for the name is Henry Marble, Prussian-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. Aptly enough, he later returned to his original occupation of stonemason. [Sec.27 and 33/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [JC Census data 1855-60]

Marten Creek: This small stream (possibly actually named Martin Creek) is located a short distance east of Short Creek, heading at a spring in Short Creek Prairie. Apparently never shown as such on maps, the name remains in use among some long-time ranchers of the vicinity. [Sec.19 and 20/T37S/R4E] (02-Ja) [G. Stanley]

Matthews Guard Station: Site of an early Forest Service administrative site on upper Elk Creek (the small parcel of federal land and the buildings were transferred to the Bureau of Land Management by Act of Congress in 1998); almost certainly named for local homesteader John Matthews (sometimes spelled "Mathews"). [SW1/4 of Sec.17/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [RRNF-Ho]

Matthews, Oliver Trail: The Oliver Matthews Trail, located at Miller Lake, accesses a rare stand of Baker's cypress (formerly classified as a subspecies, *Cupressus matthewsii*) first discovered by Mr. Matthews. Oliver V. Matthews, a self-described "botanical tramp," was a well-known Oregon dendrologist and "big-tree" enthusiast. Born in 1892 in Salem, Oregon, Matthews graduated from Willamette University, served in the Army during World War I, and taught elementary school for a few years before beginning his life-time avocational career locating and studying unusual or otherwise notable trees, particularly in southwestern Oregon's Siskiyou Mountains. Described in an obituary as "an eccentric bachelor," Mathews died "penniless" in Salem in 1979. A prolific writer on botanical subjects; he dubbed a six-mile-radius area around Miller Lake as "The Magic Circle" for its great diversity of conifer species, and he tirelessly urged recognition and protection for this area. The Forest Service constructed the trail in the late 1980s; in 1990 the Rogue River National Forest's management plan formally recognized the 1,400-acre Oliver Matthews Research Natural Area, near Miller Lake. [Sec.28/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo)

Maude Mountain: See "Ethel Mountain." [Sec.12/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Mazama Creek: Named (sometime in the early 20th century) after Mount Mazama, the collapsed caldera of which now contains Crater Lake. The mountain (called "Ge'was" by the Klamath Indians) was named in August 1896, by prominent Northwesterner Fay Fuller, for the Mazama Mountaineering Club of Portland; the term is Spanish for "mountain goat." [Sec.4 and 5/T29S/R5E] (06-Do, K1) [Wynd]

McCall Creek: The McCall family settled near the present site of Prospect in the late 19th century. Irvin McCall helped to cruise timber for the Rogue River Timber Company in this area around 1900; the stream was possibly named by/for him. [Sec.1, 2, 3, and 12/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; J. Hollenbeak]

McCallister Soda Springs: Named in about 1880 for Simon McCallister, school-teacher of the Little Butte Creek Valley, who unsuccessfully promoted these then-remote springs on the North Fork of Little Butte Creek as a health resort. [NW1/4 of the NE1/4 of Sec.4/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja) [Walling]

McDonald Creek, Peak: Lee Port, Applegate District Ranger during the early Forest Service period, claimed these features were named for one D. McDaniels, an early gold miner, and that the name was later changed to the present form. However, Hugh McDonald of Jacksonville was also a miner in this area in the 1850s-1860s, and it seems equally likely that he is the one so honored. [Sec.19/T40S/R1E; Sec.10, 11, 14, 23, and 24/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [Port; JC Census 1860]

McKee Basin, Lake: Named (ca. 1907) for Silas McKee, an early-day Forest Service ranger who customarily hunted in this part of the Cascades, just north of Mt. McLoughlin. [Sec.1 and 12/T35S/R4E] (03-KI) [Brown-I; Beeman]

McKee Bridge, Picnic Ground, Store: Named for Adelbert McKee, local rancher who donated the small parcel of land along the Applegate River for construction of a bridge. This Howe-truss covered bridge (constructed in 1917) saw heavy use by stages and wagons traveling between Jacksonville and the upper Applegate Valley during the Blue Ledge copper mining boom. During the late 1930s a store, Grange Hall, and a Forest Service campground were built near the bridge. [NW1/4 of NW1/4 of Sec.4/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

McKie Meadow, Camp: Named for Tom McKie (a phonetic spelling of McKay?), a sheepherder from the Klamath Basin side of the Cascades, said to have been a Klamath Indian. [NW1/4 of NW1/4 of Sec. 34/T32S/R5E] (03-KI) [LaLande 1980]

McLoughlin, Mount: Mt. McLoughlin has certainly been a "mountain of many names." It was a major landmark to local native peoples. To the Takelma people, the mountain was known as "*Mal-si*" and as "*Alwilamchaldis*" (an important hero in their myths), and it was considered to be the home of *Talsunne*, "Acorn Woman" (who made the acorns grow each year). The Shasta called it "*Makayax*," one of three mountains that poked above the surface of an ancient ocean. According to Spier, the Klamath called the mountain "*Walum*" and "*Kesh yainatat*," the abode of "dwarf old woman," who controlled the west wind. McArthur states that the Klamath also called it "*M'laiksini Yaina*" ("mountain with steep sides"). The Modoc called it "*Melaiksi*." The toponymic history of 9,495'-high *Mt. McLoughlin* is complicated indeed. The first white man to see and mention what we now know as Mt. McLoughlin was Hudson's Bay Company fur trapper Peter Skene Ogden in February 1827; he named it "*Mt. Sastise*" for the "Sastise" (Shasta) Indians who had guided him north from the Klamath River into the Rogue Valley. Ogden's term, however, was soon changed in spelling and mistakenly *transferred* to the huge, 14,000 foot volcano in northern California that now bears the name Mt. Shasta. In turn, *present* Mt. Shasta's former 1830s-mapped name ("Pit Mountain," from its location near the Pit River) was, by the late 1850s/early 1860s, applied to the Oregon peak, and this was apparently changed in spelling to "*Mount Pitt*" by Surveyor General's engineer George Belden in about 1864. Still called "Mt. Pitt" by some local residents, Mt. McLoughlin was known to a few early American travelers and some of the earliest local settlers by a number of other names as well, among them: Mt. John Quincy Adams (so-christened by Hall J. Kelly in the 1830s), Mt. Clear View, Big Butte, and *Snowy Butte*. (The latter name was in fairly common use during the early 1850s, and definitely predates use of the term Mt. Pitt.) As if that were not confusing enough, this very same 9,495'-high peak evidently had indeed *also* been called "Mt. McLoughlin" by Hudson's Bay Co. trappers as early as the 1830s, and "McLoughlin" was the term still used for the mountain by some Rogue valley settlers well into the 1860s! (See, for example, letter-to-editor, "Klamath Lake," in Oregon Sentinel, October 1863.) Therefore, contrary to some local residents' current

belief that "Mt. Pitt" is the "original" name for the mountain, strictly speaking, that term is not only the result of cartographic errors but it is actually more recent than the earliest use of the name Mt. McLoughlin. **Dr. John McLoughlin**, known as the "Father of Oregon," was the head of the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon during the period of exploration and early settlement. Tall, and with a long mane of white hair, Dr. McLoughlin was a far-sighted Oregon pioneer. It is therefore fitting that this often snow-capped mountain, the highest point in southern Oregon, bears his name, a name that was officially confirmed by the state legislature in 1905. (The Jacksonville Democratic Times of May 28, 1897 includes a letter that describes what may have been the earliest recorded ascent of Mt. McLoughlin: In 1858 Joseph Burpee, William Wilkinson, Dr. Greer, Henry Klippel, John S. Love, and Robert Haines, all of Jacksonville, climbed the peak from the northeast. Oregon's first notable conservationist, Judge John B. Waldo of Salem, ascended the peak in 1888. During the 1896, climbers included Crater Lake park-status proponent William Gladstone Steel, as well as Henry Pittock, Lottie Reed, Fay Fuller, Leslie Scott, and other very prominent Portlanders (Fuller was actually a resident of Tacoma, Washington) who belonged to the Mazamas climbing club. See: Democratic Times, March 29, 1897.) [T36S/R4E] (03-Ja, Kl) [information from Dixon, McArthur, LaLande 1980, 1987, and 2000, Sapir, and Spier, as well as numerous other sources consulted by author]

Meadow Lake: This small, shallow lake in the Blue Canyon Basin has an extensive moist meadow at its southern end, which was once a favored grazing spot for Forest Service pack strings. The name probably dates at least to the 1920s. [Sec.19/T35S/R5E] (03-Kl)

Middle Lake: This lake is located in the "middle" of the cluster of lakes in Seven Lakes basin, hence the name, which probably dates to ca. 1910-30. [Sec.34/T33S/R5E] (03-Kl)

Middlehell Gulch: Formerly called "Middle-of-Hell"; evidently named in about 1909 by Forest Service rangers who rode their horses through this steep, remote, brush-covered canyon of the upper Applegate drainage on an inspection trip. [Sec.36/T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [RRNF-HRC]

Mill Creek: Named in about 1873, soon after construction of a water-powered sawmill on its banks (near the present site of Prospect) by Slosson and Beeson. [T31S and T32S/R3E; T31S/R4E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson]

Mill Gulch: The name of a small stream that drains north into Elliott Creek at the site of Hutton Guard Station. It was named in the mid-1890s because the Siskiyou Mining Company's water-powered sawmill (used to cut flume boards for hydraulic mining) was located at the mouth of the gulch. [NE1/4 of Sec.20/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [RRNF-HRC]

Mill Gulch: Unofficial term used for an east-draining tributary of Brush Creek; named for the ca. 1912 Steamboat Mountain stamp mill, which was built on the steep slope of this drainage. [Sec.17/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Miller Glade: John S. Miller, a Missouri-born 1846 immigrant to Oregon, was a rancher in the Ruch area during the 1850s-80s; he may have ranged his cattle in this area and hence the likely origin of the name; see also "Miller Lake." [Sec.30/T48N/R9W/MDM] (01-Si) [Walling]

Miller Lake: Apparently named for Walter Miller, son of John S. Miller and a 19th-century Applegate Valley rancher who made his annual hunting camp at the lake. [Sec.28/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo) [McArthur; Walling]

Mingo Pass, Trail: Located on the summit of Elliott Creek Ridge; named for an early 20th-century miner, a French immigrant, Francis Mengoz, who built a cabin on the north slope of the ridge. (In Colonial times, the "Mingo Indians" were a group of the Iroquoian-speaking Susquehanna of central Pennsylvania and parts of northwestern Virginia, but there is no connection between that group and this particular place.) [Sec.8/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [A. Jeldness]

Mink Creek: This tributary of the West Fork of Ashland Creek was named in association with and at the same time as nearby "Weasel Creek." As with "Annie Creek," "Glacier Creek," and other ca. 1970s unofficial place names in the Ashland Creek watershed, this toponym was first applied by Forest Service geologists during an intensive slope-stability analysis of the watershed after the 1974 flood (i.e., names for individual streams were needed for purposes of the study). A few of these names entered common use, but several did not. [Sec.5, 6, and 8/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Minnehaha Creek, Camp: The date of this name is uncertain; probably post-1900. The term is an Indian name from the eastern United States, made famous in Longfellow's poem "Song of Hiawatha." An early-day Forest Service employee may have applied the "romantic" name. See "Mudjekeewis Mountain." [Sec.1, 2, and 11/T29S/R4E] (06-Do)

Misfit Spring, Creek: The origin and date of this name are unknown; possibly dating from the 1910 South Fork Burn. Portions of the stream flow underground, probably accounting for the descriptive name. [Sec.3/T35S/R4E] See "Deception Creek." (03-Ja)

Monogram Lakes: These are several small "frog ponds," located on the northeast slope of Big Red Mountain. The reason for this name is unknown, but it probably dates no earlier than 1910. The small glacial-basin lakes occur in "rosary-bead" fashion as a chain of three along a single stream; it is possible that their arrangement seemed somewhat similar to the initials in a monogram. [Sec.28/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja)

Moon Prairie: This meadow on Hoxie Creek, located just outside of the present National Forest boundary, was almost certainly named prior to 1900 for Andrew S. Moon, Pennsylvania-born settler of the upper Bear Creek Valley whose cattle evidently grazed in this area. A 20th-century descendant logged and milled much of the timber of this vicinity during the 1920s-1940s. The name shows on maps pre-dating 1920. [Sec.20/T38S/R4E] (02-Ja) [Walling; *]

Mooney Meadow: An extensive meadow located between Woodruff Creek and Knob Hill. It was formerly one of the three "Woodruff Meadows." The present name refers to William E. Mooney, a ca. 1900 settler of the Prospect area, who kept a pack-string at the meadow. Mooney packed hunters and "dudes" up to the Rogue-Umpqua Divide; he is said to have owned much of what is today the "Red Blanket" flat just east of Prospect. [SW1/4 of Sec.8/T31S/R3E] (06-Ja) [A. Jones; G. Walker; J. Hollenbeak]

Moraine Lake: Name proposed by the Forest Service in 1981 for a small lake on the north slope of Red Buttes, due to its location within a glacially-carved basin. William Ashworth, award-winning Oregon nature writer and an early proponent of Congressional designation of Red Buttes Wilderness, first applied the name in the 1970s. Because there is already a "Moraine Lake" elsewhere in Siskiyou County, the Forest Service included "Butte Lake" as an alternate proposal, but the final name chosen and officially approved by the California Geographic Names Board was "Elk Lake." Elk Lake seems somewhat inappropriate, given the many such named lakes in Oregon and California; in addition, elk have been absent from this part of the Siskiyou for nearly a century. This is one official name that is rarely used by local residents; "Moraine Lake" remains in common use. [Sec.12/T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Morine Creek: Named (ca. 1900-10) for Silas F. Morine, a homesteader on Trail Creek. (Section 11 and other parcels of former National Forest land in this vicinity were transferred, by a 1998 Act of Congress, to Bureau of Land Management administration.) [Sec.11 and 12/T33S/R1W] (06-Ja) [Hegne; M. Sandoz]

Mosquito Swamp: See "Skeeter's Swamp." (03-Ja)

Mountain Beaver Meadow: Named (probably sometime after 1900) because of the presence of aplodontia, or "mountain beaver" -- a largely nocturnal rodent that inhabits the upper conifer forests of the Cascades; this meadow is located near Gopher Ridge, so the naming of the two places may have been related. [Sec.36/T32S/R4E] (03-K1)

Mud Lake: This shallow lake in Blue Canyon Basin is nearly surrounded by mud flats, hence the name, which probably dates to the early 20th century. [Sec.18/T35S/R5E] (03-K1)

Mudjekeewis Mountain: This name, like that of "Minnehaha Creek," comes from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha." Mudjekeewis was Longfellow's Indian "God of the Winds." An early-day Forest Service employee probably applied this name; contrary to some current stories, it is not a native Klamath term. [Sec.32/T32S/R5E] (06-K1) [McArthur]

Muir Creek: This name was adopted officially in late 1916; it *may* commemorate John Muir, the famous naturalist who accompanied Gifford Pinchot and others to view Crater Lake in the 1890s, but more likely it honors a local resident. [Sec.33-36/T28S/R4E; Sec.4, 9, and 16/T29S/R4E] (06-Ja, Do)

Mule Creek, Mountain: Mule Creek is said to have received its name during the Indian War period when mule, pulling a howitzer (a small artillery piece), supposedly slipped off the trail and fell into the creek, ruining the soldiers' gunpowder until it could be dried. [Sec.16-18, 20-22/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) (Port)

Mulligan Gulch: A group of cattlemen met at this small bay on Big Squaw Lake during a round-up in the late 19th century; they supposedly cooked up a "mulligan stew," hence the name. [Sec.35/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) (E. Kubli)

Murphy Gulch: This small tributary of the Applegate River, located between Star Gulch and the Little Applegate River, was probably named during the pre-1860 gold mining era after a local miner or rancher. (All the "Murphy's" shown on 1860 or later Jackson County census records gave their occupation as "farmer" or "laborer.") [Sec.22/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860-80]

Nabob Ridge: Named, ca. 1907, for the hopefully named "Nabob mining claims" of the Blue Ledge copper mine. Originally from a Hindi word referring to a powerful, prosperous man, "nabob" entered English usage during Britain's colonial rule of India. [Sec.22, 26, 27, and 35/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

National Creek, Falls, Camp: See "Hurryon Creek." National Creek Falls has been a popular if remote scenic attraction since the early 20th century. [T29S/R4E] (06-Do)

Natural Bridge: This term pre-dates 1900. The place was named for the fact that here the Rogue River flows beneath the remnant "roof" of a partially-collapsed lava tube, which forms a "natural bridge" spanning the river's banks. Because most of the upper Rogue flows through a steep, nearly inaccessible gorge, this geologic feature did indeed serve as a natural crossing for native people and early settlers. (It is possible that a few settlers, such as members of the Woodruff family, even took occasional wagons across the bridge by means of temporary wooden ramps from the east side, then hauling them up the steep west-side bank to travel to the various Woodruff Creek meadows.) [Sec.9/T31S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson]

Neal Springs, Neal Camp: Ca. 1910 place-name for early Forest Service and cattlemen's camp. Apparently named for Carl B. Neal, Forest Service fire guard in the Trail Creek area during this period. He helped to fight one of the 1910 fires, maintaining camp at this location. Neal became Forest Supervisor of the Umpqua N.F. in the 1920s. [Sec.5/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [Brown-I]

Needle Rocks: The date of this name is unknown (probably early 20th century); it refers to the cluster of tall, narrow rock outcrops eroded from the volcanic tuff. [Sec.26, 27, 34, and 35/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Neil Creek: A major tributary of upper Bear Creek, named for Tennessee-born brothers Leander and Clairborne (or Clayborne) Neil. The Neil brothers came to Jackson County in about 1854, and were among the earliest settlers in the area south of Ashland. Clairborne Neil was a prominent local Democrat of the era, and the Republican Oregon Sentinel (Feb. 8, 1868) did not hesitate to point out that revenue agents seized Mr. Neil's distillery for "alleged violation and neglect of the revenue laws." [Sec.1, 12-14, and 23/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [Walling; OS]

Newt Gulch: A small tributary of upper Squaw Creek, named for Newton O. Haskins, a miner who lived a short distance downstream, on Squaw Creek. Newt was the brother of John Haskins, settler on the forks of Squaw Creek. The Haskins brothers came from Knox County, Illinois to Jackson County in about 1860. See "Haskins Gulch." [Sec.30 and 31/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja) [RRNF-Ho; Walling; Black]

Nichols Creek: Probably named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders after William ("Billy") Nichols, trail-crew foreman. Nichols's family had settled in the Big Butte area during the late 19th century. [Sec.34 and 35/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Nick's Spring: This spring is located in the upper Elliott Creek drainage; possibly named for Nick Wright (a miner, farmer, and storekeeper on the Applegate River near the mouth of Palmer Creek) during the 1870s and 1880s. [Sec.15/T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port; Black]

Nine Dollar Gulch: Probably named by an early miner, after finding a \$9.00 gold nugget (or "\$9.00 in gold per-cubic-yard" placer diggings?) on this tributary of Palmer Creek. [Sec.35/T39S/R4W; Sec.2/T40S.R4W] (01-Ja)

No-Man Loop: A relatively recent (ca.1960) Forest Service name for the road system that loops around Skeeter Swamp; derived from the "No Man Timber Sale" in that vicinity, which was laid out by Forest Service timber planner Virgil "Smitty" Wilson and resulted in the construction of these roads. [Sec. 5, 6, 7, and 8/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

North Lake: This lake is the northernwestern-most in the main lake-cluster of Seven Lakes Basin (Lake Ivern, part of the same group of seven lakes, is actually located almost a mile further to the north). The name probably dates to ca. 1910-1930. [Sec.34/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

No-See-em Camp: (Also "No-see-um.") Probably named by early-day Forest Service employees, for the clouds of small gnats, or "no-see-ems," that harass campers during the spring and summer months. [NW1/4 of Sec.4/T47N/R11W/MDM] (01-Ja)

Oak Mountain: Evidently named (ca. 1870-1890?) because of the presence of Oregon white oak and/or California black oak -- one of the highest elevation and most easterly occurrences of oak trees in the southern Cascades. Formerly mapped by the Forest Service as "Oak Ridge." [Sec.7/T35S/R4E] (03-JA) [RRNF maps]

O'Brien Creek: John A. O'Brien, an Irish-born 1852-arrival to Jackson County, was a rancher and miner who had a 320-acre donation land claim between Ruch and Thompson Creek (in the Applegate-Provolt area); he probably trailed his cattle to summer range on Grayback Mountain in this area, and it is almost certain that the creek was named for him. One source (Port) claims that the stream was named after an early miner (the same John O'Brien?) who found a gold pocket worth \$28,000 and excavated a ditch from this creek to work the placer -- exhausting the profit of the deposit; however, this story may be largely folklore. [Sec.4, 10-12/T40S/R5E] (01-Ja) [Port; Walling; Black]

Observation Peak, Gap: This peak on the Siskiyou Crest, situated about a half-mile north of the state boundary, possibly was named in the late 1860s by the Oregon-California Boundary survey party, which may have set up an observation/instrumentation tower on the summit. More likely the name dates to a later, Coast and Geodetic Survey party; a triangulation station was apparently located on the relatively easily accessed summit around the turn of the 19th/20th century. [Sec.12/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

O'Connell Creek: Said to have been named after "Old man" O'Connell, an early-day miner on Steve Fork. [Sec.33/T40S/R5W; Sec.3 and 4/T41S/R5W] (01-Jo) [Port]

Ogden Hill: Proposed new toponym for a 5,800'-high, dome-like mountain or hill that rises immediately to the west of Siskiyou Pass (located about one mile southeast of the closest National Forest land). The Oregon Geographic Names Board approved this name, submitted by property-owner Judson Parsons, in December 2000; the proposal goes before the U.S. Geographic Names Board in 2001 for final approval. It honors prominent Hudson's Bay Company fur trader Peter Skene Ogden, who in early 1827 became the first Euro-American to cross Siskiyou Pass (heading northwards from the Klamath River) and explore the Rogue River drainage. It is quite likely that this same mountain is the very one he climbed (for a better view to the north) in early February when crossing the Pass, describing it in his journal entry for that day as a "high hill." In addition to his explorations of southwestern Oregon and northern-most California, Peter Ogden is famous as the first Euro-American to explore much of the Intermountain West, including the Great Salt Lake vicinity and northern Nevada's Humboldt River valley (which became, and still remains, the main trans-continental travel route to/from California). [Sec.17-20/T40S/R2E] (02-Ja) [LaLande 1997, LaLande 2000]

Old Baldy: See "Baldy Peak." This peak once had a cupola-style fire lookout on its summit. [Sec.24/T38S/R4E] (02-Ja, K1)

Old Stage Road: Forms the western boundary of the J. Herbert Stone Nursery; it served as part of the stagecoach route between the Willamette and Sacramento Valleys from 1859 until the coming of the railroad in the 1880s. [Sec.16/T37S/R2W] (Ja)

Onion Flat: This small glacial cirque on the Siskiyou Crest forms the headwaters of Dutch Creek. Wild onions (*Allium spp.*) commonly grow on high-elevation rocky-soiled ledges of the Siskiyou Mountains; when the leaves are walked upon the onion aroma is unmistakable, and the tiny bulbs have flavored many a camp stew. This is almost certainly the reason for this name, likely bestowed by late 19th- or early 20th-century cattlemen. [NE1/4 of Sec.4/T47N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si)

Onion Springs: As with Onion Flat far to the southwest, this place probably was named (ca. 1900-10) for the abundance of edible, wild onions, growing here in the moist but rocky soil around the spring. [Sec.19 and 20/T34S/R5E] (03-K1)

Oregon: This name (first spelled "Our-a-gon") dates from the late 18th century. There has been a great deal of speculation over its origin and actual meaning. See McArthur's Oregon Geographic Names.

Oregon Desert: Not to be confused with the vast "Oregon High Desert" of the northern Great Basin (i.e., east of Oregon's Cascade Range), this small area is located along the crest of the Cascades, a few miles south of Crater Lake National Park. Only stunted lodgepole pines grow in the thick deposits of Mazama ash; because of the porous, excessively drained soil, it is essentially a desert. It was probably named sometime around 1900. [T32S/R5E] (03-K1)

Ortman Gulch: Unofficial name for south-draining gulch on southwest slope of Steamboat Mountain, between Rich Gulch and Swamp Gulch; named for early 20th-century resident near the mouth of this draw. [Sec.20 and 21/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [*]

Osier Creek: A tributary of Steve Fork. The name possibly resulted from a misspelling of Oster, the surname of the man for whom Steve Fork was named. A species of dogwood, red osier dogwood, may grow in the vicinity; thus the name actually may have been taken from the tree's common name, but this seems doubtful. [Sec.19/T40S/R4W] (01-Jo, Ja)

Ostrich Peak: This unofficial name denotes a place located on private land, just north of the National Forest boundary. Also called "Ostrich Point," this 4,600' knoll on a major spur-ridge provides a dramatic vista of Ashland and the upper Bear Creek valley. The name was given in 1980 by John Slokowski, then a senior at Ashland High School, because he felt that a prominent, bare-trunked tree (probably a mature ponderosa pine) visible along the skyline at the top the peak, when viewed from the high school "quad," resembled an ostrich. The name stuck when fellow students, some of whom became mountain bikers during the 1980s, continued to use the name when riding in the area; local cycling shops helped spread the term "Ostrich Peak" by referring to it as a kind of landmark/destination for mountain biking trips. The "ostrich tree" was cut down some time in the 1990s, leaving the name to puzzle many visitors. (The small stream that drains the east side of Ostrich Peak to Ashland Creek became known as "Buddy Creek," after one biker's dog, which would regularly lie in the creek to drink and rest during mountain biking treks.) [SW1/4 of the SE1/5 of Sec.18/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [T.Frantz]

Otter Spring: Located very close to Mountain Beaver Meadow, this place probably was named by the same person (likely a Forest Service employee) as part of a toponymic theme. However, it is doubtful that river otter have ever been present at or close to this high-elevation spring, perched above the 1000'-deep Middle Fork Canyon of the Rogue River. [Sec.36/T32S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Palmer Creek: Probably named for Gideon Palmer, Nova Scotia-born gold miner of the 1860s, said to have been the first to find "color" in this stream. [Sec.7/T40W/R3W; Sec.1, 2, 3, and 12/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [Port; JC Census 1860]

Panther Gulch: "Panther Gulch" is located in the upper Applegate drainage. Persons from the South and the Border States commonly referred to the mountain lion a "panther" or "painter." The term "cougar" may have come into widespread local use somewhat later in the 19th century [Sec.2/T41S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Panther Point, or Peak: Early name for rock outcrop at north end of Wagner Butte ridge. Originally shown on Forest Service maps as late as the 1920s but not shown on maps ca.1930s-80s, it now reappears current USGS and Forest Service maps. See previous entry. [NW 1/4 of Sec.36/T39S/R1W] (02-Ja) [RRNF-maps]

Park Gulch: The reason for the name of this small stream is unknown. There was a ca. 1860s-1870s Jackson County settler named Walter A. Park. Perhaps he or someone else with that surname mined on Elliott Creek in this area. [Sec.23/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [JC Census 1870]

Park Meadows: Almost certainly named because of its proximity to the National Forest boundary with Crater Lake National Park; a post-1900 Forest Service name. See "Hurryon Creek." [Sec.18/T29S/R5E] (06-K1)

Parker Creek, Meadows: Probably named for William R. ("Ray") Parker, local settler and lookout-man on nearby Rustler Peak from 1913 to 1916. [Sec.22/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Brown-I; J. Henshaw; Beeman]

Payette Trail: Name given in 1981 to an 18-mile-long recreation trail that circles Applegate Lake, commemorating Francois Payette, Hudson's Bay Co. fur trapper who accompanied Peter Skene Ogden on the first trapping expedition (1827) into the upper Rogue River drainage. Although Payette himself probably did not actually pass through the Applegate Lake area, some of Ogden's unnamed trappers did briefly ascend the river to its headwaters drainage in April 1827. [T40S/R3W and R4W; T41S/R3W and R4W] (01-Ja) [LaLande 1987]

Pear Lake: The origin and date of this name, for a beautiful little lake in the Blue Canyon Basin, is unknown. It evidently dates at least to the 1930s-40s; *possibly* the name was originally "Bear Lake," subsequently changed by cartographic error or intent to the present form. [Sec.19 and 20/T35S/R5E] (03-K1)

Pearce Gulch: The Pierce family has mined and settled in the upper reaches of Squaw Creek since the early 20th century; named for Arch Pierce or another member of the family. [Sec.7/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Pearsney (or Pearsony) Falls: These falls on lower Mill Creek are located on private land (currently owned by Boise-Cascade) about a mile south of the National Forest boundary at Prospect. The unofficial but locally used name "Pearsney Falls" was first given in the early 1930s by three young boys who lived in Prospect: brothers Paul Pearson and Stan Pearson and their friend Bob Mooney. The toponym combined portions of their respective surnames. As they grew into adulthood, the name persisted (years later, a Boise-Cascade forester modified the original spelling to "Pearsony" Falls). Paul Pearson went on to become a long-time Forest Service employee; the Pearson boys' mother, Frances Aitken Pearson, grew up in this same area, well before there was an actual town of Prospect. Happening to meet the then-famous Western poet and writer Joaquin Miller on the wagon road during his early 20th-century visit to see Crater Lake, young Frances Aitken successfully prevailed upon him and his daughter to allow her to board with the Miller family in San Francisco in order to attend school. She later returned to Prospect, serving as the community's schoolteacher for many years. [Sec.32/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [P.Pearson]

Peavine Mountain, Burn: Formerly known as "Barr Creek Mountain." Sometime around World War I, much of this area was burned in a wildfire. As the wild vetch (known to local stockmen as "peavine") flourished on the slopes of the old burn, ranchers began calling it "Peavine Mountain." During the 1930s the Forest Service built a small pole-and-shake trail shelter here (Peavine Shelter was burned down around 1970). As the forest canopy returned, the peavine steadily decreased in abundance; neither place-name is shown on recent maps. [Sec.1/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; J. Hollenbeak]

Pelt Creek: The name for this headwaters tributary of Elk Creek, which drains the area between Elkhorn Peak and Hawk Mountain, likely came from late 19th- or early 20th-century fur trapping activity. [Sec.30, 31, 32, and 33/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja, Do)

Perk's Pasture: Named for a John or a James Perkins (known as "Old Perks"), a miner and packer on the trail between Jacksonville and Elliott Creek in the 1870s-1880s. He supposedly fenced this meadow with split-cedar rails and pastured his horses and mules there during the summer months. [Sec.24/T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port; JC Census 1870]

Pete's Camp Creek, Pete Ives Glade: Pete Ives was a miner/pro prospector in the area around the turn-of-the-century; he may have had a seasonal camp near the mouth of the creek. The meadow, or "glade," named for him is located some miles to the southwest. [Sec.18 and 20/T40S/R2W; Sec.23/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Ja; 01-Si) [Port]

Pettinger Swamp: Former name (c.1905) for a presently unnamed meadow on the upper South Fork of Little Butte Creek. Probably named for a turn-of-the-century trapper or cattleman. [Sec.15/T37S/R4E] (02-Ja) [RRNF-HRC]

Phantom Meadows: Located at the head of the Middle Fork of the Applegate River, a very remote location that could account for the name; however, the actual origin and date of this name are unknown. It may be from the presence of "phantom orchids," which are a fairly plentiful species in the moist meadows of this area. [Sec.5/T18N/R8E/HM] (01-Si)

Poole Hill: This prominent hill, which overlooks much of the canyon of the South Fork of Little Butte Creek, is situated on a ridge that divides Little Butte Creek tributaries Soda Creek and Dead Indian Creek. The name almost certainly derives from the Poole family, residents of the Eagle Point vicinity, some of whom likely hunted in the South Fork canyon. Art Poole served as Eagle Point town marshal in the 1880s. Formerly located within the National Forest (and topped with a fire lookout during the 1930s-50s), Poole Hill is now situated about a mile outside of the current Forest boundary (it came under Bureau of Land Management administration after a 1950s land exchange between the Forest Service and B.L.M.). Early-day Forest Service ranger Andy Poole was a member of the local Poole family, but his long-term duty station and home was at Trail, on the upper Rogue River; the hill probably was not named for him. [Sec.17/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja) [Hegne; Brown 1960]

Pole Bridge Creek: Evidently named for a ca. 1920s bridge across the creek, which was probably constructed from peeled lodgepole pines. The bridge would have been located on the Big Elk Road, one of the first Forest Service road projects in this area. [Sec.28 and 29/T37S/R4E] (02-Ja)

Porcupine Spring: This spring drains into the East Branch of Willow Creek; the name probably dates to the early 20th century.. Porcupines are very common throughout the forests of the region, sometimes wreaking havoc on young seedlings. [Sec.18/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Post Gulch: Almost certainly named for John D. Post, elderly New York-born Jackson County miner of the 1870s-1880s. [Sec.7/T40S/R1W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1870]

Prineville Camp: The reason for this name is unknown. It is a late-19th and early-20th-century camp, used mainly by sheep men from central Oregon; named after the major town and county seat of Crook County, Oregon. During the early 20th century, many sheep men from the sagebrush country of central Oregon trailed their herds to the High Cascades each summer, and the name Prineville may reflect the origin of some of these men. [Sec.30/T28S/R5E; Sec.25/T28S/R4E] (06-Do)

Prospect: Hopefully named in the late 19th century by Squire Aiken because of the "good prospects" for construction of a railroad along the upper Rogue. This community was formerly known as "Deskins," after the first postmaster. The dream of a railroad was never realized. [Sec.29/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson]

Pumphouse Creek: Informally named in 1997 by Forest Service employee and ski-area planner Steve Johnson to differentiate this creek from other streams in the area, it is a small headwaters tributary of the East Fork of Ashland Creek that heads near the bottom of the "Ariel" chairlift. It was so named because the Mt. Ashland Ski Area's potable water originates here; a pump house was constructed in the small wetland near the head of the stream. [Sec.16/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [S. Johnson]

Pup Lakes: Two small ponds near Jack Spring, in the northern part of Sky Lakes Wilderness, named in the early 1960s by a Forest Service trail crew because of their proximity to Lone Wolf Peak. [SW1/4 of Sec.35/T32S/R5E] (03-K1) [J. Hollenbeak]

Pyramid Peak: Probably named (ca. 1908) by Forest Service rangers for its somewhat pyramidal shape; a prominent landmark on the Siskiyou Crest. (A small glacial-basin lake located high on the east slope of this peak is informally known as "Pyramid Lake.") [Sec.6/T18N/R8E/HM] (01-Si)

Quaken Asp Glade: Named ca. 1900, for the quaking aspen trees that grow around the edge of the meadow. Aspens are relatively uncommon this far west of the Cascades. [Sec.23/T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si)

Quartz Creek: A tributary of upper Neil Creek; named ca. 1920, for the prominent ledges of quartz (phenocryst dikes) exposed in the steep-gradient streambed. A monument-quality granite quarry was active along the creek between 1916 and 1930. [Sec.1 and 2/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Quartz Gulch: Unofficial place-name (probably dating to the Depression mining era) for an east-draining tributary of Brush Creek, upstream from Trail Creek. [Sec.8/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Quartz Mountain: Named (ca. 1900) for the large outcrop of white, agate-like rock ("chalcedony" cryptocrystalline silicate) near the summit. Recent proposals to mine this "silica" rock for metallurgical and other commercial uses has generated controversy. [Sec.34/T30S/R2E] [(06-Do, Ja)

Rabbit Ears: Named for its unusual "twin-spires" shape; known as "*Kalistopox*" or "*Khlay'stabaks*" ("Two Rocks Standing Up") to Klamath Indians, this huge formation (remnant plugs of a volcano) on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide was once called "Camel Humps" and "Twin Rocks" by early white settlers. The present name came into use around 1890. [Sec.34/R29S/R3E] (06-Do) [McArthur; S. Mark; LaLande 1980]

Rabbit Ears, The: This is an unofficial but commonly used name for a prominent rock outcrop located on the saddle where the west slope of Mt. Ashland merges with watershed divide of the Siskiyou Crest. Much smaller in size than the Rabbit Ears situated on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide, this eroded granite formation is composed of two major "monoliths," hence the name. The name may have been given in the late 1960s by local rock climbers who learned/trained climbing with ropes at this outcrop; climbing bolts were present on the rock surface for many years. [SW1/4 of the SE1/4 of Sec.17/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Rancheria Creek, Meadow: (Sometimes spelled "Rancheree.") Named (ca.1855) for the presence of a small Klamath Indian encampment ("rancheria") located in the timber on the edge of the large meadow. Small parties of Klamath hunters and traders continued to use this place as a "winter base-camp" during the 1860s when coming over the mountains to trade at the Rogue Valley settlements. Rancheria Meadow was the site of the 1856 (sometimes given as 1859) killing of Eli Ledford and four other Rogue Valley settlers, supposedly by Klamath Indians. The murdered men were buried at a spot on the north side of the meadow. The term dates back to the early Spanish-conquest period of sixteenth-century Mexico; it was later used in Mexican California to refer to Indian villages, and was thus adopted by the early Anglo-American mining

population of California (and, in the 1850s, the term traveled north with the miners to the Oregon gold country). Mexican packers, who often led long mule- or horse-strings inland from Crescent City to Jacksonville, formed an integral part of southwestern Oregon's 1850s gold rush, but there is no evidence that any of these men was responsible for this place-name. Although not named directly by Spanish-speakers, Rancheria Creek is one of the only Hispanic-origin toponyms on the Rogue River National Forest. (However, it is interesting to note that the now widely employed term "canyon," or "cañon," was actually quite new to American English in the 1850s, having first come into common use immediately after the United States acquired California and much of the present southwestern U.S. from Mexico in 1848.) [Sec.29 and 31/T34S/R4E; Sec.35 and 36/T34S/R3E; Sec.2, 3, and 10/T35S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Ranger Springs: Named in about 1910 by Forest Service personnel; sometimes mapped as "Ranger's Springs." A camping spot for the summer fire guard was located here, overlooking the Seven Lakes Basin and relatively near to the Devil's Peak fire lookout [Sec.24/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Red Blanket Creek, Mountain: Said to have been named in about 1865 after a white man purchased a large parcel of land from a group of Indians for "one red blanket." This bit of folklore may not rest on a foundation of historical fact (in addition, another possibly folkloric story states that a 19th-century Klamath Indian was known to the whites as "Red Blanket). Another, probably more likely, explanation -- given by Jack Hollenbeak (whose family owned the property in the early 1900s) -- attributes the name to the tall, wild red clover that grew thickly in the meadow, which was red in the spring and again turned "reddish" in the late summer. Whatever its origin, the name dates at the latest to 1863: the June 10 Oregon Sentinel of that year describes "Red Blanket Prairie" as a "beautiful prairie, containing several hundred acres, covered with a rank growth of wild clover." [T32S/R4E] (06-JA) [F. Pearson; J. Hollenbeak; OS]

Red Buttes: Named prior to 1900 for the reddish-orange color of the largely barren peak's peridotite rock. Around 1910, the Forest Service proposed the name "Brewer's Butte," after the Yale botanist who identified and named the weeping (or Brewer's) spruce, an uncommon species that grows on the slopes of Red Buttes. Local settlers evidently preferred the old term and it was kept. This and other nearby peaks along the crest of the Siskiyou formed the seasonal hunting territory of the Dakubetede Indians, and were known to them as the "Big Mountains" or "Naato'ntcha." [Sec.12 and 13/T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [RRNF-HRC; Harrington]

Red Lake: The source and date of this name are unknown. Red hydra, which are small aquatic animals, are said to be plentiful in the lake, but this seems a doubtful source for the name. Perhaps it came from the color of nearby andesitic rock outcrops. [Sec.9/T35S/R5E] (03-K1)

Red Mountain: "Big Red Mountain" and "Little Red Mountain" are outcrops of the same peridotite/serpentine mass; as with "Red Buttes," they were named (pre-1900) because of the weathered color of the rock. "Red Mountain" is unofficially known as "Big Red Mountain." [Sec.32/T40S/R1W] (01, 02-Ja)

Reeder Gulch, Reservoir: Shown as "Rader Gulch" on some early Forest Service maps but referred to as "Reader Gulch" in ca.1900 issues of the Ashland Tidings, this name evidently commemorates Dr. J. K. Reader, an Ashland man who had a small mining property in the lower Ashland Creek drainage around the turn-of-the-century. (Much later, a family by the name of *Reeder* lived fairly nearby in Ashland, on upper Granite Street, leading some people--including this writer--to erroneously assume that the gulch was named for them.) In the late 19th century, this stream was briefly known as "Sam's Gulch." (A turn-of-the-century sawmill was located along Ashland Creek near the mouth of this gulch). The historically correct spelling for this place apparently is "Reader." [Sec.28 and 29/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [K. Atwood; RRNF maps; OS]

Reservoir Gulch: This gulch drains the southeast slope of Stricklin Butte into the Middle Fork of the Applegate River. The name probably commemorates a small water impoundment built at or near the mouth of the gulch for placer mining purposes; subsequent flood erosion likely would have obliterated any evidence of such a reservoir. [Sec.24 and 25/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si)

Rich Gulch: Unofficial place-name for major drainage on the southwest slope of Steamboat Mountain. The site of large-scale hydraulic mining around 1900, the name was probably inspired by the original "Rich Gulch" of the 1852 Jacksonville gold strike. [E1/2 of Sec.20/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

River Meadows: See "Elgan Meadows"; located along the upper Rogue River, adjacent to the Diamond Lake Highway. (06-Do)

Robinson Butte, Prairie: This name might honor William Robinson, a pioneer miner of the 1850s and, later, a major cattleman of the upper Klamath Basin. He *possibly* drove his cattle to the Jacksonville market by way of the Lake-of-the-Woods area, thereby giving his name to this prominent volcanic peak southwest of Mt. McLoughlin. A large number of Robinsons are mentioned in the Oregon Sentinel of the 1850s-70s, almost any of whom could have had some connection with this vicinity. A likely candidate is "Doc" Robinson, a settler on Little Butte Creek, who died in this vicinity in 1884 (AT, 14 Nov. 1884) after being mistakenly shot for a deer his nephew; the mountain may well commemorate him. [Sec.8 and 18/T37S/4E; SE1/4 of Sec.13/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja) [JC Census; AT; *]

Rock Concert Flat: An unofficial name, dating to the late 1960s and early 1970s and still used by some Forest Service employees, for a large alluvial terrace on the lower Middle Fork of the Applegate River. This forested flat, also referred to by some as the "Amphitheatre," has several good swimming holes nearby and is located in a relatively remote area about two miles south of the Oregon-California line. Situated between Forest Service road 1040 and the Middle Fork, it was evidently a favorite "partying place" during the counter-culture or "hippie" era, in part because Siskiyou County, California law enforcement personnel rarely ventured here. A weekend rock-music concert possibly did take place there at one time, and a "outlaw biker" motorcycle gang is said to have camped there on another occasion. [SE1/4 of sec.19/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si)

Rock Creek: A tributary of Muir Creek, this rather unimaginative name was officially adopted by the Forest Service in 1916. It probably dates from the activity of the 1910 Diamond Lake Road construction crew. [Sec.8/T29S/R4E] (06-Do) [RRNF-HRC]

Rock Gulch: This short gulch drains directly into the Applegate River, about a mile upstream from Beaver Creek. The date and origin of this rather unimaginative name is uncertain, but it pre-dates the Forest Service and is descriptive of the steep-gradient drainage. A small trailer-park development located at the mouth of the gulch, dating to the 1960s, is called "Boulder City." [Sec.8 and 9/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Rogue River: The earliest date of this name is uncertain, but it came from the French-Canadian trappers of the 1830s, who named the river after their term for the local Indians -- "Coquins" ("Rascals" or "Rogues"). H.B.C fur trader John Work referred to it as the "Riviere des Coquins" in his 1832 journal. Briefly mapped as the "Gold River" in the 1850s, it was originally named "Sastise River" by Peter Ogden in 1827. As with Mt. McLoughlin, it has borne many Euro-American names: Shasty, McLeod's, To-tonez, and others. The Takelma evidently called it "*Dagelam*" ("the river"), although a 19th-century pioneer account claims that some native groups referred to the river as "*Calum*." (06-Do, Ja) [LaLande 1987; Sapir; AT 3/13/1905]

Rough Rider Falls: This unofficial, late-1970s name for a waterfall on the upper Rogue River, has nothing to do with the Spanish-American War or Teddy Roosevelt. It was named in the 1970s by/for the Prospect Inter-Regional hotshot fire crew, the "Rough Riders," who helped construct the Upper Rogue River Trail along this stretch of the river. [SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec.35/T28S/R4E] (06-Do)

Ross Lane: This road, which forms the southern boundary of the J. Herbert Stone Nursery; was named for "Indian fighter" and local settler of the 1850s-70s, "Colonel" John Ross. Ross played a prominent part in both the Rogue River Indian War of the 1850s and the early phase of the 1870s Modoc War. [Sec.16 and 21/T37S/R2W] (Ja) [Walling]

Round Top: This forested butte has a relatively rounded summit, hence the name. It was named sometime prior to 1900, in evident distinction to the level-topped peak located about one mile to the north, which was called "Flat Top." (The latter name has largely dropped from usage and it no longer appears on current maps.) The stream draining east from the two buttes is called "Top Creek" because of these two features. The name "Round Top" may have been inspired by the two southern Pennsylvania hills of that name, Little Round Top and Big Round Top, a place of "dark and bloody ground" that gained wide fame during the Civil War as a result of the Battle of Gettysburg. [Sec.27/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Rustler Peak: Formerly known as "Black Butte," the name was changed after local ranchers experienced trouble with cattle thieves. [Sec.9 and 16/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [RRNF-HRC; Beeman]

Ruth Mountain: See "Ethel Mountain." [Sec.1/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Rye Flat, Spring: The origin of this name was probably similar to that of nearby "Bourbon Springs" and "Whiskey Springs." [Sec.27/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Sally Glade: The origin and date of this name are unknown. The Sally Ann chrome mine (a post-1930s operation) is located in this general area, but the names are probably coincidental. Possibly named for a rancher's wife or sweetheart, daughter, or even for their horse [Sec.36/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Sam Creek: Named in 1907 by Forest Service trail-builders after Sam Swenning, then the ranger at Pelican Bay and later Deputy Forest Supervisor. [Sec.11 and 12/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Sam's Camp: Named (ca. 1910) for Elk Creek settler Sam Geary (**not** Sam Grey), who maintained a deer hunting and hide-curing camp here. He and others also picked the plentiful huckleberries at this spot each August. [NE1/4 of Sec.4/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) (G. Walker)

Sandoz Gap: Named in about 1930 by Lowell Ash for Paul Sandoz, member of the Forest Service trail crew. A number of the Sandoz brothers, who lived on Elk Creek, worked for the Forest Service during the 1920s and 1930s. [NW1/4 of Sec.11/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [M. Sandoz]

Santiam Peak: A settler from the Santiam River drainage of the Willamette Valley may have named this mountain, located in the timber-claim "homestead area" north of Butte Falls, no definite reason or date for this name is available; early-twentieth century USGS Quadrangle maps misspelled it as "Santa Anne Peak." Santiam was the name of a band of Kalapuya Indians that resided along the Santiam River. (In 1998 an Act of Congress transferred all of the scattered National Forest land parcels in Township 34 South/Range 2 East to the Bureau of Land Management.) [Sec.23/T34S/R2E] (03-Ja) [McArthur]

Schoolma'am Camp: Named in 1910 by Army and USFS firefighters, supposedly in honor of a school teacher who helped cook for the fire crew; it is located near Fireline Creek. [Sec.34/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Schoolma'am Creek: Apparently named c.1880-1900, for Amarantha Nye, one of the earliest settlers in the Prospect area, and one of the first school teachers in the upper Rogue area. [Sec. 23, 24 and 25/T32SW/R2E] (06-Ja) [Weiss]

Scraggy Mountain: Formerly mapped as "O1' Scraggy"; named for the steep, rugged outcrop of loose schist that makes up the peak's summit. [Sec.34/T48N/R10W; Sec.3/T47N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [RRNF maps]

Seattle Bar: Named for the Seattle Mining Company, which conducted fairly large-scale hydraulic mining operations here on the Applegate River around 1890-1900. [Sec.10 and 11/T41S/R4W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Serendipity Falls: Unofficial name for a small, seasonal 25'-high waterfall located on an unnamed tributary of Abbott Creek, just north of DeWitt Creek. It was discovered and named in the 1980s by Forest Service employees during field planning for the proposed DeMoon Timber Sale. [SW1/4 of the SW1/4 of Sec.36/T30S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Service Glades: A series of small meadows on the broad ridge between Soda Creek and Dead Indian Creek; the name dates from the early 20th century, possibly from U.S. Forest Service stock that may have grazed there in the summer, but far more probably from the abundance of serviceberry (*Amelanchier spp.*) bushes (i.e., they may have originally been called "Serviceberry Glades"). Local settlers had individual names for some of these meadows: Rocky Glade, Dry Lake, Dry Prairie, but most of these terms long ago dropped from use. [Sec.33 and 34/T37S/R3E; Sec.3 and 4/T38S/R3E] (03-Ja) [*]

Sevenmile Ridge: This ridge extends almost seven miles from the Little Applegate River to the summit of Big Red Mountain on the crest of the Siskiyou Mountains. It has long formed the boundary between the Applegate and Ashland Ranger Districts. [T40S/R1W] (01, 02-Ja)

Shake Camp Spring: Probably named around 1900 because of the activities of sugar-pine shake-makers in this vicinity. [SW1/4 of Sec.31/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Sheep Camp Glade: Evidently dates from the 1880s-1890s presence of sheep herds along upper Fourbit Creek; a herder's camp apparently was situated here. [Sec.19 and 20/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Shell Rock Butte: Evidently an early misspelling of "shale rock," an early Forest Service name for this feature (derived from the presence of platy, "shale"-like volcanic andesite). Local settlers are said to have called it "Round Mountain," but cartographers probably decided this name was too common (why they allowed the many "Baldy Peaks" to remain on maps is a mystery.) [Sec.2/T38S/R3E] (03-JA) [*]

Sherwood Butte, Creek, Meadow: The origin and date of this name are uncertain, but William Sherwood was a resident of the Prospect area during the early 20th century, and these places in the northern-most section of the Rogue River National Forest, near Diamond Lake, likely were named for him (possibly because he grazed livestock or hunted in the vicinity). [Sec. 24, 25, 34, and 35/T28S/R4E; Sec.20/T28S/R5E] (06-Do) [Weiss]

Short Creek; Short Creek Prairie: This stream is about one mile long, perhaps accounting for the name. However, Reuben Short, Missouri-born Jackson County farmer, may have ranged his stock in the meadows of the area in the 1860s-1870s. The stream flows southward through the center of Section 19. [Sec.19 and 20/T37S/R4E] (02-Ja) [JC Census 1870]

Shump Gulch: The origin and date of the name are not definitely known; possibly after John E. Shumpf, Prussian-born miner/teamster of the 1860s-1870s, or George Schumpf, a Jackson County resident of the same period. [Sec.11/T40S/R2W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1870; DT]

Silver Camp: A late-19th-century traveler's camp on the Old Crater Lake Road, near where Whisky Creek sinks into the pumice soil. It was named for the many burned snags in the vicinity of the camp, the barkless trunks of which took on a silverish appearance for many years. The name has remained in use although most of the snags have long since fallen and rotted away. (During the 1920s this "flat, open" area was considered for use as a small airfield, evidently to serve a clientele of Crater Lake/Rogue River tourists; the airfield was never built.) [S1/2 of sec.30/T30S/R4E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; RRNF-HRC]

Silver Fork: The name may have resulted from the brief-lived silver “strike” on the Siskiyou crest in 1861; the ore values did not prove to be of significant value. However, Portuguese-born gold miner "Dan Silver" (a.k.a. "Silva") worked in this area during the 1870s-1880s, and the stream was possibly originally named “Silva’s Fork” for him. [T41S/R2W] (01-Ja) [DT; JC Census 1880; Port]

Sinn's Bar Trail: Name adopted by the Corps of Engineers in 1981. Sinn's Bar is a river terrace along the Applegate River, said to be named for a Chinese miner. The location of this river "bar" has been given erroneously as either the mouth of French Gulch or further downstream, near the mouth of Kanaka Gulch. It was actually located a little further north than this latter place; "Sinn's Point" (later known as "Joe Wedder Bar") was on the east side of the river, between the mouths of "Water Gulch" and "Brandy Gulch." [Sec.19/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [G. Harr; H. Swayne]

Siskiyou Mountains, Gap, Pass: The name "Siskiyou" is said to be a Cree Indian word (and Chinook jargon term) for either a bob-tailed, a spotted horse, or simply a packhorse. The mountain summit was crossed by Hudson’s Bay Company fur trader Peter Skene Ogden in February 1827, the first Euro-American to do so; but apparently the pass was first named by H.B.C. trappers in 1828-29, for one of the horses in Alexander McLeod's fur brigade, after the steed perished in the snow during the winter crossing of the pass. There are other attributions for the term (e.g., from the French phrase for "six stones," or cailloux, but this seems to be simply a bad guess based on phonetic similarity). The origin of the name for these mountains will probably always be shrouded in a bit of mystery, but the “lost horse” origin has the strongest claim to historical accuracy. See also: "Ashland" and “Ogden Hill.” (01, 02-Ja, Jo, Si) [McArthur; Sapir]

Siskiyou Peak: This name has "moved around" considerably. At one time, present-day Mt. Ashland was called "Siskiyou Peak"; later, a now unnamed point between Mt. Ashland and McDonald Peak was shown on maps with this name. For at least the past fifty years, the name has been applied to a peak on the Siskiyou Crest about three miles west of Mt. Ashland. (The term “Siskiyou Crest” is an unofficial term used to denote the Rogue-Applegate Rivers/Klamath River divide, from Siskiyou Pass west to Pyramid Peak.) [Sec.25/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Skeeter's Swamp, Creek: This place is located in the Big Butte Creek drainage. It was named after Isaac Skeeters, a local shake-maker and one of the "discoverers" of Crater Lake, who is said to have claimed and later abandoned a homestead at this meadow in the late 19th century. The Oregon Sentinel for June 7, 1862 shows Mr. Skeeters as a "constable" for the Big Butte precinct (a vast backcountry area that included Skeeter's Swamp). During the early 20th century, Forest Service cartographers in the Regional or Washington Office, thinking that the name was a slang term, "corrected" it to "Mosquito Swamp," causing a bit of place-name confusion that persists today. [T35S/R3E; T36S/R4E] (03-Ja) [OS; RRNF-HRC; RRNF maps; McArthur; Beeman]

Skeeters' Log Camp: This post-World War II “gyppo” logging camp a short distance north of Prospect was also the site of a small sawmill, owned and operated by Charlie Skeeters. [Sec.21/T32S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Slater Gulch: Unofficial and "unmapped," but former locally used place-name for gulch on north side of Squaw Creek, about one-half mile east of Stringtown Gulch; named for the man who lived at the mouth of the gulch in the early 1900s. [NW1/4 of Sec.5/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [G. Harr]

Slickear Gulch: Evidently a late 19th-century name given by local stockmen; this gulch drains into Big Squaw Lake. A "slick ear" is an unbranded calf, usually born on the range, which typically has "gone wild" and can be very difficult to herd. [Sec.25, 26, and 35/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Slick Taw Gulch: One local resident has guessed that the name might have come from a large "slick" boulder (quartz?) around which an early trail had to pass; the second word would have referred to the rock as "taw" or glass marble. However it seems that the name may actually be a reversal (one that was later misspelled on maps) of the letters in "Watkins," the name of the family that had first settled on lower Squaw Creek in the mid-19th century. See "Watkins." [Sec.36/T40S/R3W; Sec.6/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja) [E. Kubli; see also Luecke for a similar case in Siskiyou Co., CA]

Smith Gulch: See "Arrasmith Gulch." [Sec.4/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Smith Rock: Named for Ernest Smith (surveyor, lookout man, and photographer for the Forest Service in the 1910s). The Smith family settled in the Butte Falls area around the turn of the century. [Sec.12/T35S/R4E] (03-K1) [Brown-I]

Snowbrush Gulch: Named, probably ca.1910 by Forest Service employees, for the abundance of *Ceanothus velutinus*, commonly called "snowbrush" or slickleaf ceanothus. [Sec.26, 27, and 34/T32S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Snowshoe Camp, Butte: Named in the winter of 1910-11 by members of the Forest Service tree-planting crew who seeded the nearby Cat Hill Burn on snowshoes. This over-the-snow seeding project (using Norway pine and other exotic species) did not prove successful. (Accounts that the name came from the supposedly plentiful snowshoe hares in the vicinity are inaccurate.) [Sec.9 and 16/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja) (Brown-I; RRNF-HRC; Beeman]

Solace Camp: An early 20th century cattlemen's camp in the Halifax Creek headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Rogue River, apparently named because the small meadows here provided rest or "solace" to campers. Later, in the 1940s, the term "Solace Cow Camp" came into use; the springs here provide dependable water for cattle on the edge of the "Oregon Desert." [Sec.3/T33S/R5E] (03-Ja) [A. Conley]

Soldier Camp: Named in 1910 during the South Fork Burn, for the several companies of U. S. Army troops from Vancouver Barracks, Washington who helped fight the blaze. [actual location not shown on available historic maps] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Sourdough Gulch: A 19th- or early 20th-century place-name for a tributary drainage of lower Palmer Creek, undoubtedly resulting from the common term for solitary prospectors. The lower stretch of Palmer Creek was heavily placer mined from the 1850s through the 1930s. [Sec.6 and 7/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja)

Sparlin Ridge: This unofficial place-name, which has largely dropped from use, was applied to the spur ridge that extends south east from the Illinois/Applegate watershed divide in the vicinity of Lake Mountain and Mt. Elijah, near Oregon Caves National Monument but located on the Rogue River N. F. It commemorates an Illinois Valley resident who camped on the ridge each hunting season for many years during the early 20th century. [SE1/4 of Sec.18/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo) [R. Mitchell]

Split Rock Creek: Said to be named for an unusual-shaped, large outcrop of granite near the head of that stream, something of a landmark to early travelers along this section of the Siskiyou Crest. It is located about one mile north of McDonald Peak (NW 1/4, Sec. 18), *not* on the summit of McDonald Peak as is shown on the 1984 USGS Quadrangle map. [Sec.13 and 14/T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [*]

Spring Gulch: This north-draining tributary of Squaw Creek, which heads from a spring on the slope of Elliott Creek Ridge, has been recently mis-mapped as "Collings Gulch." Collings Gulch was the name for the next sub-drainage to the west. [Sec.5 and 8/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [G. Harr]

Spruce Lake: A small pond in the upper Crater Creek drainage. Named in 1925 by the foreman of the Forest Service trail crew that discovered it. A stand of Engelmann spruce grows along the shore at one end of the lake. This place was included within the 1980 transfer of National Forest land to Crater Lake National Park. [Sec.12/T30S/R4E] (06-Ja) [L. Ash]

Spruce Meadow: Forest Service planners unofficially applied this name to a small meadow on the north slope of Mt. Ashland during ski-area-expansion studies during the late 1990s; a disjunct, relict stand of Engelmann spruce, which is very uncommon west of the Cascades, grows in the poorly drained soils at the downslope edge of this meadow, which is the source of the East Fork of Ashland Creek. (Located a few hundred feet to the east of Spruce Meadow is another, smaller opening, dubbed "Magic Glade" in the 1980s-90s by Mt. Ashland Ski Patrol members because, during their reconnaissance efforts for potential additional ski runs and their occasional search-and-rescue efforts in the area, they would unintentionally yet "magically" seem to always come upon this meadow each time.) [NE1/4 of Sec.17/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Squaw Creek, Lakes, Peak, Mountain: The lakes supposedly were named in the 1850s; a small campsite, used by Indians during prehistoric times, is located at the larger lake. Many people consider the term "squaw" offensive, and a movement is underway to remove this toponym from all across the country. It is likely that Squaw Creek, Squaw Lakes, and similar-named places on the National Forest will soon be renamed. Anthropologist J. P. Harrington's ethnographic interview in the 1930s with Hoxie Simmons, a Dakubetede Indian, reveals an interesting story about "two lakes at the head of Applegate River." Although the story could refer to Azalea Lake and Lonesome Lake, it almost certainly refers to the two Squaw Lakes (based on the context of the account, the admittedly sparse physical description given, and parallel accounts in Port and in nineteenth-century local newspapers). These lakes were in the upland elk-hunting grounds of the Dakubetede Indians; the smaller lake had a "rim around it" (Little Squaw Lake?) and was known as "Thunder Lake" (native term not given). This lake was considered to be a place of powerful "weather medicine." The larger lake (no native name given; Big Squaw Lake?) was considered dangerous because a "big snake monster" lived at the bottom and would swallow those people foolish enough to go swimming there. [T40S/R2W; T40S/R3W; T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Port; Harrington]

Squaw Flat, Camp: Camping area on Huckleberry Mountain favored by the Klamath Indians. The Klamath women are said to have picked berries and tended the camps while the men hunted. The name dates to before 1900. (The somewhat disparaging term "squaw camp" was widely used, and probably without consciously disparaging intent, by late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century whites to denote areas where native people camped during berry gathering.) See "Crawford Camp." [Sec.15/T31S/R4E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; RRNF maps]

Squaw Prairie, Creek: The history of this place-name, for an extensive meadow and a short stream located nearby on upper Elk Creek, is uncertain. The name may refer to the presence of Indian grinding tools, once plentiful in these oak-covered hills. [Sec.17/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja)

Squaw Tits: Formerly known as "Squaw Tits" to many local residents; two prominent lava outcrops on the north slope of Mt. McLoughlin. The anatomical nature of this toponym, like many others in the western United States, offended the sensibilities of cartographers in Washington, D.C. and was changed on 20th century maps. (As mentioned in a previous entry, more recently the word "Squaw" has been heavily criticized by some people as derogatory and obscene; a movement is underway to remove all place-names containing the word from the nation's landscape.) [Sec.10 and 15/T36S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Stanley Meadows: Named for Fred Stanley, local settler and member of the early Forest Service trail crew. The area was formerly known as Elk Wallow. [NW ¼ of Sec.9/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman; Brown-I;]

Star Gulch: Formerly spelled "Starr Gulch," this early name evidently commemorates M. S. and M. C. Starr, Ohio-born brothers who mined in the vicinity during the 1850s. [Sec.28 and 29/T39S/R3W] (01-Ja) [Port; JC Census 1855]

Steamboat Mountain: Named for the Steamboat Mine of the 1860s, a gold lode deposit initially thought to be rich, but which soon "pinched out," ran "out of steam," or "*steamboated*." [Sec.17/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [McArthur]

Stein Butte, Gulch: This peak and south-draining gulch of Elliott Creek are thought to have been named for an early twentieth-century miner named Stein (probably originally pronounced "Steen"), who had a cabin near the mouth of the gulch. [Sec.7 and 18/T41S/R3W; Sec.15 and 22/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [D. Lewis]

Stella, Mount: The origin and date of this name are uncertain. It may have a history similar to that of other feminine place-names in the general area. See "Alta Lake." [Sec.26/T30S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Steve Peak, Fork: Named for Stephen Oster, a solitary prospector of the area during the 1860s and 1870s. Sometimes mapped as "Steve's Fork," the creek was shown on some ca.1900 maps as "Steamboat Creek." [T40S/R4W; T40S/R5W; T41S/R5W] (01-Jo) [Port; RRNF maps; SOHS files]

Stone, J. Herbert, Nursery: Originally called "Medford Forest Nursery"; the name was changed in 1981 to commemorate the former Pacific Northwest Regional Forester, who served during the 1950s and early 1960s. [Sec.15 and 16/T37S/R2W] (Ja)

Straight Gulch: This seasonal stream drains the west slope of Kinney Mountain; the origin of this name is unknown, but the gulch's course is not particularly remarkable for its "straightness." [Sec.22/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Stricklin Butte, Gulch: Probably named for Frank Strickland, miner on the Applegate River, ca.1850s-1860s. Other Stricklands mentioned in the Oregon Sentinel for the period include Issiah and William. [Sec.18/T48N/R11W; Sec.13, 14, and 24/T48N/R12W/MDM] (01-Si) [JC Census 1860; OS]

Stringtown Gulch: This ca. 1880 place-name is said to derive from a Chinese ditch-diggers camp located there, the tents and huts of which were "lined up along the slope in a 'string'." Army Corps of Engineers' maps of the 1980s mistakenly showed the feature as "Springtime Gulch." [NE1/4 of Sec.6/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [G. Harr]

Stuart Falls: The origin and date of this name are unknown; perhaps after a Forest Service or Park Service employee, or possibly after an early-day hunter/shepherd of Scottish ancestry, as this vicinity was once important sheep-grazing ground. [Sec.10/T32S/R5E] (06-KI)

Studhorse Canyon, Creek: Named during the Indian War period of the 1850s, supposedly after a miner's stallion was found here, shot with several arrows by Shasta Indians during the "Humbug War" episode. [Sec.3 and 10/T47N/R10W; Sec.26 and 34/T48N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port]

Sturgis Fork: This is a name of uncertain paternity. During the mid-to-late 19th century, the Applegate Valley included two long-time farmers who both lived in the vicinity of Ruch: Alonzo Sturgess and Albert Sturgis. This stream, a tributary of Carberry Creek, was evidently named for one of these two men. Port claimed that it was named for Albert Sturgis, who may have mined in the vicinity and who, according to Port, had developed several large hydraulic mines, including one on Forest Creek, southwest of Jacksonville. [T40S/R5W] (01-Jo) [Port; Black]

Sucker Creek, Gap: The name "Sucker Creek" resulted during the 1850s when large numbers of men, many of them from the state of Illinois, flocked to the placer deposits of that stream, a tributary of the Illinois River. The disparaging nickname "Sucker," for a person from downstate (southern) Illinois, was used during the mid-19th century by folks from Missouri and elsewhere; former residents of the "Prairie State" did not appreciate the term. [Sec.18/T41S/R5W; Sec.12 and 13/T41S/R6W] (01-Jo) [L. McArthur]

Sugarloaf, Big: A mid-19th century name, this is one of many peaks in the wider region called by this term, so-called because of their general resemblance to the settlers' consolidated "cone" or "loaf" of bulk sugar. Like "Baldy Peak," this term probably was brought west by residents of the Appalachian Mountain and Ohio River Valley regions. [Sec.5/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo)

Sugarpine Creek, Shelter: The name of this stream probably dates to the early 20th century, after the stands of large sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) growing here. The small "Sugarpine Shelter," in the headwaters of the creek, dates to the early Forest Service period and was used as a summer guard station. It is made from sugar-pine shakes, but the name was probably first applied to the creek. [T31S and T32S/R1E] (06-Ja, Do) [Brown-I; RRNF-maps]

Summit Lake: The 1863-1909 Rancheria Trail (Jacksonville-Ft. Klamath Military Wagon Road) passed just north of this small lake on the northern slope of Mt. McLoughlin, located at the watershed divide between the Rogue River drainage and the Klamath Basin; probably named in the 1860s by soldiers or teamsters. [Sec.36/T35S/R4E] (03-K1)

Summit Lake: A small "frog pond" located on the summit of Elliott Creek Ridge. It was located along the early 20th century "Penn Sled Trail" between Squaw Creek and Elliott Creek, and was probably named because the little lake, located on the summit of a very steep ridge, was a welcome landmark along the trail. [Sec.11/T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Sumpter Creek: See "Imnaha Creek." The original "Sumpter Creek, of Baker County in northeastern Oregon, was named in the early 1860s for Fort Sumter, South Carolina, where the opening shots of the American Civil War were fired in April 1861. [T33S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Sunny Camp: This early 20th-century hunters' camp in the Elk Creek drainage was situated on a south-aspect slope, which perhaps accounts for the name. [NW1/4 of Sec.34/T31S/R2E]

Sunshine Creek: The origin of this name is puzzling; the area is deeply forested. Perhaps the stream was named for Henry Sunshine, Prussian-born Jackson County settler of the 1850s-1860s. [Sec.11 and 12/T31S/R2E] (06-Ja) [JC Census 1860]

Sutton Gulch: This tributary of Carberry Creek was probably named for E. J. and/or J. M. Sutton, Illinois-born brothers who mined in Jackson County during the 1850s-1860s. J. M. Sutton served as a deputy sheriff during the 1860s. [Sec.20 and 29/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [JC Census 1860]

Svindth Creek: A small, south-draining tributary of the Middle Fork-Rogue River. The name dates to the 1940s, commemorating a Swedish-American lumberman who had a small railroadietie mill operation on the upper reaches of this stream (on a parcel of private land) during World War II. This creek enters the river about one mile downstream from Gyppo Creek, the name of which dates to the same period. Prior to the 1940s, Svindth Creek was known as "Kelly Creek," after a local bear-hunter and trapper (called "Hound" Kelly by Prospect area residents). [Sec.30 and 31/T32S/R4E] (06-Ja) [J. Hollenbeak]

Swamp Gulch: Unofficial place-name for a ravine draining the south slope of Steamboat Mountain ridge into Carberry Creek, located west of Brush Creek. The name evidently refers to the moist portions of the draw, partially formed by an old hydraulic mining pit. [S1/2 of Sec.21/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Swan Mountain, Valley: Probably named either for Charles Swan, a California rancher who lived north of Happy Camp on upper Indian Creek, or for James. S. Swan, a miner of the 1870s-1880s. [Sec.1/T41S/R6W; sec.31/T41S/R5W] (01-Jo) [JC Census 1880; Wells]

Swanson Creek: Named ca.1900 for J. F. Swanson, a homesteader of the upper Elk Creek drainage. [Sec. 6 and 7/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; RRNF-Ho]

Swayne Viewpoint: Name adopted in 1981 for viewpoint overlooking the Applegate Dam. It commemorates Patrick Swayne and his family, early 20th-century residents of the ranch at the mouth of French Gulch. This property is now submerged below the waters of Applegate Lake just upstream from the Army Corps of Engineers' rock-and-earth fill dam. Prior to purchasing the French Gulch property, Patrick Swayne owned a large ranch (the "old Loudon place," later the "Straube ranch") on the east side of the Applegate River, across the river from the mouth of Star Gulch. [Sec.25 and 36/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [H. Swayne; Black]

Sweaty Gap, Gulch: This name dates to the early Forest Service period. An early Forest Service trail follows the ridge that parallels this precipitous drainage. Travel along this steep trail, not easily used by horse riders, between the Middle Fork-Applegate River and the Butte Fork drainage required a great deal of exertion (and it still does). [Sec.19 and 30/T48N/R12W] (01-Si)

Takelma Gorge: Name given by the Forest Service in the late 1970s to a narrow volcanic canyon of the Rogue River, between Prospect and Union Creek. It commemorates the Indian group that inhabited much of the upper Rogue River drainage. [Sec.19 and 29/T31S/RE] (06-Ja)

Tallowbox Mountain: During the early period of Euro-American settlement, fat (or tallow) from bear and deer was used to make candles and soap. The tallow was often rendered at the kill site and poured into small, cedar-bark containers called "tallow boxes." According to one legend, a group of miners were employed in this activity during the 1850s when they were surprised by a band of hostile Indians. They fled down the side of the mountain, leaving behind the cache of tallow boxes. A more likely story dates the name to around 1880, when a group of hunters shot more game than they were able to pack down the mountain; they rendered the tallow for retrieval upon their return, storing it in a box that was fastened to the upper trunk of a tree. The hunters apparently never did return for the cache of tallow. [Sec.11/T39S/R4W] (01-Ja) [Port, McArthur]

Tamarack Creek, Meadow: The "Tamarack" (or western larch) tree, a deciduous conifer of the northern Cascades, does not grow in the southwestern Oregon region. Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*) does grow at this particular meadow (a very unusual occurrence in the Siskiyou Mountains) and was often called "Tamarack pine" by the early settlers and surveyors in the Pacific Northwest. This almost certainly explains the origin of this particular place name. [Sec.10, 11, and 14/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Texter Gulch: This place-name pre-dates 1920. A small tributary of Beaver Creek, it was named for Clinton Texter, a ca.1910-15 homesteader who lived briefly near the mouth of the gulch. [Sec. 1 and 12/T40S/R3W] (01-Ja) [RRNF-Ho]

Thirty-one Bluffs: Unofficial place-name for a series of sheer, nearly 1,000-foot-high cliffs (formed by an ancient landslide) that overlook Dunlop Meadows and the canyon of the South Fork-Little Butte Creek. This post-1940 place-name is evidently due to the fact that a portion of the cliff formation is located in Section 31 (T.37S., R.4E.). However, by far the largest portion of the formation is located in the adjacent Section 36, to the west. [NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Sec.31/T37S/R4E; NE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Sec.36/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja)

Thompson Creek: This major tributary of the lower Applegate River was named for William Thompson, who settled on a 320-acre Donation Land Claim at the stream's mouth in 1853. Thompson died only three years later, but the name has remained in use. [Sec.1 and 12/T40S/R5W] (01-Ja, Jo) [Black]

Thousand-Dollar Gulch: Unofficial place-name (probably dating to the Great Depression gold mining era of the 1930s) for a small, west-draining tributary of Brush Creek, upstream from the mouth of Trail Creek. [Sec.8 and 9/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [R. Mitchell]

Thousand Springs: Named for the many small springs that break forth from the deposits of Mazama pumice in this area, located in the upper Union Creek drainage, near the National Forest boundary with Crater Lake National Park. [Sec.12 and 13/T31S/R4E] (06-K1)

Timberline Creek: This stream drains a well-forested area that nowhere approaches the elevation of the Cascades' "timberline." Forest Service employees, because of the stream's nearness to Fireline Creek, most likely named it soon after 1910 possibly due to the fact that the drainage was *not* burned by the fires of 1910. [Sec.29 and 30/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman; RRNF-maps]

Tipsu-Tyee Camp: Name adopted by Army Corps of Engineers in 1981 for a small campground on Applegate Lake. It commemorates *Tipsu Tyee* ("Bearded Chief") of the Shasta Indians. A stubborn foe of the white miners, he lived in the Siskiyou Mountains between present-day Ashland, the Klamath River, and the Applegate Valley. Tipsu Tyee was killed during a skirmish with other Shastas on the Klamath River in the 1850s. (Another native leader of the 1850s, Tee-cum-tom or Chief John, is certainly deserving of a place-name somewhere in the Applegate River drainage; see "Hart-tish Park.") [Sec.1/T41S/R4W] (01-Ja) [Walling]

Tison Gulch: The gulch is located in the upper Elk Creek drainage, an area of homesteading around the turn-of-the-century. The Tison family lived in this area at the time. Warren Tison worked on the Crater National Forest before World War I. He served in the armed forces during that conflict. Tison's troop ship, the *Tuscania*, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast, but he survived. The place-name thus may commemorate one of the local Forest Service war veterans; more likely it is due simply to the fact that the Tison family lived in this vicinity. [Sec.27 and 34/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja) [Brown-I; RRNF-HRC;]

Titanic Creek: Named by Deputy Forest Supervisor Sam Swenning because the stream "sinks" into a lava tube somewhere along its course. The sinking of the great luxury liner Titanic was big news in the spring of 1912; the name was probably given in that year or shortly afterwards. [Sec.19, 20, and 21/T34S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Beeman]

Tolman Creek: A major tributary of lower Neil Creek, named for Oregon Surveyor General/Judge James C. Tolman, an early settler in the area south of Ashland. Born in Washington Co., Ohio in 1813, Tolman arrived in Jackson County during the early 1850s and established a large farm and ranch in the southern Bear Creek Valley. [Sec.23, 26, 27, and 34/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [McArthur; Walling]

Tom and Jerry Mountains: "Twin" peaks on a ridge in the High Cascades. The name predates 1920 and may have been bestowed by an early Forest Service packer to commemorate two of his mules, but this is no more than a guess. An alcoholic drink composed of rum and brandy, called a "Tom and Jerry," has been popular since before the turn-of-the-century, but the name was apparently also common for mule and horse teams. [Sec.21 and 28/T32S/R5E] (03-Ja)

Tombstone Point: An unofficial, mid-20th-century name given by Applegate Valley residents to this prominent outcrop of soft, easily-carved steatite ("soapstone") on the summit of Elliott Creek Ridge. Beginning sometime in the 1930s, travelers on the Penn Sled Trail between Squaw Creek and Elliott Creek would stop at this place and carve their names, initials, and other graffiti into chunks of the rock. By the 1950s-1960s, the collection of inscribed soapstone rocks somewhat resembled a group of cemetery tombstones. [Sec.13 /T41S/R3W] (01-Ja) [R. Mitchell]

Toothpick Trail: This popular mountain-bike trail is located near Ashland on National Forest and private land. Much of the trail segment located on National Forest land, near Lamb Saddle, follows a long-abandoned, early 20th-century mining ditch. The ditch, which once diverted water from the East Fork of Ashland Creek and carried it around the slopes into the Tolman Creek drainage, later evolved into a hiking and, in the 1980s-90s, mountain biking route. The name "Toothpick Trail" dates at least to the 1970s, and likely originated in reference to the extremely dense "dog-hair thicket" or "toothpick stand" of young Douglas-fir that grew here in the 1960s-70s. This stand has since been thinned and no longer has that appearance. [Sec.27 and 28/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja)

Top Creek: See "Round Top." [Sec.19/T31S/R3E] (06-Ja)

Towhead Lake: Named used by the Forest Service in the 1970s (and officially approved by the U.S. Geographic Names Board in 1981) for a small lake on the north slope of Red Buttes; due to the "blondish-red" color of the weathered peridotite rock (sometimes shown incorrectly as "Toehead.") [Sec.13/T47N/R12W/MDM] (01-Ja)

Trail Creek: Named in about 1855 because a major Indian and early settlers' trail between the Rogue and Umpqua drainages paralleled this stream. (Former National Forest land parcels in this drainage were transferred to the Bureau of Land Management by an Act of Congress in 1998.) [T33S/R1W] (06-Ja)

Trail Creek: A tributary of Brush Creek in the upper Applegate River drainage; possibly named in the mid-19th century because a trail connecting Brush Creek with Thompson Creek may have followed this stream. [Sec.7 and 8/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Travail Creek: The term means "tortuous hard work, exhausting labor." The reason for this name is uncertain, although it probably was given by some literary-minded early-day Forest Service trail-builders. The area is heavily forested and very steep, and an early Forest Service trail ascended the slopes of this drainage to reach Anderson Mountain. [Sec.15 and 16/T30S/R3E] (06-Do)

Tucker Gap: The Tucker family settled in the area, downstream (southwest) from Prospect, in the 1870s and they ranged their cattle in the upper Elk Creek area. This feature is undoubtedly named after one of the Tucker family (a mid-20th-century member of whom invented the Tucker Sno-Cat tracked vehicle, used for high-elevation winter and Antarctic over-snow travel). [Sec.12/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja)

Twenty-nine Creek: For much of its relatively short length, this stream flows north-to-south through the center of Section 29, T. 32S., R. 4E., W.M. The name probably dates subsequent to 1930. [Sec.28, 29, and 32/T32S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Twin Ponds: These two shallow, snow-melt ponds of nearly identical size and shape are located within fifty feet of each other. The 1863-1909 Rancheria Trail (Military Wagon Road) passed between these two ponds, sometimes mapped as "Twin Lakes." (During the Cat Hill Fire of 1910, a small crew of Forest Service firefighters sought safety from the approaching flames by submerging themselves in one of the ponds.) [Sec.26 and 35/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Twincheria Creek: This tributary of Rancheria Creek closely parallels that stream for over three miles before joining it. Local settlers may have thought of the two creeks as "twins," hence the name. ("*Trincheras*" is Spanish for trench, but -- although rancheria is indeed a Spanish word -- this a doubtful origin for this particular toponym.) [Sec.4, 5, and 6/T35S/R4E] (03-Ja)

Ulrich Meadow: One of the Woodruff Meadows group, (located between Mooney Meadow to the north and the main Woodruff Meadow to the southwest); this place was evidently named for Earl Ulrich, Prospect rancher who grazed cattle here in the early 20th century. [NW1/4 of Sec.17/T31S/R3E] (06-Ja) [Weiss]

Umpqua River: This place-name dates to the North West Company/Hudson's Bay Company fur trapping days of the 1810s-20s. The meaning of the word, which is said to an Indian term, is uncertain; there are folkloric accounts that the word translates as "rushing waters," but others have claimed the following: "to cross the river," "under the fog," and "I am satisfied." As with "Siskiyou," we shall probably never know the actual origin of this name (06-Do) [McArthur; G. Williams]

Union Creek, Peak: Named in 1862 (the Civil War had begun the year before) by patriotic, pro-Union settlers/soldiers Chauncy Nye, Hiram G. Abbott, and others who climbed the peak "to get their bearings" while lost in October of that year. (Pro-Confederate feelings, however, ran high among a large segment of the Jackson County population.) [Sec.3/T31S/R3E; T30S/R3E and R4E; T31S/R4E] (06-Ja, K1) [McArthur; Wynd]

Varmint Creek, Camp: A turn-of-the-century hunters' and sheepherders' camp; probably named after the presence of coyotes or other "varmints." [Sec.31/T31S/R5E; Sec.12/T32S/R4E; Sec.6/T32S/R5E] (06-K1)

Venus Peak: See "Devil's Peak." [Sec.4/T34S/R5E] (03-K1)

Violet Hill: No violets are known to grow near this high-elevation peak in the Seven Lakes Basin. The origin of the name is probably similar to that of nearby Alta Lake. It probably commemorates Violet Cook, a clerk in the Supervisor's Office and one of the first female employees of what is now the Rogue River National Forest. She was a very capable employee who, in essence, often served as a kind of informal "Acting Forest Supervisor" during the 1910-1915 period. [Sec.33/T33S/R5E] (03-K1)

Wagner Butte, Creek, Gap: This massive mountain -- a landmark from nearly any point in the Bear Creek Valley -- was named for Jacob Wagner, a prominent early settler in the present area of Talent. Wagner, who came from Ohio to Jackson County in 1851, later operated a flour mill near the Ashland Plaza and ran a resort at the soda springs on Emigrant Creek. The Upland Takelma called the high, snow-covered ridge "*Alke'takh*." They gathered beargrass and other plants from the upper slopes of this granitic peak each summer. According to the Medford Mail (1 Jan. 1904), the first recorded ascent of Wagner Butte by Euro-Americans occurred in May 1854. The party consisted of three teenaged boys: Welborn Beeson, Sam Robinson, and Albert Sturgis, each of whom had arrived in the Bear Creek Valley the previous year. (The Mail article mentions the reported inscription of the names "Lewis and Clark" on the mountain top, but this was no doubt a very recent hoax, probably inspired by the Lewis and Clark Centennial celebration of that time; Lewis and Clark came no farther south in Oregon than Cannon Beach, well to the north of Tillamook Bay). [T39S/R1W; T40S/R1W] (02-Ja) [Walling; MM]

Wagon Camp: This traditional camping spot, located on the north bank of Union Creek, was named (ca. 1890) for the many wagons that were left here each summer when the Klamath Indian and local Euro-American berry-pickers unhitched the teams and rode their horses up the steep trail to the camping areas on the summit of Huckleberry Mountain. [NE1/4 of Sec.3/T31S/R4E] (03-Ja) [F. Pearson]

Waldo Tree: This inscribed tree, which bears the date 1888 and the names of Judge John B. Waldo and his party, was also known locally as the "Congressional Tree." Judge Waldo and his companions camped near this tree, at the southeast edge of Island Lake, during their months-long trip along the crest of the Oregon/California Cascades. The term "Congressional" refers to the fact that Waldo used this trip as a "fact-finding mission" preparatory to recommending Forest Reserve protection for the Oregon Cascades' timberlands. [Sec.21/T35S/R5E] (03-K1)

Wallowa Creek: See "Imnaha Creek." [Sec.11-15/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja, K1)

Walsh Creek: Unofficial name for a small stream that drains south into the North Fork of Little Butte Creek; for much of its length it is situated on private land. [Sec.35/T36S/R3E] (03-Ja)

Wapiti Falls: "Wapiti" is a Great Plains Indian term for elk, later adopted by some Euro-Americans in the 20th century. This post-1960 name was supposedly given by the Forest Service, to a series of springs that erupt from lava fissures somewhere near the Middle Fork of the Rogue River. "Wapiti" (still called "elk" by virtually all local residents) are often found grazing in the old burns nearby. Never formally mapped, there is now considerable uncertainty among long-time local residents as to just where this place was situated. [actual location not shown on available historical maps; possibly Sec.1, 2, 3, or 4/T33S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Wards Fork: This stream, based on its location near Alex Hole, was most likely named for Alex Ward, New York-born miner of the 1850s-1860s. Other contemporary miners in Jackson County who shared the same surname included: John B. Ward, a Canadian; Thomas Ward, an Irish immigrant; Elbert Ward, from Arkansas; William Ward, another New Yorker, and Henry Ward, a Swede. The Oregon Sentinel shows Alexander Ward as receiving mail at Jacksonville on August 17, 1861. [Sec.19 and 20/T48N/R9W/MDM] (01-Si) [JC Census 1855-60; OS]

Warpeg Camp, Spring: The origin of this name is uncertain. The site is located along the old Crater Lake Road, formerly a military wagon road to Ft. Klamath. (Anonymous notes on the place-name of Crater Lake National Park, appended to Wynd, give the following dubious, and likely apocryphal, story: During the summer of 1865, Army infantrymen who were building the road camped at this place. One member found a cobble of pumice, carved it into an egg-shape, and placed it in the top of a lodgepole pine while his companions were away. Upon their return, he pointed out the object and claimed that a huge "Wopp-bird" had laid the egg.) The site of the camp is immediately south of Crater Lake Highway, on the edge of a "bluff" that slopes southward to the spring. [NW1/4 of Sec.33/T30S/R4E] (06-Ja) [Wynd]

Wash-out Gulch: Early Forest Service name given to a tributary of the West Fork of Ashland Creek, which drains from the summit of Wagner Butte and joins Ashland Creek near Winburn Camp. The name, not used for many years, referred to the deeply-eroded, debris-clogged channel in the steep granite terrain. [Sec.31 and 32/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Wasson Canyon: The canyon forms a major tributary of the North Fork of the Little Butte Creek. No person named "Wasson" appears on the 1860-1880 or 1900 census records for Jackson County. Perhaps this is a very early (pre-1860) name, or it may have resulted from a 19th-century misspelling of Watson. The surname Wasson is of German derivation. (Members of a Wasson family were prominent in Coos County affairs during the 1870s-1880s, but there is no known connection with the Jackson County place-name.) [Sec.19, 20 and 21/T36S/R3E] (03-JA) [Walling]

Water Gulch: A tributary of the Applegate River, between Kinney Creek and Kanaka Gulch; the only gulch in the area with a year-round flow of water. Because of early 20th-century lode mining on the headwaters of this gulch, the Forest Service proposed renaming it "Antimony Gulch," and it was mapped as such for a few years in the 1920s. [Sec.24/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Watkins Picnic Area: Name given in 1981 to a new recreation site on Applegate Lake. It commemorates a family of local settlers, residents of the upper Applegate Valley from around 1860 until the present. A small post-office called "Watkins" was located near the mouth of Squaw Creek from the 1890s until around World War I. Mark Watkins, English-born miner of the 1850s was one of the first settlers in the upper Applegate Valley; he served as postmaster for the little community around the turn-of-the-century. [Sec.10/T41S/R4W] (01-Ja)

Weasel Creek: An unofficial but commonly used name (apparently dating to the 1950s-60s, prior to later names in the vicinity such as "Annie Creek") for a tributary of the West Fork of Ashland Creek, formerly marked with a sign, and shown on some Forest Service maps of the 1970s-80s. Weasel Creek drains the northeast slope of Wagner Butte and joins the West Fork near the center of Section 32, on City of Ashland-owned property. See "Mink Creek." [Sec. 30-32/T39S/R1E] (02-Ja) [RRNF maps]

Weaver Mountain: This place is located on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide. The origin and date of the name are unknown; possibly for an early-day sheepherder. James B. Weaver and Edwin Weaver were prominent ranchers of the South Umpqua Valley during the 1870s-80s; perhaps one of them ranged his stock in this area each summer. It became an official place-name in 1916. [Sec.10/T29S/R3E] (06-Do) [Brown-I; Walling]

West Branch: Shortened place-name for the "West Fork of Elk Creek"; probably dating to after the turn-of-the-century (possibly given by someone originating from the southeastern U.S., as the term "fork" was most common during the 19th century here in Oregon; "branch" is a more common term in the South). [T33S/R1E] (06-Ja)

West, Lake: A shallow, snowmelt pond or small lake located in the depression of a possible Mazama-eruption pumice "bubble" near the old Diamond Lake Road. It was first named (1865) "Owens Lake," after a prominent Jackson County resident (James Owens), who was a member of one of the first groups to travel on the John Day Trail (old Diamond Lake Road). This early name evidently did not persist and, in 1910, the lake was named after USFS Ranger George West, who helped supervise reconstruction of the abandoned wagon trail into the first automobile road to Diamond Lake. The "Taylor Cain Shelter," a small, rustic snow shelter built in the 1980s on the northeast shore of the lake, is named for Grants Pass resident Taylor Cain, who was very active in promoting Nordic skiing activities on the Forest. [Sec.4/T29S/R5E] (06-Do) [OR]

Whaleback Mountain: Probably named in the late 19th or early 20th century because of the ridge's broad, rounded summit. See "Elephant Head. [Sec.4/T31S/R2E] (06-Do)

Whetstone Point: Possibly named for David Whetstone, Pennsylvania-born Jackson County rancher of the 1870s-1880s, or for one of his family. They may have ranged their cattle into the meadows of Bald Mountain-Whetstone Point area. The story that the stone of this particular area served especially well for sharpening knives and axes, while also a possible origin for the name, does not seem very likely; the ridge's volcanic rock is probably no more useful as whetstone than numerous other and more easily accessed places in the wider vicinity. [Sec.14 and 23/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja) [JC Census 1880; McArthur]

Whiskey Springs: The date of this name is unknown; it possibly dates from early military use on the Rancheria Trail. See "Bourdon Spring" and "Rye Spring" for probable origin. [Sec.25/T35S/R3E] (03-JA)

Whisky Peak, Creek: Said to have been named in the 19th century when a group of inebriated hunters camped at the base of the steep-walled peak; one extremely drunk member of the party began running away, screaming that the mountain "was falling over on them." (Note that the spelling has no "e" in it.) Whisky Peak Lookout was one of many Pacific Coast mountaintop fire lookouts pressed into military service during World War II as year-round aircraft observation stations. Aircraft Warning Service lookoutman Bill Zeigler's fox terrier "Two Bits" earned a small measure of fame during the War when, chasing chipmunks across the icy snow cornice at the summit of Whisky Peak, he slipped and plunged (not just once but two separate times) over the 500-foot-high precipice---miraculously surviving both falls and eventually making his way back up to the lookout. Two-Bits' story made national newspapers and later was featured in a children's book about animal heroes. [Sec.11/T41S/R5W/WM; T48S/R12W/MDM] (01-Jo) [Port]

Whisky Creek, Camp: Said to have been named in the 1870s or 1880s after a snow-bound teamster cached his alcohol supplies near the creek and then returned downstream. According to one local legend, the whisky (note that the current usage employs the early-style spelling, like Whisky Peak, without an "e") supposedly was found and consumed by soldiers from Fort Klamath the following spring. Another story has it that the teamster, angry with his employer, Harvey Deskins, emptied the barrels of spirits into the creek. A third version states that the teamster intended to sell the load of whisky illegally to the Klamath Indians. The troops stopped the wagon, confiscated the liquor and poured it into the creek. Whatever its true origin, this alcoholic place-name has persisted. (According to the Oregon Sentinel of Sept. 2, 1865, Whisky Camp (SW1/4 of Section 1, near the head of the creek and immediately south of Crater Lake Highway) was originally known to local settlers as "Hampton's Camp.") [Sec.1 and 2/T31S/R4E; Sec.28, 29, 33-35/T30S/R4E (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; *]

White Mountain: The origin and date of this name are uncertain; most likely it came from the whitish hue of the peak's veins of quartz, which contrasted with the darker rock of nearby Black Mountain, the next peak to the west along the Siskiyou Crest. [Sec.6/T47N/R10W/MDM] (01-Si)

White Point: The origin and date of this name are unknown, although it may refer to the whitish-colored tuff (volcanic ash deposit) exposed in this portion of the Western Cascades. [Sec.23/T32S/R2E] (06-Ja)

White Rock: See "White Point." [NW1/4 of Sec.28/T31S/R1E] (06-Ja)

Whitman Creek: See "Imnaha Creek." Originating in what is now southeastern Washington, on the Walla Walla River, the name commemorates American Protestant missionaries Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, killed by Cayuse Indians in November 1847. [Sec.23 and 24/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja, K1)

Wickiup Creek: "Wickiup" refers to a temporary, mat- or brush-covered shelter used by Indians. However, this place-name actually is said to have been derived from an eastern Oregon stream with this name. See "Imnaha Creek," same origin. [Sec.13 and 14/T34S/R4E; Sec.18 and 19/T34S/R5E] (03-Ja, K1) [Beeman]

Wiley Creek, Camp: Named (ca. 1900) for J. W. Wiley, a sheep man who ranged his flocks in the Alkali Creek-Buck Basin area. [Sec.18 and 19/T29S/R4E] (06-Do) [Bartrum; RRNF-HRC]

Winburn Ridge, Camp: Named, ca.1922, for Jesse Winburn, retired New York advertising millionaire who built a rustic home on a parcel of private land near the West Fork of Ashland Creek (Sec.32/T39S/R1E). Winburn later became embroiled in a dispute with the City of Ashland over his remote property's impact on Ashland's drinking water, and he left the area after having financed a number of municipal improvements. [Sec.28 and 33/T39S/R1E; Sec.4/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [LaLande 1980]

Windy Gap: This major saddle (elev. approx. 6,500') on the mountainous divide between the Applegate River and Illinois River drainages can be extremely windy at any time of the year, hence the name. (The name seems appropriate from a native perspective, as the Shasta Indians apparently considered nearby Grayback Mountain to be the spiritual source of intense thunderstorms.) [NE1/4 of Sec.5/T40S/R5W] (01-Jo)

Windy Peak: Named by Forest Service personnel after establishing a weather observation station on the wind-blown summit in about 1910. About 15 years later a "cupola"-style lookout was erected there. [Sec.28/T48N/R11W/MDM] (01-Si) [Port; *]

Windy Point: An unofficial 1950s-70s place name (which was formerly marked by an on-site sign) for a wind-swept location at a major switchback along the upper length of the old Mt. Ashland Loop Road, a short distance southwest of Bull Gap. It is situated on the watershed divide between Ashland Creek and Neil Creek. [NE1/4 of Sec.15/T40S/R1E] (02-Ja) [S. Johnson]

Wingdam Gulch: Named sometime during the 19th century for a "wing dam" (a stone-and-earth, log-reinforced coffer dam), which allowed hydraulic miners to work the placer deposits of the Steve Fork streambed. [Sec.31/T40S/R4W] (01-Jo)

Wizard Gulch: The reason for this post-1900 name is uncertain; although it was probably similar in "tone" to the naming of nearby Castle Creek, which flows off the slopes of Mt. Mazama, in Crater Lake National Park. It was probably inspired by Crater Lake's Wizard Island. [Sec.26, 27, 32, and 33/T29S/R4E] (06-Ja)

Wooding's Wall: An unofficial place-name (dating to the 1960s) applied to the sheer volcanic cliff on the west side of Dead Indian Canyon; named for USFS forester George Wooding, who was employed on the Rogue River National Forest from the late 1950s through 1995. Wooding served in a variety of capacities on the Ashland Ranger District and in the Supervisor's Office. He died in March 1995. Wooding, as Forest hydrologist, surveyed much of the length of this extremely rugged canyon. [Sec.34/T37S/R3E] (02-Ja)

Woodruff Creek, Meadows: The Woodruff family, homesteaders near Prospect and squatters on lower Union Creek, built a toll road from near present-day Union Creek Resort to the summit of Huckleberry Mountain, ca.1895. They also harvested wild hay at these meadows for sale at Union Creek to horseback and wagon travelers on the old Crater Lake Road. Newton and Anne Woodruff had a musical family, seasonally touring the Far West as an itinerant troupe of entertainers (even traveling as far as the Hawaiian Islands one year). According to long-time Prospect resident Frances Pearson, one year they failed to return to Union Creek, and local settlers never heard of them again. [T30S and T31S/R3E] (06-Ja) [F. Pearson; McArthur; RRNF HRC]

Wrangle Gap, Camp, Creek: Said to have been named in the 1880s-90s by local ranchers after an argument, or "wrangle," over the best location for a round-up camp. Alternatively, it may simply refer to the "wranglers" (those responsible for rounding-up-horses) who used the camp. [Sec.29, 30, and 32/T40S/R1W] (01-Ja) [Port]

Yale Creek: The name predates 1920 and its origins are unknown at this time. (The name inspired the 1980s Forest Service "Harvard" Timber Sale; additional timber sale names in the "Ivy League" theme followed.) Prior to 1920, Yale Creek was more commonly known as the "West Fork" (and the "Right Fork") of the Little Applegate River. [T40S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Yellowjacket Gap: Named in 1924 by members of the Forest Service telephone line construction crew after they encountered a nest of yellow jackets there. [NE1/4 of Sec.19/T30S/R3E] (06-Do) [L. Ash]

Yellowjacket Ridge, Spring: Evidently a pre-1900 place-name for this major spur ridge southwest of Dutchman Peak and Silver Fork Gap; doubtless the result of an unpleasant brush with these aggressive stinging bees. [Sec.3 and 4/T41S/R2W] (01-Ja)

Young's Gap: Named in about 1930 by or for Albert Young, a Forest Service fire guard who established a temporary lookout at this place. Young, who lived near McKee Bridge, died at a relatively young age from heart problems. [SE1/4 of the SE1/4 of Sec.7/T40S/R4W] (01-Ja) [*; F. Clark]

Zimmerman Burn: This name dates from the early 20th century, after Bert Zimmerlee, the owner of a nearby homestead and cattle ranch (and later misspelled on maps). More recently the Zimmerlee/"Zimmerman" property has been called the Mill-Mar Ranch. [Sec.19 and 20/T33S/R4E] (03-Ja) [Hegne]

The writer acknowledges his debt to the other historical researchers whose efforts have contributed to this compilation. I am particularly grateful to Lewis L. McArthur and the Oregon Historical Society Press for permission to use information from several place-name entries in Oregon Geographic Names. No part of McArthur's book, nor of the other copyrighted publications listed below may be reproduced without the prior written permission of the publishers.

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*During the early 1930s J. P. Harrington interviewed several elderly Indian residents of the Siletz Reservation area, including Hoxie Simmons (Galice Athapascan/Takelma, but with a Dakubetede stepfather), Frances Johnson (Sapir's River Takelma informant), Aneti ("Aunt Nettie") Scott (said to be the last "full-blood" Dakubetede then living), and Molly Orton (Upland Takelma). Harrington brought Johnson and Orton on an auto trip to the Rogue River area in 1933, where they pointed out village sites and recalled place-names from their youth. Simmons gave place-names his stepfather had related to him at Siletz. Many of the place-names agree phonetically with those recorded by Sapir (1907); others appear in Harrington's field notes for the first time.

PERSONAL SOURCES

Elga Abbott, retired logger and long-time area resident; Butte Falls.**
Kay Atwood, historian, Ashland.
Lowell Ash, retired Forest Service employee and long-time area resident;
Prospect.**
Merton Bradshaw, rancher; Eagle Point.**
Morris Byrne, rancher; Applegate Valley.**
Pearl McKee Byrne, long-time area resident; Applegate Valley.**
Reed Charley, retired rancher; long-time Little Butte Creek resident; Medford.**
Lida Childers, historical researcher; Talent.**
Frances Port Clark, daughter of Ranger Lee Port; Eugene.**
Frank Collings, retired miner; Jacksonville.**
Anzel Conley, retired logger and long-time Butte Falls area resident.
Christopher Dent, Forest Service employee, Prospect and Butte Falls.
Bill** and Zelda Edmondson, logger and housewife, and long-time area
residents; Butte Falls.
Tom Frantz, contractor and mountain biking enthusiast, Ashland.
James B. Goode, Forest Service employee, Prospect.
J. C. Hamaker, long-time area resident, Klamath Falls vicinity.
Grace Buck Harr, long-time area resident, Applegate Valley; Jacksonville.**
John Henshaw, retired Forest Service employee; Butte Falls.**
Jack Hollenbeak, retired Forest Service employee; Prospect.
Arthur Jeldness, retired miner and long-time Applegate Valley resident;
Medford.**
Steve Johnson, Forest Service employee, Ashland.
Agnes Jones, long-time resident of Deadwood/Ashland area; Medford.**
Catherine Gribble Kellogg, daughter of Ranger John Gribble and niece of
Forest Examiner Harold D. Foster.
Francis Krouse, rancher and long-time area resident; Applegate Valley.**
Ed Kubli, rancher and long-time area resident; Applegate Valley.**
Dow Lewis, long-time resident; Applegate Valley.
Roland Lindsay; logger and long-time resident of Dead Indian Plateau.**
Steve Mark, historian, Crater Lake National Park.
Lewis L. McArthur, author/complier of Oregon Geographic
Names; Portland.

Russ Mitchell, Forest Service employee and son of early 20th-century resident;
Applegate Valley.
Waldo Nye, retired shake-maker and rancher; Prospect.**
Frances Pearson, daughter of town's founder, retired teacher; Prospect.**
Paul Pearson, long-time Prospect resident, retired
Forest Service employee, and son of Frances Pearson.
Cody Rambo, retired Forest Service employee; Butte Falls.
Marcel Sandoz, long-time resident of Elk Creek Valley; Medford
Gordon Stanley, rancher on Little Butte Creek.
Patrick Simpson, descendant of Hamaker family; Eugene.
Hazel Swayne, nurse and long-time resident of Applegate Valley; Medford.**
Gordon J. Walker, retired Forest Service mule-packer; Prospect.**
Guy Watkins, rancher; Applegate Valley.**
Robert Webb, retired Forest Service employee; Applegate Valley.**
Gerald Williams, Forest Service historian, Umpqua National Forest (now at Washington Office)
R. A. (Arch) Work, retired Soil Conservation Service employee; Ashland.**
Herb and Zella Wright, former Forest Service employees; Butte Falls.
William Ziegler, retired Forest Service employee; Applegate Valley.**

A number of these people were interviewed formally by the Forest Service during the 1970s-80s. Many of these interviews were transcribed and collected into the Rogue River National Forest's on-going oral history series, Recollections: People and the Forest (Volumes I-III).

** deceased prior to 2001.