

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Eighty-Ninth Meeting
National Conservation Training Center, Shepherdstown, West Virginia
June 11-12, 2007 – 8:00 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Doug Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
Kenneth Fox, U.S. Geological Survey
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:10 a.m. Chairwoman Kanalley thanked Vandegraft for making the arrangements to hold this meeting at the Fish & Wildlife Service's National Conservation Training Center.

2. Minutes of the 688th Meeting

The minutes of the May 10th meeting were approved with a few editorial corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley for Boughton)

Kanalley reported on the Geospatial Conference that was held in Portland, Oregon in May, noting that it was a successful meeting. She suggested that with the increase in Print-on-Demand products and the creation of numerous geospatial files by many local, State, and Federal agencies, the DNC should continue to be involved in these meetings in the future. She will investigate the possibility of Fish & Wildlife Service participation at the next conference.

There have been no new developments regarding the revision of the BGN's bylaws. The latest draft version needs to be reviewed by the Executive Committee, but it is unlikely this will happen in time for the July full BGN meeting.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The next full BGN meeting will take place at 1:00 p.m. on July 17th at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston.

The Geographic Names Board of Canada will hold its annual meeting August 8-10 in Yellowknife. Yost and Kanalley, as well as Randy Flynn and Greg Boughton from the Foreign Names Committee (FNC), have been invited to attend. This is expected to be another useful and interesting meeting, with one likely topic of discussion to be the delineation of boundaries for physical features.

The Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names will take place August 21-30 in New York. Anyone wishing to attend should contact Yost or Leo Dillon, Chairman of the FNC. A U.N. Group of Experts on Geographical Names Session meeting will also take place the day prior and the day following the conference.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Kanalley for Wood)

In Wood's absence, Yost and Runyon announced that the Geographic Names Office continues to receive occasional inquiries regarding the BGN and Federal naming policies.

Vandegraft asked whether the DNC might be interesting in nominating an individual familiar with geographic names to the newly-established National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC). This committee is being created to provide advice and recommendations to the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) on geospatial issues related to management of Federal geospatial programs, the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the implementation of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-16 and Executive Order 12906 ("Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access"). According to the call for nominations, "NGAC will review and comment on geospatial policy and management issues and will provide a forum to convey views representative of non-Federal stakeholders in the geospatial community." Vandegraft suggested it would be more appropriate if the individual represented State government or the private sector rather than a Federal agency. It was suggested that the nomination should come from the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) and that the nominee should have an understanding of both GIS and toponymy. Yost offered to contact Wayne Furr to discuss the issue. Nominations need to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the end of this month.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

As Yost announced last month, this meeting in Shepherdstown is coinciding with a meeting of the USGS Geospatial Liaisons being held in Winter Park, Colorado. Joan Helmrich of the Geographic Names Office is at that meeting, where she will have an opportunity to interact

with the liaisons and provide information and updates to them on recent and future GNIS activities, particularly those for which the Names Office is seeking increased liaison involvement.

On May 22nd and 23rd, a Federal Gazetteer meeting took place at USGS in Reston. This meeting was co-hosted by the USGS Geographic Names Office, the Foreign Names Office at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), and representatives of the PATTON Alliance from Sandia National Laboratories. Over 40 individuals from the geographic names community, representing Federal agencies and the private sector, were in attendance. Although the emphasis was on foreign names activities and most of the discussion centered on how geographic names data can be made more accessible and relevant to the intelligence community and ground troops serving in combat situations, there were many issues that relate to the domestic names community as well. One issue that was raised is an apparent need for GNIS and GEOnet to develop a common and unified front end interface for users of the two databases. Also, it was agreed that users need to be able to submit updates and corrections to these databases in an efficient and timely manner.

The 2007 Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) annual conference will take place in Lexington, Kentucky from October 2nd to 6th. This year, the DNC meeting will be divided into two sessions, with the reports in the morning and the docket after lunch.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Quarterly Review List 395 is in progress and should be ready for release shortly.

Runyon expressed her appreciation to Messenger and Fox for traveling from Missouri to attend this meeting. She provided an overview of the ongoing issue regarding consultation with Tribal authorities on name proposals and asked Messenger and Fox to explain how they determine which Tribes are to be contacted. They described the research and software tools they use to establish historical and current boundaries, and how they determine which present-day Tribe has responsibility for areas of historical jurisdiction. It was agreed this would be a useful topic for discussion and demonstration at the forthcoming COGNA Conference, so Messenger will contact the COGNA Executive Secretary to request that it be added to the agenda, presumably as an item on the State-Federal Roundtable.

The DNC members extended their best wishes to Lewis L. McArthur of the Oregon Geographic Names Board on the occasion of his 90th birthday. A celebration is scheduled for this Thursday at the Oregon Historical Society.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost reported that there is increased interest at the USGS in producing new graphic products for the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, specifically for an area extending from the coastline fifty miles inland. This has led to a renewed emphasis on ensuring that the eight data layers of *The National Map*, including geographic names, are as complete and current as possible.

The USGS Geographic Names Office is involved in discussions with several partners regarding the development of stewardship models for GNIS maintenance. Current and potential stewards include representatives from Louisiana, Montana, Missouri, and New Mexico.

At this point, it was agreed that the remaining items on the agenda should be discussed after the docket review.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly-assigned GNIS Feature ID Number (FID) has been noted following the name.

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change application of **The Flatiron** (FID 35222), Arizona (Tonto National Forest) (Undocketed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this application change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Saint Marys Nipple** (FID 374866) to **Saint Marys Knoll**, Idaho (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change.

Vote: 4 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the existing name is not offensive and that to change it would be to change history. There was also some discussion regarding whether the generic term “Knoll” is an appropriate description of the feature. The tie vote resulted in the issue being deferred to the next meeting.

Change **Mud Pond** (FID 571907) to **Perch Pond**, Maine (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 648357) to **Hunters Lake**, Minnesota (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this point, one member rejoined the meeting, and in addition, the deputy member from the U.S. Postal Service joined the meeting via phone for a vote on the next issue.

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 648239) to **Lake Monongalia**, Minnesota (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 777121) to **Skl-ow-kin Creek**, Montana (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this issue, pending a clarification of the need for the hyphens in the proposed name. The current edition of the BGN's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP) states, "Hyphens are generally not to be used to separate syllables in Native American names." The members were asked to let the staff know if they can recommend any individuals who could speak to this issue.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Wahalla Hollow** (FID 1047488) to **Walhalla Hollow**, Ohio (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Woodward Creek** (FID 1528307) to **Woodard Creek**, Washington (Undocketed)

A motion was made to approve this change; however, following a lack of a second, the motion was withdrawn. Several members indicated they were not convinced the evidence was

compelling enough to warrant a change and Marinucci noted that the existing name appears in various legal documents published by State agencies. A motion was then made and seconded to defer a decision citing a need for more research.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next three names as a group.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Concepcion Creek** (FID 1333198) to **North Concepcion Creek**; change application of **Macho Creek** (FID 1340809), and relocate the name **Concepcion Creek** to an unnamed stream, Texas (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these three proposals.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change application of **Cougar Spit** (FID 1518192), Washington (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this application change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The members expressed some concerns that in approving this change, the former location of “Cougar Spit” is now unnamed. They asked that the staff seek confirmation that the Washington State Board on Geographic Names would notify the State Game Management Department of potential impacts to its records, and also to continue to pursue the matter of applying the indigenous name “Mustokomwode” to the feature.

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 1574753) to **Ikwe Bay**, Wisconsin (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 1574755) to **Mawikwe Bay**, Wisconsin (Apostle Islands National Lakeshore) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Adeh Wuweh Creek vs. **Elkington Creek**, California (Review Lists 389, 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal for **Elkington Creek**, citing evidence of predominant local and State support for that name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Devils Ass Peak, California (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence of local and State support.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Rangers Peak, California (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence of local and State support, as well as concerns that the name duplicates another name in close proximity.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Dauids Peak, Colorado (Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest / Uncompahgre Wilderness) (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of support from the Colorado Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service, and a belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Knutson Creek, Illinois (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Papez Peak, Nevada (Humboldt National Forest / proposed Schell Creek Wilderness) (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of support from the U.S. Forest Service and a belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next two issues together.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change **Squaw Point** (FID 1127501) to **Mallard Point** or **Sesti Tgawaals Point**; change **Squaw Point Marsh** (FID 1154949) to **Egret Marsh** or **Sesti Tgawaals Marsh**, Oregon (Review Lists 394, 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes to **Sesti Tgawaals Marsh** and **Sesti Tgawaals Point**, citing evidence of State Board and Tribal support for those names.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Promise Lake, Washington (Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness) (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of support from the Washington Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service, and a belief that naming the feature does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change **Casaga Lake** (FID 339452) to **Wallden Pond**, Georgia (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name change, citing a concern that the proposed name could be construed to honor a living person.

Vote: 6 in favor
2 against
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast citing the fact that the proposed name appears to have some local usage already as well as local and State support. The members did not wish to vote to reaffirm the existing name.

Change **Pelsey Ditch** (FID 440985) to **Pelsy Ditch**, Indiana (Review List 379)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that long-standing names should not be changed simply for purposes of historical accuracy.

Change **Kennard Brook** (FID 569100) to **Adaline Creek**, Maine (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposed change, citing a lack of evidence of a compelling reason to change a long-standing commemorative name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded to reaffirm the existing name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Lake Margritte, Minnesota (Review List 393) (FID 2126995)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Martin Lake, Minnesota (Review List 391) (FID 2126996)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Hathaway Creek, Oregon (Review List 394) (FID 2127515)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing a concern that the proposed name could be construed to honor a living person. There was also some concern that the name too closely resembled others in the area.

Vote: 3 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing evidence of local and State support. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 6 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

Ford Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 3 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name could be construed to honor a living person and also that the intended honoree did not satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Naming Policy.

Change **Mount Holly** (FID 1441814) to **Mount Hawley**, Utah (Fishlake National Forest) (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 6 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that long-standing names should not be changed simply for purposes of historical accuracy.

At this time, two members left the meeting.

Comfort Creek, Washington (Review List 394) (FID 2126997)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

Miemois Creek, Washington (Review List 394) (FID 2126998)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Wright Lake, Washington (Gifford Pinchot National Forest) (Review List 389) (FID 2126999)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this time, another member returned to the meeting.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Ants Basin** (FID 376673) (BGN 1965) to **Antz Basin**, Idaho (Sawtooth National Recreation Area)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing the fact that the existing name was the subject of a previous BGN decision and also in the belief that there is no compelling reason to change a long-standing published name.

At this time, two members left the meeting.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Crystal Creek, Iowa (Review List 394) (FID 2127000)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Mount Caetano, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 393) (FID 2127001)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to consider the four Columbus area names as a group.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Ackerman Run, **Argyle-Woodland Run**, **Glen Echo Run**, **Walhalla Creek**, Ohio (Review Lists 392, 394) (FIDs 2127015, 2127016, 2127017, 2127019)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these four new names.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

Spoon River, Ohio (Review List 391) (FID 2127018)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing concerns that the specific part of the name duplicates another stream name just a few miles away. There was also concern that the proponent had failed to provide evidence of local or published usage.

Vote: 3 in favor
5 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast because of the evidence of local and State support for the name, and in the belief that if the name were to cause confusion the local governments would have so indicated. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 5 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

Yankee Ridge, Ohio (Review List 391) (FID 2127075)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Bridlemile Creek, Oregon (Review List 394) (FID 2127077)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this time, another member returned to the meeting.

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next two names together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Humphreys Run, North Branch Sewickley Creek, Pennsylvania (Review List 392) (FIDs 2127117, 2127118)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these two new names.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Hickory Creek Gulf, Tennessee (Review List 394) (FID 2127119)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Elson Creek, Washington (Review List 394) (FID 2127495)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Following its review of the Docket, the Committee returned to the remaining items on the agenda.

3.7 Naming Channels (Yost/Runyon/Westington)

After some discussion, the DNC reaffirmed that the (re)naming of channels falls under its purview. Westington noted that the DNC has voted on channel names in the past. Runyon will contact the proponent concerning the proposal to apply the new commemorative name Rear Admiral Richard E. Bennis Reach to two features which are currently listed in GNIS as Shutes Reach and Folly Reach. These two existing names will be combined into one named feature which will be listed as Shutes-Folly Reach. The proponent will be advised that this proposal can be considered by the DNC after the end of the five-year waiting period, and he will also be asked to consider shortening the name.

3.8 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Membership (Runyon)

The DNC discussed the continuing need to appoint a deputy member from the Corps of Engineers. Although Nancy Blyler attended the January meeting, she may already be too pressed with other responsibilities. Runyon noted that she had met an individual from the Corps' Topographic Engineering Center at the Gazetteer meeting in May, who seems interested and who has some expertise in toponomy. Westington also offered the name of

Tony Niles, who serves as the Corps' point of contact to NOAA. Yost will discuss the issue with the BGN's Department of Defense member because if appointed these individuals would serve as deputies from the department.

3.9 Translating names on Foreign Language Publications (Yost)

As has been discussed at previous meetings, the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service publish several of their visitor maps and brochures in foreign languages. The members have been asked whether this violates the BGN's policy of univocity, since a name translated and published in a foreign language is not the name listed as official in GNIS. It was noted that for educational purposes, some geographic names are shown in a foreign language, sometimes as a literal translation and other times as explanatory text. It was decided that only the official name should be used on the maps and in the text, but that it was acceptable to provide an explanation in the text provided the official name was also displayed. This decision needs to be noted in the PPP (Chapter 5), with the suggested wording, "In translated documents the geographic name shall retain the official form as shown in GNIS." It was also agreed that if a translated name is found to have been published on a Federal product, it should be entered into GNIS as a variant.

3.10 GNIS and Storage of Municipal Data (Marinucci)

Marinucci noted that incorporated populated places are stored in GNIS as "Civil" feature class or as Populated Places (PPL), but sometimes as both. This lack of consistency is causing considerable confusion and is making it difficult for the Bureau of the Census to incorporate the GNIS Feature ID into its datasets. In some cases, legal incorporated names are not the same as the official PPL name recognized in GNIS. The Census Bureau is requesting that every incorporated PPL be listed as a separate feature, with the Feature Class "Civil." An example would be to list Shepherdstown as a PPL, and also as a Civil entity with the name Town of Shepherdstown. Any ancillary data related to the incorporated entity would be included in and linked to the Civil entry. The Bureau of the Census has agreed to assist in the update and maintenance of the data, and to suggest a method whereby Civil entries are coordinated with incorporated PPL entries.

3.11 BGN Participation at Future ESRI Conferences (Kanalley)

It has been suggested that it would be appropriate for the BGN to participate more fully in future ESRI conferences, particularly the Annual International User Conference, held each summer in San Diego, and also the Federal User Conference in Washington, D.C. Kanalley suggested it might be appropriate to establish a BGN subcommittee to discuss the issue; any members wishing to serve on this subcommittee should contact her.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held July 12, 2007, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., in Room 2642.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Betsy Kanalley*

Betsy Kanalley, Chairwoman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
June 2007**

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change application of **The Flatiron** (FID 35222), Arizona
(Tonto National Forest)
(Undocketed)

This application change was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Regional Geographic Names Coordinator, who in the course of revising the Tonto National Forest visitor map, determined that according to local usage, the name The Flatiron is in the wrong location and should be moved approximately one-half mile further to the northwest to recognize local usage.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names forwarded this request to a representative of the Lost Dutchman State Park, who in turn asked three “local experts”, two of whom serve on the Board of Directors of the Superstition Mountain Museum. The third, an individual in his 80’s, is considered “the true names authority for the Superstition Mountains”, having been in the area since the 1940’s. All three individuals confirmed that the proposed location is the correct one. A photograph of the feature found in an online hiking report shows the summit’s resemblance to an old flatiron. The State Board and the U.S. Forest Service are both in support of this application change.

Change **Saint Marys Nipple** (FID 374866) to **Saint Marys Knoll**, Idaho
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4811366.83181378%20&e=379231.903726563&u=6&datum=nad83>

The proposal to change officially the name of Saint Marys Nipple to Saint Marys Knoll was submitted by a representative of the Pocatello Chapter of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). The proponent reports that AAUW members believe the current name is “disrespectful to religious groups as well as to women in general.” She adds, “the proposed change of using knoll instead of nipple would not affect the ability of anyone to locate or identify the area not would it impact any historical significance the current name may carry.”

The summit lies within the Snake River Plain in the southwestern corner of Bonneville County, west of an extensive area of lava fields and 37 km (23 mi) west of Idaho Falls. The area is managed by the Idaho Department of Lands and just outside Bureau of Land Management administration. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1964 and was also on the official Bonneville County highway map of 1971, but the origin

of the name is unknown; there is no mention of the feature in any of the available Idaho placename books.

Letters of support for the proposed change to Saint Marys Knoll have been received from the Idaho Women's Network and from a pastor representing the Holy Spirit Catholic Community in Pocatello. The Bonneville County Commissioners also support the change, as do the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the Bureau of Land Management. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Mud Pond** (FID 571907) to **Perch Pond**, Maine
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4977643.16234005%20&e=517351.00099587&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Mud Pond, located in the City of Old Town in Penobscot County, to Perch Pond. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1902, and is also listed in all available Maine placename books.

The lake is 325 acres in size, and lies just to the east of Pushaw Lake. The proponent describes Mud Pond as “a small, undeveloped lake, which is used by area residents for recreation. There is a municipal park, but no dwellings. There are a number of fish species including perch and sunfish.” He further adds, “For the purpose of full disclosure, I should add that my family has owned land for several generations which borders Mud Pond. The other owner is Hirundo Wildlife Preserve. Our intention is to maintain the lake in pristine condition. In fact, we are currently in discussions with another wildlife conservation organization about the possibility of conveying the land to them.” Further, “The initial (and current) intent was to find a more appealing, but still accurate, name. The first formal attempt, as far as I know, occurred in 1967 when my father, then a State Senator representing this area, introduced a bill in the Maine Legislature entitled: *Resolve, to Change the Name of Mud Pond, Old Town, to Perch Pond*. It was passed and went into effect on October 7, 1967.” The Maine State Names Authority has confirmed that the change was never forwarded to the BGN for consideration, although Perch Pond is listed in the GNIS entry as a variant name.

The name Mud Pond still appears at various local and State websites, including the city's listing of local parks, and at a recreation website that lists bodies of water in Penobscot County. An article published in the *Bangor Daily News* in 2005 referred to the lake as Mud Pond. However, two Census Bureau tract maps, produced for the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, labeled the lake Perch Pond. A zoning ordinance report for the City of Old Town, published in 2006, also refers to it as Perch Pond. According to GNIS, there are 72 bodies of water in Maine named Mud Pond (including five in Penobscot County), but only one, a reservoir in Aroostook County, named Perch Pond.

The Old Town City Manager and the Penobscot County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change, while the Maine State Names Authority has stated he will defer to the

recommendations of the local authorities. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Penobscot Tribe of Maine, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 648357) to **Hunters Lake**, Minnesota
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5010614.33855574%20&e=449168.048558903&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a representative of the Minnesota Development Agency. There are six lakes in Wright County named Mud Lake, and so the proponent believes this one should be renamed (in 1991 and in 2004, the BGN also approved proposals to change two others to Mallard Pass Lake and Boo Lake). The lake in question has an area of 128 acres and lies within the City of Albertville and the City of Otsego. It has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps as Mud Lake since 1958. The 1909 USGS map of the area showed that the lake was then part of nearly School Lake, but sometime prior to 1958, that lake separated into two distinct bodies of water.

The new name Hunters Lake would recognize the feature's location adjacent to a newly-established subdivision named Hunter's Pass Estates. The origin of the subdivision's name has not been determined. The proponent included with his application a petition signed by eighteen local residents supporting the change to Hunters Lake, and the City Council of Albertville passed a resolution of support as well. The Wright County Commissioners and the Minnesota State Names Authority support the name change.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, only the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and the Upper Sioux Community responded, both indicating that they had no current or historical interest in the feature so they did not have an opinion on the proposal. The lack of response from the other Tribal authorities is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue

There are eight other lakes in Minnesota named "Hunter" or "Hunters"; East Hunter Lake and West Hunter Lake, in adjacent Sherburne County, are the closest at 23 km (14 mi) to the north-

northeast, while Hunters Lake (the only one with an identical name) is in Winona County, 204 km (127 mi) to the southeast.

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 648239) to **Lake Monongalia**, Minnesota
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.33496&lon=-94.95279&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Mud Lake in Kandiyohi County to Lake Monongalia. This reservoir has an area of 327 acres and straddles the boundary between New London Township and Burbank Township. It was created in 1864 by the damming of the Middle Fork Crow River. This name change was initially submitted to and approved by the Kandiyohi County government in 1969, but the paperwork was never forwarded to the State or Federal naming authorities to be processed. The original proposal suggested the renaming was an appropriate way to eliminate a name that is “so frequently used in the State as to cause confusion,” and that the existing name was “undesirable for a lake because of its generally unpleasant connotations.”

The name Mud Lake was listed in Warren Upham’s *Minnesota Place Names* as early as 1920 and has been on Federal maps since 1967. The proposed replacement name is intended to recognize the fact that prior to 1870, the northern half of present-day Kandiyohi County was named Monongalia County, because several of the area’s early settlers were from the county of that name in West Virginia. The 1969 proposal was also intended to recognize the upcoming centennial of the formation of Kandiyohi County. A search of the Internet suggests that both names are in published use, although all county references are to Monongalia Lake [sic], including the 2004 county highway map.

The Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners and the Kandiyohi County and City of Willmar Economic Development Commission have both used the name Monongalia Lake (note reversal of generic) for at least a decade. When the County Commissioners were informed by a longtime area resident that the change had never been submitted to the State or Federal boards, the county held a new public hearing; after hearing no objections, the commissioners voted to reaffirm their earlier approval of the change. The Minnesota State Names Authority recommends approval also, but notes that the preferred form is for the generic to be in the first position. Although GNIS does not list any other lakes in Kandiyohi County named “Mud,” there are over 200 occurrences Statewide.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, only the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate responded, with a statement of support for the name change. No response was received from the other Tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 777121) to **Skl-ow-kin Creek**, Montana
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 389)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4974030.60943154%20&e=377072.210091466&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5294113&e=290390&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Chair of the Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee, to rename Squaw Creek in Beaverhead County. The existing name, which has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1965, is considered by some to be offensive. The proposed replacement name, Skl-ow-kin Creek, is the Salish name for “Beaverhead.”

The Beaverhead County Commissioners have indicated they support this proposal, as does the Montana Board on Geographic Names. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Band of California, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, the Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada, the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Te-Moak Tribe of the Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada. Of these, only the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe responded, with a letter of support for the name change. The lack of response from the other organizations is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Wahalla Hollow** (FID 1047488) to **Walhalla Hollow**, Ohio
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.02399&lon=-83.01323&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.02864&lon=-83.00129&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Wahalla Hollow in the City of Columbus to Walhalla Hollow. It was initiated in association with the previous proposal, which is to apply the new name Walhalla Creek to the stream that flows through the valley. The spelling “Wahalla” has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1955, but it is presumed this is an error, since the valley is located alongside Walhalla Road. The Mid Ohio Regional Planning Commission, which submitted the proposal for Walhalla Creek, concurs that the valley’s name should be changed. An article published in 2003 in the Ohio State University’s student newsletter described efforts by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to test water in Walhalla Hollow, while an updated edition of the same report used the spelling “Wahalla.” Another newsletter, produced in 2002 by The Friends of the Lower Olentangy Watershed, referred to the valley as Walhalla Hollow, although a map in the same article labeled it Walhalla Ravine so this has been added to GNIS as a variant name.

The proponent reports that the City of Columbus and the Franklin County Commissioners are in support of this proposal, while the Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Peoria Tribe responded, indicating they have no opinion on the issue. No response was received from the other organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Woodward Creek** (FID 1528307) to **Woodard Creek**, Washington
(Undocketed)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.6194444&LON=-122.0194444&datum=NAD83&u=5>

This change was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Regional Geographic Names Coordinator, who in the course of revising the forest visitor map, determined that the name of Woodward Creek should in fact be spelled “Woodard.” There is no information to explain the origin of either name, but the Forest Service reports that local usage has long recognized the name as proposed. The Washington Board on Geographic Names concurs with the request.

Change application of **Concepcion Creek** (FID 1333198), Texas
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.40143&lon=-98.3089&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.55&lon=-98.65278&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Duval County Judge to correct the application of the names Concepcion Creek and Macho Creek. Although current Federal maps apply the name Concepcion Creek to another stream a few miles further to the north, the County believes the name should be moved to what is labeled currently as the lower portion of Macho Creek. The primary reason for the proposed change is to recognize the proponent’s claim that the stream that flows through the community of Concepcion has always been known locally as Concepcion Creek. The county also cites a historical account published in a 1999 newsletter which described a pioneer settler’s land as being “on the south side of Concepcion Creek near present day Concepcion”.

The proponent provided a copy of a 1935 General Land Office map of Duval County on which the stream is labeled Concepcion Creek as proposed. The Duval County Commissioners Court signed a resolution supporting the proposed change. The county is also proposing that the more northerly stream that is named currently Concepcion Creek be renamed to North Concepcion Creek (q.v.).

The Texas State Names Authority is in support of the change. Two Federally-recognized Tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma and the

Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Concepcion Creek** (FID 1333198) to **North Concepcion Creek**, Texas
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.4992007&LON=-98.4477895&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.56189&lon=-98.62774&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This is the second proposal submitted by the Duval County Judge to correct the application of the names Concepcion Creek and Macho Creek, and to change the name of what is currently labeled Concepcion Creek to North Concepcion Creek. Although the stream in question has been named Concepcion Creek on Federal maps since 1968, the County believes that name should be moved to another stream a few miles to the south (which is currently named Macho Creek). As a result, the more northerly stream would be left unnamed, hence the request to rename it North Concepcion Creek. *The Handbook of Texas* (2001) refers to the more northerly stream as Concepcion Creek and also lists Rosalia Creek as a variant name.

The Duval County Commissioners Court signed a resolution supporting the proposed change, and the Texas State Names Authority also supports it. Two Federally-recognized Tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change application of **Macho Creek** (FID 1340809), Texas
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.44091&lon=-98.46933&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.61333&lon=-98.83667&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This is the third of three related proposals submitted by the Duval County Judge to correct the application of the names Concepcion Creek and Macho Creek. Current Federal maps show Macho Creek as a tributary of Los Olmos Creek, whereas the County believes it is in fact a tributary of Concepcion Creek (q.v.), which in turn flows into Los Olmos Creek. The County and local residents claim that the portion of the stream that flows through the community of Concepcion should be named Concepcion Creek, not Macho Creek. According to *The Handbook of Texas*, the word *macho* is Spanish for a gelded mule.

The Duval County Commissioners Court signed a resolution supporting the proposed change, and the Texas State Names Authority also supports it. Two Federally-recognized Tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change application of **Cougar Spit** (FID 1518192), Washington
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5250507&e=491916&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Tahuya, who is asking that the application of the name Cougar Spit be corrected on Federal maps to correspond with what he reports to be longtime local usage. The name is applied currently to a point of land located on the east shore of Hood Canal just north of The Great Bend, but the proponent says it should be moved to a different cape on the same shoreline, approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) further to the north-northeast. He reports that he and his family have owned the property where the cape is located since the 1930's. He recalls being told the name came into local use in the 1900's, "after several dogs in Hoodsport [on the opposite side of the canal] chased a cougar into Hood Canal. The cougar swam across the canal (1 mile) and came up on our beach and ran into the woods. The big cat lived in the area after that."

The name Cougar Spit has been labeled at its current location on USGS maps since 1952, and was also shown at that location on NOAA charts published in 1984 and 1998. A National Geodetic Survey control mark placed in 1934 also referred to the current location as "a prominent gravel spit locally called Cougar Spit." The proponent adds that the point of land currently labeled Cougar Spit is known locally as "Mustokomwode," but further research is being conducted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names to determine if a new proposal should be initiated for that name. As part of its research, the State asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment; no response was received, which is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion on the issue. After determining that the Mason County Commissioners do not object to the application change, the Washington Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval.

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 1574753) to **Ikwe Bay**, Wisconsin
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.92107&lon=-91.30572&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Bay in Sawyer County to Ikwe Bay. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors, which had originally asked that the name be changed to Osprey Bay. In 2000, shortly after the State of Wisconsin determined that the word "squaw" should be eradicated from its geographic names, the Tribal Governing Board of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians passed a resolution asking that the Sawyer County government change the names in that county because it believed the word to be offensive. No specific replacement names were offered, so the County Supervisors suggested that Squaw Bay, located on the Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation, be renamed Osprey Bay. However, during the WGNC's discussions, it was suggested that since two other features in the county had already been renamed "Osprey," another name might be more suitable, preferably one of Ojibwe origin. A local resident suggested the word "Ikwe" which means "woman"; the WGNC voted to endorse that name instead. The County Commissioners then agreed to support this request.

In addition to having the support of the Sawyer County government, this name change is supported by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council. The State forwarded a copy to the Town of Hayward Supervisors, but no response was received; a follow up letter from the BGN also did not yield a response, which the Town was told would indicate a lack of an objection to the county's efforts to change the name to Ikwe Bay. Three Federally-recognized Tribes were asked to comment on the proposal; of these, the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe did not respond, but the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians and the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin both indicated they support the proposal.

Change Squaw Bay (FID 1574755) to Mawikwe Bay, Wisconsin
(Apostle Islands National Lakeshore)
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.88826&lon=-91.05241&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Squaw Bay to Mawikwe Bay, was submitted by the former superintendent of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The bay lies along the southern shore of Lake Superior, and mostly within the boundaries of the National Lakeshore. The proponent of the change reports that although the bay is a significant geographic feature in the area, park managers have been reluctant to refer to it by its current name because of concerns raised by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, many of whose members believe the name is derogatory. The Red Cliff Band passed a resolution supporting the change to Mawikwe Bay; the word "mawikwe" is of Ojibwe origin and translates approximately as "weeping woman" (research suggests the bay was once known as "Mourning Squaw Bay," so the proposed replacement name retains a connection to the former name).

The Bayfield County Board of Supervisors and the Town of Bayfield Supervisors also passed resolutions endorsing the change. The Town has already renamed Squaw Bay Road, which runs along the shore of the bay, to Mawikwe Road. The National Park Service has also applied the name Mawikwe Bay to its National Lakeshore brochure, and the proposed name appears in a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) annual report published in 2005 (this report also refers to nearby Squaw Point as Mawikwe Point, but no proposal has yet been initiated to change that name). A description of landmarks in the community of Cornucopia refers to "the famous Mawikwe Bay Sea Caves (*formerly Squaw Bay Sea Caves*)," while an online *Dictionary of Wisconsin History* published by the Wisconsin Historical Society includes an entry for "Mawikwe Bay: Formerly named Squaw Bay, the name was changed because the word "Squaw" is thought by many to be derogatory, but the word is pejorative. In Chippewa, the name is or was "Ga-nitagekweiag", mourning squaw bay, from "nitagekwe," a woman in mourning." The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council and the National Park Service support the change from Squaw Bay to Mawikwe Bay.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN at its May 2007, pending a request that one additional Tribal authority should have been consulted. The Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians also has an interest within fifty miles of the geographic

feature so a letter of inquiry was sent to that Federally-recognized group. A response, expressing support for the change from Squaw Bay to Mawikwe Bay has been received.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Adeh Wuweh Creek vs. Elkington Creek, California (Review Lists 389, 390)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4248927&e=550482&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4247885.00010837&e=549024.000000003&datum=nad83&u=6>

These proposals have both been submitted in an effort to provide an official name for a 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long stream in Napa County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) northwest of the community of Napa.

The first proposal, for Elkington Creek, was submitted by a resident of Napa, who reports that the stream became known informally as Elkington Creek during the latter half of the nineteenth century after her great-grandfather James Edward Elkington (1829-1898) settled there in 1866 and homesteaded on 160 acres in 1874. The family eventually acquired 220 acres along the eastern slopes of Mount Veeder, where they ran a sawmill and also operated the Mount Veeder Summer Resort. Mr. Elkington served as a trustee for the local school. The proponent included with her application an excerpt from the 1879 *Napa Reporter*, in which was included a reference to a recently-held county board of supervisors' meeting; the report included a description of local road district boundaries, one of which ran along "Elkington Creek."

A copy of the proposal for Elkington Creek was forwarded to the Middletown Rancheria, the Dry Creek Rancheria, the Rumsey Rancheria, and the Stewarts Point Rancheria, all Federally-recognized Tribes located within fifty miles of the stream. Of these, only the Middletown Rancheria Tribal Council responded, with a request that the indigenous name Adeh Wuweh ("Big Creek") be considered instead (the generic term "Creek" was added to the name by the BGN staff in compliance with the policy recommending that easily understood generic terms be applied to Native American placenames; the Tribe was asked if it had any objection to this policy but no response was received).

The Napa County Board of Supervisors and the Napa County Historical Society both submitted letters endorsing this proposal for Elkington Creek, citing evidence that that name has historical significance within the community. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also supports the name Elkington Creek.

A decision on these proposals was deferred by the BGN at its August 2006 meeting, citing a request by the representative from the Bureau of Indians Affairs that the local tribal authorities be given one more opportunity to comment. Letters were sent by the BGN staff to the following Federally-recognized tribes: the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, the Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Cortina Indian

Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California, the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, the Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California, and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California. Of these, the Hopland Band responded with a letter of support for Adeh Wuweh Creek, while the Ione Band of Miwok Indians stated, “[W]e feel that it is not in our jurisdiction and [we] would support the name chosen by those within the area.”

Devils Ass Peak, California

(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4118211.00008466&e=636312.000003126&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Devils Ass Peak for a 591 m (1,937 ft) high summit in the Diablo Range in southeastern Santa Clara County. The proponent, a resident of San Jose, reports that the name is known locally, and “if named [officially] it would also provide a named visual reference for backpackers, hikers and equestrians.” He provided a link to a website of photos of Henry W. Coe State Park, in which the summit is referred to as Devil’s Ass Peak.

When asked to comment, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors responded with a letter of objection to this proposal, citing a lack of evidence of local use or historical significance of the name. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also does not endorse the proposal, citing an apparent lack of evidence of local use of the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this feature.

Rangers Peak, California

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3740122.00008272&e=528748.999999999&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Rangers Peak is proposed for a 3,099 m (10,169 ft) high summit in Riverside County, within the boundaries of Mount San Jacinto State Park/San Jacinto State Wilderness. The proponent, a resident of Valencia, suggests that the new name is an appropriate way to honor “the workers who have and continue to watch over the San Jacinto high country and preserve it as wilderness.”

The Riverside County Board of Supervisors has stated it does not have an opinion on this issue, while the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names does not endorse the name, citing a lack of evidence that the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy (the feature is within a State Wilderness), as well as concerns that there is already another summit named Ranger Peak just 8 miles away and within the same mountain range.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Mission Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, the Pauma/Yuima Band of Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, the Ramona Band of Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, and the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Dauids Peak, Colorado

(Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest / Uncompahgre Wilderness)
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.1338888888889&lon=-107.502222222222&datum=nad83&u=6>

The proposal for Dauids Peak was submitted by a resident of Montrose, who reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, following the death in 1997 of longtime area resident, David Horace Burr. Born in Connecticut in 1928, Mr. Burr and his wife moved to Colorado in 1949, where Mr. Burr worked for 33 years for Frontier Airlines. In 1974, following retirement, the Burrs moved to a cabin they built in the San Juan Mountains. The cabin provided a view of the unnamed summit that later came to be known as David's Peak.

The summit has an elevation of 3,937 m (12,917 ft) and lies within the Uncompahgre Wilderness of the Uncompahgre National Forest. The proponent reports that David Burr was “a big part of the local community,” and that “he knew nearly all of the ranchers, Forest Rangers, and residents of the area.” In addition, “he worked to keep the Uncompahgre National Forest as beautiful as the first time he saw it in 1950.” There are no other features in Hinsdale County known to be named “David” or “Dauids,” nor are there any summits in the State with that name.

The Colorado Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend disapproval of this proposal, citing the restrictions of the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that an exception is warranted. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and to the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Knutson Creek, Illinois

(Review List 392)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4607364&e=370447&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4606843&e=375348&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Knutson Creek for a 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long tributary of Hollenback Creek in Kendall County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately 24 years, having come into local use after Elias Knutson, a native of Norway, began farming there in 1910. Raymond Knutson (1913-1988), Elias's son and the intended honoree of this name, purchased the property in 1947 where he farmed and raised angus cattle for the next 40 years. Mr. Knutson was a 4-H leader, a member of the county farm bureau, the community school board, and Lions Club, and the local Sons of Norway. He also served as a Fox Township Board trustee and for many years was the local Justice of the Peace.

Letters of support for the proposal were received from the Village of Millbrook and from the Kendall County Commissioners, and the Illinois State Geographic Names Board endorses the name as well. The proponent reports the five other individuals who own property along the stream endorse the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Of these, only one response was received; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri responded with a note indicating a lack of support for the name, but no reason was provided. The BGN staff sent a follow up asking for further explanation but to date no reply has been received. There are no other geographic features in Illinois known to be named "Knutson."

Papez Peak, Nevada

(Humboldt National Forest / proposed Schell Creek Wilderness)

(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.39&lon=-114.59528&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Papez Peak is proposed for a 3,595 m (11,794 ft) high summit in the Schell Creek Range in White Pine County, and within the Humboldt National Forest. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Scottsdale, Arizona, who believes Louis Papez (1923-1999) and his wife Eve (1929-2002) are worthy of the honor because of their lifelong contributions to the local community. Following service in World War II and Korea as a tank operator, Mr. Papez was employed in White Pine County as a miner and he also worked on the construction of trails and dirt roads for much of the local area, including in the Schell Creek Range. Eve Papez

was active in charitable work in the communities of McGill and Ely. The Papezes raised eight children, one of whom serves today as the County Judge for White Pine County.

The unnamed summit lies within an area that has been proposed to Congress to be designated as the new Schell Creek Range Wilderness. For this reason, and citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy, the U.S. Forest Service does not support the naming effort. However, the White Pine County Commissioners and the Nevada Board on Geographic Names are in support of the proposal. The State Board noted that “for search and rescue and fire suppression purposes, the name is justified.” Further, “There presently is a road into the base of the peak, and the road will be open to at least foot traffic. The area is attractive to hikers, and a named peak would assist in giving locations to access the range in the vicinity of the peak. The nearest named peaks at this time are located several miles to the north and south. According to the material submitted by the proponent, the Papez name has strong local support.” In researching the case, the State Board contacted the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Squaw Point** (FID 1127501)
to **Mallard Point** or **Sesti Tgawaals Point**, Oregon
(Review Lists 394, 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.35375&lon=-121.89473&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

These two proposals, for **Sesti Tgawaals Point** and **Mallard Point**, were both submitted as replacements for the name **Squaw Point**. This cape is located on the western shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) northwest of the community of Klamath Falls. The first of the two names, **Sesti Tgawaals Point**, was submitted by a Wildlife Area Manager with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) in Klamath Falls, who describes the cape as a prominent feature for local navigation. He believes the existing name should be changed because the word “squaw” is considered by many to be offensive.

The name **Squaw Point** has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1889, and is also mentioned in various birding, fishing, and conservation reports. The proposed replacement name, **Sesti Tgawaals Point**, is a corruption of the traditional Klamath name for the feature. The name reportedly means “mountain standing on the end” and refers to the fact that Mount Shasta is clearly visible from the end of the cape. A website dedicated to Klamath Indian genealogy includes a list of Klamath villages, including “sa’stītka’wals (at Squaw Point)”. The Klamath Tribe is in support of renaming this feature to **Sesti Tgawaals Point**.

When asked by the Oregon Geographic Names Board to comment on the proposal for **Sesti Tgawaals Point**, the Klamath County Commissioners responded that they did not support the name. They report that the area lies in the heart of the Pacific Flyway, a region frequented by mallards, which “pre-date any human existence in the area.” They note that other features in the area are already named Pelican Butte and Eagle Ridge. They also dispute the Klamath Tribe’s claim that the name “Sesti Tgawaals” is an appropriate description of the feature, as

much of Mount Shasta is in fact obscured by an intervening ridgeline. The County held two public hearings on the issue, and after hearing objections to the indigenous name (because it would be “difficult to spell” and “difficult to pronounce”), voted unanimously to endorse Mallard Point instead.

The ODFW has reaffirmed its belief that the name Sesti Tgawaals Point is more appropriate, and is already using the name in its 2005-06 Oregon Game Bird Regulations. It has also renamed Squaw Point Wildlife Area to Sesti Tgawaals Wildlife Area (this administrative name does not fall under the BGN’s purview). The Oregon Geographic Names Board also voted to continue to support that name. The Klamath County Historical Society declined to offer a formal comment, but its Executive Director agreed “Sesti Tgawaals is a bit hard to pronounce.” He noted that at least the Klamath Tribes’ name has some historical significance, but also added that most society members would likely continue to use the old name.

In the course of researching the issue, the OGNB forwarded the material to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services for comment; no input was received from the Commission or from any other Tribes having a possible interest in the area, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Squaw Point Marsh (FID 1154949)
to Egret Marsh or Sesti Tgawaals Marsh, Oregon
(Review Lists 394, 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.35125&lon=-121.91501&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This is the second pair of proposals submitted as replacement names for features in Klamath County named “Squaw Point.” The first of the two names, Sesti Tgawaals Marsh, was submitted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to change a name considered to be offensive. The swamp is approximately 0.5 square miles in size and lies on the west shore of Upper Klamath Lake extending westward from Squaw Point, which is proposed to be renamed to either Sesti Tgawaals Point or Mallard Point. The existing name appears on current U.S. Geological Survey maps and was also published in a 2000 fisheries report by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The Klamath Tribe is in support of renaming this feature to Sesti Tgawaals Marsh. When asked to review the proposal for Sesti Tgawaals Marsh, the Klamath County Commissioners responded with a counter-proposal for Egret Marsh. The ODFW and the Oregon Geographic Names have both reaffirmed their support for Sesti Tgawaals Marsh, suggesting that this provides an example of positive collaborative efforts between the Klamath Tribe and the ODFW. In the course of researching the issue, the OGNB forwarded the material to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services for comment; no input was received from the Commission or from any other Tribes having a possible interest in the area, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Promise Lake, Washington
(Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness)

(Review List 390)

The new name Promise Lake is proposed for a five-acre lake in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Glacier Peak Wilderness, just east of Jordan Lakes. It was submitted by a resident of Bellevue, who reports that the name would recognize the promise made between him and his then fiancée, who were recently married. He adds that the name also signifies the potential that the small alpine lake holds, as it is quite barren now but could grow into a beautiful lake. The Skagit County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Washington Board on Geographic Names denied the proposal for initial consideration, which signifies a belief that the name “violated [the] naming policy for wilderness areas.” A copy of the proposal was sent to the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation for comment, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The U.S. Forest Service does not endorse the name, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy. There are no other lakes in Washington known to be named “Promise.”

IV. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change Casaga Lake (FID 339452) to Wallden Pond, Georgia
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3716447&e=379401&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name of Casaga Lake, a 16-acre reservoir in Columbia County, is proposed to be changed to Wallden Pond. The proponent reports that he owns the property on which the body of water is located, and that in 1984 he asked the State of Georgia to rename it, adding that the new name is intended to be “an obvious takeoff on Henry David Thoreau’s *Walden Pond*.” The proponent’s surname is Wall. He included with his application a copy of a letter he received in 1984 from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in which the reservoir’s dam is referred to as Wallden Pond Dam. The name Wallden Pond was also mentioned in an article published in 2003 in the Columbia County News Times. The proponent has not asked that the dam be renamed.

The name Casaga Lake is listed in GNIS having been compiled from an inventory of dams and reservoirs provided to the Geographic Names Office in 1981 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is not named on any U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps or on the official county map. The proponent reports that the name “Casaga” was derived from that of **C&S Augusta GA**, a bank that once operated in the area and whose owners rented a cabin on the reservoir from a former owner.

The Columbia County Commissioners submitted a letter of support for this name change, while the Georgia State Geographic Names Authority has no objection. The US Army Corps of Engineers also has no issue with the proposed change. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within fifty miles of this feature.

There are no other geographic features in Georgia named “Wallden,” but there are 15 named “Walden.” None are in Columbia; two reservoirs named Walden Lake are in DeKalb County and Glascock County.

Change **Pelsey Ditch** (FID 440985) to **Pelsy Ditch**, Indiana
(Review List 379)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.96726&lon=-86.88585&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal was submitted to change officially the spelling of the name of a canal located in Pulaski County and Jasper County. Although the name Pelsey Ditch has appeared on Federal maps since 1962, the proponent reports that the feature was named for her great-grandfather, Joseph Pelsy, who was instrumental in its construction. The canal is 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long, and extends from west of Francesville into Big Monon Ditch. The existing spelling of the name is also published in the Pelsey Ditch Action Strategy, a project within the Tippecanoe River Watershed Restoration, as well as in a report published by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The proponent reports that a large number of the residents of the “small farming town” are related to her grandfather Pelsy, and that that is the only spelling found in the local telephone directory.

The Pulaski County Board of Commissioners provided a letter of support for this spelling change, but the Jasper County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment. The Indiana State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal. A copy was sent to the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation and to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, both of which are Federally-recognized, as well as to the Miami Nation of Indians of Indiana and the Wea Indian Tribe of Indiana (neither of which is Federally or State-recognized, but which are considered to have a possible interest in the area). No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Kennard Brook** (FID 569100) to **Adaline Creek**, Maine
(Review List 392)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=5178636&e=566945&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=5185600&e=566671&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal would change officially the name of Kennard Brook, a stream in the Town of Washburn in Aroostook County, to Adaline Creek. The stream is a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Aroostook River. Although the current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1929 and is listed in two Maine placename books published in 1946 and 1970, the proponent reports that longtime area residents have always referred to it as Adaline Creek. He says Elbridge Crouse purchased land along the stream in 1875 and named it for his wife Adaline Bugbee Crouse (1859-1930). The Crouse and Bugbee families were early settlers in the area; a small community just to the west of the stream is named Bugbee and another just to the east is named Crouseville.

The proponent also noted that there was at one time a small settlement at the mouth of the stream named Adaline; indeed, this name appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1932 and 1955 but not on the more recent larger-scale maps. He says he has seen handmade signs posted at the stream labeling at “Adaline Creek,” but never any for Kennard Brook. According to *A Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970), Kennard Brook was named “for George Kennard, who cleared the land and settled there.”

Letters of support for this name change were received from the Town of Washburn and the Aroostook County Commissioners. The Maine State Names Authority has stated he has no concerns with the proposal but will defer to the local authorities. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Lake Margritte, Minnesota

(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.52667&lon=-93.52222&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new name Lake Margritte is proposed for a 30 acre lake in Baldwin Township in northeastern Shelburne County. The proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Princeton who reports that he is the great-nephew of Margritte Young (1911-1998), a longtime resident of the area. Mrs. Young and her husband owned 110 acres of land, including one-third of the lake in question. They planted pine trees near its northwest side and in recent years donated the land to the township for the creation of a park. The honoree and her husband also served as local fire wardens for 40 years.

After hearing no opposition to the name from the Baldwin Township Board, the Sherburne County Board of Commissioners voted to endorse the name. The State Names Authority supports the proposal as well. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Minnesota named “Margritte.”

Martin Lake, Minnesota

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=45&latm=54&lats=6&lond=95&lonm=35&lons=54&datum=NAD83&u=6>

The new commemorative name Martin Lake is proposed for an unnamed 60-acre lake in Moe Township in Douglas County. The name was submitted by a resident of Garfield, who wishes to honor his uncle Martin Botner (1917-1990), a lifelong resident of the area. Mr. Botner inherited the property on which the lake is located from his father, and with the exception of a period away from the area during World War II, he worked all his life as a dairy farmer on the

property. He also served on the Moe Township Board and was sexton at the local church. During his years of farming, Mr. Botner concentrated on the conservation of his property, refusing to use any chemicals or pesticides.

The Douglas County Commissioners are in support of this proposal, as is the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority. A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan, the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, three responses were received; the Fond du Lac Band indicated it had no objection to the change, while the Lac Vieux Desert Band and the Upper Sioux Community had no opinion. The remaining lack of responses is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Hathaway Creek, Oregon
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.37434&lon=-123.95817&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.36633&lon=-123.93779&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Hathaway Creek to an unnamed stream in Tillamook County. The stream is 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long, and flows in a northwesterly direction into the southern end of Netarts Bay. The proponent reports that his family has owned the land through which the stream flows for seven generations, and he wishes to honor his ancestor Benjamin Henry Hathaway (1831-1915), the original settler on the property.

After receiving a letter indicating “no preference” from the Tillamook County Board of Commissioners, and learning that the other property owner, Stimson Lumber Company, has no objection, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) voted to recommend approval of the proposal. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the State's Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn sent it to all Tribes with a possible interest in the feature. The OGNB did not receive any responses, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

According to GNIS, there are two other features in Tillamook County named “Hathaway”; Hathaway Mead is the name of a small community at the eastern edge of the city of Tillamook, 16 km (10 mi) northeast of the stream in question, while Hathaway Slough is a stream that flows into the Kilchis River at the eastern edge of Tillamook Bay, 16 km (10 mi) to the north-northeast.

Ford Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 391)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4623073&e=563087&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4621830.00012457%20&e=560662.00000019&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Ford Run for a 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long tributary of Cussewago Creek in Crawford County. The proponent describes the stream as “a winding, continually flowing stream, which is shallow enough to cross anywhere, except in high flood time. Therefore a “Ford” at all points.” He adds, “It was the site of a permanent Cussewago (Indian) encampment, which provided fresh water, and could always be crossed except in high flood time.” He also reports that the name Ford Run has been in local use for fifty years.

When the proponent was advised that the name could be construed to be commemorative (his last name is Ford), he indicated that he wished to honor specifically Robert Andrew Ford (d. 1987), a member of the family that has resided along the stream for many years. Mr. Ford served as Private First Class in the U.S. Army’s 196th Infantry Brigade in Vietnam, and was subsequently decorated with the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with two Bronze service stars, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and a Purple Heart. The proponent notes that the members of the Buckhorn Swamp Hunt Club support this proposal. Letters of support have also been received from the Cussewago Township Board of Supervisors and the Hayfield Township Board of Supervisors. The Crawford County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names reports that it has no objection to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this feature.

Change **Mount Holly** (FID 1441814) to **Mount Hawley**, Utah
(Fishlake National Forest)
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.35275&lon=-112.35771&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Although the name Mount Holly has appeared on Federal maps since 1937, and on a mining claim survey dated 1900, the proponent of this change to Mount Hawley reports that the summit was actually named for Myron Hawley, a lawyer in Beaver County in the 1870’s, who frequently hiked the summit in question. The summit lies in the Tushar Mountains, within Fishlake National Forest, and has an elevation of 3,653 m (11,985 ft). The proponent provided a copy of a book entitled Black Powder Days: Historical Articles Written by George Washington Woodhouse and Published in the Beaver Press During the Years of 1939-1948 (Family History Publishers, 2006), which contains several references to Myron Hawley and his association with the area, including a note that Mount Hawley was named for him. John Van Cott’s book *Utah Place Names* (1990) says the summit was “named for Byron Holly, a Beaver attorney who hunted and fished around the mountain in 1863.”

Approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) to the south-southwest of the summit is the Elk Mountains Ski Resort, which when it opened in 1972 was known as the Mount Holly Ski Area (that name still appears on USGS topographic maps). The proponent included with her application letters of support for the change to Mount Hawley from the Beaver City Corporation and the Beaver County Commission. The Piute County Commission also submitted a letter of support for the change. The Utah State Geographic Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service also recommend approval.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California, the Burns Paiute Tribe, the Fort Independence Indian Community, the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, the Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council, the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe, the Walker River Paiute Tribe, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Comfort Creek, Washington
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.09964&lon=-123.44747&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.10194&lon=-123.39333&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal was submitted by a traffic foreman with the Mason County Department of Public Works, to make official the name Comfort Creek for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the East Fork Satsop River in the western part of Mason County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for “many years” and that two years ago the County Road Department erected a sign over the stream naming it Comfort Creek. He says the name came into local use after John Comfort established a homestead on the stream.

The Mason County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, while the Mason County Historical Society is in support. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Washington named “Comfort,” although there was at one time a locale, also in Mason County, named Camp Comfort Shelter. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name Comfort Creek. As part of its research, the State asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment; no response was received, which is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Miemois Creek, Washington
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.66355&lon=-122.5685&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.65701&lon=-122.56862&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Miemois Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long stream in Kitsap County. The stream lies on the western side of Bainbridge Island where it flows into Manzanita Bay. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Olympia, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor his great-grandfather Anders Miemois Anderson (1852-1933), a native of Finland who settled and homesteaded along the stream in 1883. Shortly after acquiring the property, Mr. Anderson built a small cabin and sawmill there, and he also farmed the land. He and his family, who arrived from Finland nineteen years later, were charter members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manzanita.

The proponent reports that the City of Bainbridge Island is in the process of creating a nature trail that will include a bridge over the unnamed stream, hence the need for giving it a name. He adds that one local history refers to the stream informally as “South Manzanita Stream,” but suggests that this name is confusing because there is already a Manzanita Creek (BGN 2001) that flows into Little Manzanita Bay nearby. After receiving the support of the Kitsap County Commissioners and the Swedish Finn Historical Society, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval of the name. As part of its research, the State asked the following Federally-recognized Tribes to comment: the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble reservation, the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, and the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Wright Lake, Washington
(Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5149668&e=609387&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Wright Lake for a 3.5 acre lake in the southeastern corner of Lewis County, within Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The proponent, a former employee of the U.S. Forest Service, reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, and that the lake was named for Wilbur Wright, who worked as a seasonal employee for the U.S. Forest Service in the 1930’s. The name has already been applied to the 1999 Gifford Pinchot National Forest visitors’ map. It was also published in Wolcott’s *Lakes of Western Washington* (1961) and in a fishery report published by the Washington Department of Wildlife in 1989. The former source also listed Little Fritzie Lake as a variant name for the lake, but no information has been located regarding the history of that name, nor are there any features in the State known to be named “Fritzie”. There are 19 features in the State of

Washington that are known to be named “Wright”; none are lakes and none are in Lewis County.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names determined that the Lewis County Commissioners have no objection to the name and so the State Board endorsed the name. Citing the fact that the name is already published on its visitor maps and was in Wolcott’s book, the U.S. Forest Service endorses the proposal. As part of its research, the State asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment; no response was received, which is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion on the issue.

V. Revised Decisions

Change Ants Basin (FID 376673) (BGN 1965) to Antz Basin, Idaho
(Sawtooth National Recreation Area)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.05824&lon=-114.63896&datum=nad83&u=5>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Spokane Valley, Washington, who believes that the name of Ants Basin should be corrected to Antz Basin. The feature in question has an area of approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) by 0.8 km (0.5 mi), and lies in the White Cloud Peaks within Sawtooth National Forest. Although the current spelling has appeared on Federal maps since 1965, having been made official by a decision of the BGN that year, the proponent reports that the basin was named for Eugen Antz, a German immigrant who was an early prospector in the area. The website of the Ketchum Community Library includes a reference to pioneer photographer Eugene Antz; it has not yet been determined if these two individuals are related.

The 1973 Custer County highway map labeled the feature Ants Basin, and the Idaho Conservation League uses that spelling as well. The BGN’s 1965 decision for Ants Basin was the result of an inquiry submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey, but it appears the only issue was a clarification of the exact location of the feature. There is no information in the case file to indicate that the origin of the name was addressed, nor that the spelling was questioned. Two websites, one maintained by “thebackpacker.com” and the other entitled “Idaho Wolf Update, May 1999,” both refer to the feature as Antz Basin, as proposed.

This proposed change has the support of the Custer County Commissioners, the Idaho Geographic Names Board, and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, and to the Nez Perce Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

VI. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Crystal Creek, Iowa
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.5523&lon=-90.63425&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.53267&lon=-90.64763&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official the name Crystal Creek for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Duck Creek in the City of Davenport. The proponent, a watershed coordinator for the Scott County Soil and Water Conservation District, reports that the name is in local use and that it refers to the fact that the stream flows through the Crystal Creek subdivision. She adds that an official name is needed for water quality monitoring, and that the proposal has the support of the City of Davenport and an individual who owns property along the stream.

The Scott County Planning and Development Department also submitted a letter of support, as did the Iowa State Geographic Names Authority. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, which responded that it did not have an opinion on the issue. The Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa was also asked to comment but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are two other streams in Iowa named Crystal Creek, one in Clinton County and one in Tama County. These are 29 km (18 mi) and 182 km (113 mi) from the stream in question, respectively.

Mount Caetano, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.10089&lon=-116.67792&datum=nad83&u=7&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new name Mount Caetano is proposed for an unnamed 2,363 m (7,752 ft) summit located in the Toiyabe Range in eastern Lander County and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, a research geologist at the University of Nevada-Reno, reports that the name would recognize the feature's proximity to the historic Caetano Ranch and to "the most complete section of Caetano Tuff anywhere." The Caetano Tuff is "a widespread late Eocene ash-flow tuff in northern Nevada...that is petrographically distinctive with abundant smoky quartz and sanidine" (Geological Society of America, 2005). The Caetano Ranch was shown on the 1938 USGS topographic map of the area, but not on the larger-scale edition published in 1986.

After determining that the Lander County Commissioners were in support of this proposal, the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded the proposal to the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Bureau of Land Management is supportive of the proposal.

Ackerman Run, Ohio
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.016&lon=-83.01661&size=l&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.01779&lon=-83.0478&size=l&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

The new name Ackerman Run is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of the Olentangy River in the City of Columbus. It was submitted by a representative of the Central Ohio Greenways Steering Committee, an organization within the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC). The Committee is requesting that several streams in the Columbus area be given official names as part of its effort to preserve and restore the fragile waterways. The name Ackerman Run was suggested by the Shady Hill Estates Civic Association, which chose it because of the stream's proximity to Ackerman Road. The Mayor of Columbus, the Franklin County Commissioners, and the Watershed Coordinator for a local grassroots organization named Friends of the Lower Olentangy Watershed all are in support of this proposal. The stream also flows through Waterman Farm, located on the west campus of Ohio State University; the proponent reports that the OSU administration has no objection to the name. The Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Peoria Tribe responded, indicating they have no opinion on the issue. No response was received from the other organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Argyle-Woodland Run, Ohio
(Review List 392)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4428534&e=334537&datum=nad83&u=6>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4430917&e=332602&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

This new name was submitted by the Senior Education Coordinator for the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), who reports that new names are needed for various unnamed tributaries in the Greater Columbus area. The stream in question is 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long and flows in a southeast direction to enter Alum Creek. The proposed name, which was suggested by The Friends of Alum Creek, recognizes the fact that the stream flows under Argyle Road and Woodland Avenue. There are no other geographic features in the State known to be named "Argyle," but 42 named "Woodland." Of these, two are administrative features in Franklin County; one is a park located approximately 4.6 km (4 mi) to the north of the stream in question, and the other is a church 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the south.

The governments of the City of Columbus and Franklin County are in support of this proposal, while the Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band

of Potawatomi Nation, and the Wyandotte Nation, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Glen Echo Run, Ohio

(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4431764&e=328021&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4431942&e=329870&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name was submitted by the Senior Education Coordinator for the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), who reports that new names are needed for various unnamed tributaries in the Greater Columbus area. The stream in question is a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Olentangy River, and the proposed name recognizes the fact that it flows through Glen Echo Park. The name has already been published on a map published in 2005 by the MORPC and was also mentioned in a Columbus Gas of Ohio press release. GNIS already includes an entry for Glen Echo Hollow for the valley through which the stream flows; the latter name was compiled by Dr. H.F. Raup in his "Ohio Place Names Research File." A church located along the stream is also named Glen Echo United Methodist Church. There are two communities elsewhere in the State named Glen Echo, one in Clark County and one in Medina County.

The governments of the City of Columbus and Franklin County are in support of this proposal, while the Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, and the Wyandotte Nation, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Spoon River, Ohio

(Review List 391)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4471182&e=401883&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4474535&e=403544&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to make official the name Spoon River for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of the Mohican River in Tiverton Township in the northwestern corner of Coshocton County. The proponent reports that the stream has been known locally as Spoon River for approximately 130 years, although he has not been able to locate any maps on which the stream is named. However, a history of Coshocton County, published in the 1881 volume *Ohio, Past and Present*, did include a reference to a stream in the vicinity named Spoon River. The origin of the name is not known.

There is already another stream in Coshocton County, approximately 31 km (19 mi) to the east of the stream in question, named Spoon Creek. It has appeared on Federal maps since 1915, although once again the origin of the name is not known.

The Tiverton Township Trustees and the Coshocton County Commissioners are both in support of this proposal, while the Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Walhalla Creek, Ohio

(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.02388&lon=-83.02304&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.0286&lon=-83.00127&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Walhalla Creek is proposed for a 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream in the City of Columbus. The proponent, a representative of the Mid Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), reports that the name was recently suggested by the MORPC's Central Ohio Greenways Steering Committee, and that the name was selected because the stream runs alongside Walhalla Road. The stream also flows through Wahalla Hollow [sic]; it is presumed this name is spelled incorrectly and a separate proposal has been initiated by the BGN staff to change it to Walhalla Hollow (q.v.).

The proponent reports that the City of Columbus and the Franklin County Commissioners are in support of this proposal, while the Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Peoria Tribe responded, indicating they have no opinion on the issue. No response was received from the other organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Yankee Ridge, Ohio

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4475606.00011602&e=403326.999999584&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Yankee Ridge for a 6.4 km (4 mi) long ridge in Tiverton Township in the northwestern corner of Coshocton County. The proponent, a resident of Cleveland Heights, reports that the name has historical significance and that it has long been

used by older residents of the area. None of the available Ohio placename books or maps, or the Internet, refer to the name as applying to a natural feature, but research suggests there was at one time a local post office named Yankee Ridge Post Office. In addition, Yankee Ridge was an earlier name for the present-day community of Tiverton Center, which lies close to the center of and near the highest point of the ridge in question. The origin of the name is not known.

The Tiverton Township Trustees and the Coshocton County Commissioners are both in support of this proposal, while the Ohio State Geographic Names Board has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Bridlemile Creek, Oregon

(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.48898&lon=-122.72128&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.4944&lon=-122.71531&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Bridlemile Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of Ivey Creek in Multnomah County. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association, which had received the suggestion from the students in the fourth grade class at nearby Bridlemile Elementary School. The stream flows through the neighborhood of Bridlemile, which was given its name in the 1940's. The proponent's research shows that the couple who originally purchased the property had planned to raise horses there, but World War II intervened and the land was acquired by the county instead. Information about this naming effort was posted in two local newspapers, and after no objections were received, the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association proposed that the name be made official.

A search of the Internet shows that the City of Portland is already referring to the stream by the proposed name, as one of the streams proposed for restoration efforts. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has confirmed that the City government, as well as that of Multnomah County, are in support of the proposal. In the course of researching both proposals, the OGNB forwarded the material to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services for comment; no input was received from any other Tribes having a possible interest in the area. With the exception of the community and the school, there are no other geographic features in Oregon known to be named "Bridlemile."

Humphreys Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4455764&e=629768&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4457456&e=629143&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal would apply the new name Humphreys Run to a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream in Unity Township in Westmoreland County. The name was chosen because the stream flows through the community of Humphreys. The origin of the village name has not been determined, although research suggests it dates back to 1897 when the community was established as a coal mining town; a post office named Humphreys operated from 1897 to 1903. The proponent, a resident of Pleasant Unity, has also asked that the stream into which this stream flows be named North Branch Sewickley Creek (q.v.).

Along with his application, the proponent included letters of support from the Westmoreland Conservation District Board of Directors and the Unity Township Board of Supervisors. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names reports that it has no objection to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this feature.

With the exception of the community, there are no other geographic features in Westmoreland County known to be named “Humphreys,” although elsewhere in the State there are a locale and two communities named Humphreys Corners, Humphreys Corner, and Humphreysville.

North Branch Sewickley Creek, Pennsylvania
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4454057&e=629296&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4458451&e=631907&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to apply the new name North Branch Sewickley Creek to an unnamed 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of Sewickley Creek in Unity Township in Westmoreland County. The proponent, a resident of Pleasant Unity, included with his application letters of support from the Westmoreland Conservation District Board of Directors and the Unity Township Board of Supervisors. According to *Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania* (Donehoo, 1998), the name Sewickley “is a corruption of the name Asswekales, the common name given to the Hathawekela division of the Shawnee by the English traders. The name is first mentioned in the Archives of Pennsylvania in 1731.” GNIS lists 25 features in Pennsylvania with the name, with the majority in neighboring Allegheny County and nearby Beaver County. In the latter county are streams named Big Sewickley Creek and North Fork Big Sewickley Creek. In addition to Sewickley Creek, Westmoreland County includes a township named Sewickley Township, three churches, a locale, and another stream named Little Sewickley Creek. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names reports that it has no objection to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this feature.

Hickory Creek Gulf, Tennessee
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.4686&lon=-85.82101&datum=nad27&u=4&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.45613&lon=-85.79264&size=l&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

The new name Hickory Creek Gulf is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long valley in northwestern Grundy County, approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) west-northwest of Altamont. The valley comprises the upper portion of Hickory Creek. The proponent, a local resident, suggests the name is “a natural fit to preserve and serve as a reference for the future.” He describes the feature as “the deepest portion of Hubbard’s Cove [sic]...home to many water features (falls and cascades) and many rock formations.” According to GNIS, there are 33 valleys in Tennessee with “Gulf” as the generic term, including four in Grundy County.

The Grundy County Commissioners submitted a letter of support for this proposal, while the Tennessee State Names Authority has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cherokee Nation, the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Elson Creek, Washington
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.13831&lon=-123.07671&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.16339&lon=-123.09814&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official the name Elson Creek for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of Little Skookum Inlet in Mason County. It was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the traffic foreman for the Mason County Department of Public Works, who reports that the name has been in local use for “as long as anyone can remember.” The county is planning to place a new road sign for “Elson Creek” over the stream. The stream flows through the Elson Creek Fish Hatchery, a facility administered by the Squaxin Indian Tribe, and the name appears in several instances on the Tribe’s website. Further investigation also shows that the name is used by the NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center; the Washington Department of Ecology/Instream Resources Protection Program; the Washington State Conservation Commission; and the Washington Natural Heritage Program. It also is published in various reports published by Washington State University’s Mason County Extension/Surface Water Quality Monitoring Strategy; the East Kitsap Water Resources Inventory; and the Puget Sound and Coastal Washington Hatchery Reform Project. The origin of the name Elson Creek was not provided but there is evidence that there is a family named Elson in Mason County today. The Mason County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, and the Washington State Board recommends approval. As part of its research, the State asked the appropriate Tribal authorities to comment; no response was received, which is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion on the issue.