

**Quarterly Review List 396
(77 Names)
Released October 30, 2007**

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

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

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

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

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

The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to the Topozone website showing the location of the feature (please note that many of the URL's are two lines). A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at <<http://geonames.usgs.gov/bgn.html>>

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the North American Datum of 1927.

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

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

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

ALABAMA

Yellow Bird Mountain: summit; elevation 216 m (711 ft); located just S of Morris, 6 km (4 mi) N of Gardendale, along the E side of U.S. Route 31; the name recognizes the existence of yellow birds in the area and the Yellowhammer is the State Bird of Alabama; Jefferson County, Alabama; Sec 23, T15S, R3W, Huntsville Mer.; 33°42'53"N, 86°49'03"W; USGS map – Gardendale 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.71477&lon=-86.81752&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Gardendale 1:24,000

Proponent: Chris Hardin; Morris, AL

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Yellow Bird Mountain has been proposed for an unnamed summit in Jefferson County. The 4.8 km (3 mile) long summit lies along the east side of U.S. Route 31, midway between the communities of Morris and Gardendale. According to the proponent, a local resident, the name refers to the fact that yellow birds are often seen in the vicinity of the summit; he also notes that the Yellowhammer is the State Bird of Alabama. He describes the feature as “a small mountain visible from subdivisions below. It is currently completely wooded with a small trail through the center.” The Alabama Geographic Names Authority has no objection to this proposal. According to GNIS, there are 69 geographic features in Alabama named “Yellow” but none named “Yellow Bird” or “Yellowbird” and none are summits. Of the names listed, only one is in Jefferson County; Yellow Creek Camp is located approximately 54 km (34 mi) from the summit in question. The Alabama State Geographic Names Authority and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians have both responded that they have no objection to this proposal.

ALASKA

Boris Creek: stream, 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; in Chugach National Forest, heads at 60°15'14"N, 147°26'11"W, flows NE across Green Island to enter Montague Strait at the NE end of Gibbon Anchorage; named for Boris, a dog that lived in the area for seven years; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 4,9,8,17-19, T2N, R12E, Seward Meridian; 60°17'35"N, 147°22'49"W; USGS map - Seward B-2 1:63,360.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=60.29306&lon=-147.3804&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=63.360>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=60.25393&lon=-147.43646&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=63.360>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seward B-2 1:63,360

Proponent: Carol Barnhill; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Boris Creek is proposed for a 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long stream that flows in the northeasterly direction across Green Island in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, and also with Chugach National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Anchorage, reports the name would honor her dog Boris, whom she describes as “an Alaskan dog with a mighty Alaska spirit. He was greatly loved and known to many as the guardian of the Rabbit Lake trail near Anchorage. He accompanied many hikers in the area. He died on Green Island on July 1, 2007. He will be sorely missed.”

ARIZONA

Butchart Butte: summit; elevation 2,317 m (7,601 ft); in Grand Canyon National Park, on the North Rim, midway between Cochise Butte and Siegfried Pyre, 1 km (0.6 mi) SSE of Jeffords Point; named for Dr. John Harvey Butchart (1907-2002), explorer and record keeper of the Grand Canyon; Coconino County, Arizona; 36°12'15"N, 111°53'48"W; USGS map – Walhalla Plateau 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.20413&lon=-111.89593&datum=nad27&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Walhalla Plateau, AZ 1:24,000

Proponent: James Haggart; Scottsdale, AZ

Administrative area: Grand Canyon National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No Record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None Found

Case Summary: The new name Butchart Butte is proposed for a 2,317 m (7,601 ft) summit on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and within Grand Canyon National Park. The area has also been designated a Wilderness Study Area. The proposal is intended to honor Dr. John Harvey Butchart (1907-2002), who over the course of 42 years, conducted extensive explorations of the Grand Canyon. He hiked most of the main routes, as well as less well-traveled ones and many of the canyon's remote trails. He kept a detailed log of his travels, covering over 12,000 miles, and is remembered for having discovered a route through the canyon from Lees Ferry to Havasu Canyon and for being the first to make recorded ascents of 25 of the 148 names buttes, temples, and rock shrines within the Park. According to the proposal, “His meticulous records maintained over a 40-year period are an unparalleled information trove for recreation hikers, anthropologists, geologists, and naturalists.” An online biography of Dr. Butchart states, “Harvey never wore hiking boots and normally travelled the Canyon in inexpensive work shoes bought at Sears or K-Mart. He averaged about 12 miles per day on his hiking trips, throughout his career. Among other rather dangerous undertakings, he would often float downstream or across the Colorado River on cheap air mattresses. He would initially walk for 2 solid hours at the beginning of a hike before taking his first break and he limited all of his breaks to five-minute periods, timed with a pocket watch. When hiking in his 60s and 70s he would still leave his much younger hiking companions in the dust.” *Backpacker Magazine*, in reviewing Butchart's 1998 book *Grand Canyon Treks: 12,000 Miles Through the Grand Canyon*, stated, “Harvey Butchart is the undisputed king of extreme and obsessive Grand Canyon hiking.” The unnamed butte proposed to be named Butchart Butte is formed of white Coconino Sandstone, rising approximately 400 feet above the underlying red shale ridge. The proponent notes that it is “a prominent landmark, visible from great distances from certain directions.”

Shadow Mountain: summit; elevation 588 m (1,928 ft); in Phoenix Mountains Preserve, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of Lookout Mountain; Maricopa County, Arizona; Sec 11, T3N, R3E, Gila & Salt River Mer.; 33°36'48"N, 112°01'38"W; USGS map – Sunnyslope 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.61333&lon=-112.02722&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Sunnyslope 1:24,000
 Proponent: Marcy Klima; Phoenix, AZ
 Administrative area: Phoenix Mountains Preserve
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Shadow Mountain (area residents; City of Phoenix, Maricopa County)

Published: Shadow Mountain (Phoenix Metro Street Atlas, 1990, 2006; Phoenix Mountains Preserve Master Plan, 1972; www.gemland.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Shadow Mountain for a 588 m (1,928 ft) summit located within the Phoenix Mountains Preserve and a few miles north of the center of the City of Phoenix. It was submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) on behalf of a local resident, who reports that the name has been in local use for many years. She adds that her great-grandfather, who settled in the Paradise Valley in the 1940's, came to refer to the summit as Shadow Mountain "because he said it took 32 minutes for the shadow to cover his ranch once the sun set on the mountain crest." She provided a copy of a 1984 newspaper article in which her great-grandfather was interviewed and in which he confirmed the story of the name. The proponent notes that the name has been widely used since then, with several local businesses and neighborhoods using the name. The community located immediately to the southeast of the summit is named Shadow Mountain, and both Shadow Mountain High School and Shadow Mountain Baptist Church are located within two miles of the summit.

The Assistant Director for the City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department, which manages the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, confirms local usage of the name and reports that the name is already published on park maps. The 1972 Master Plan for the establishment of the preserve labeled the feature Shadow Mountain. The name is also published on the 1990 and 2006 editions of the Phoenix Metro Street Atlas. Letters of support were submitted by the Chair of the City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Board, the Phoenix Mountains Preservation Council, and the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors.

The AZBGHN, as part of its research, forwarded the proposal to the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Gila River Indian Community, the Ak Chin Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, all of which are Federally-recognized. However, no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing the evidence of overwhelming local support and published usage, the State Board recommends approval of this proposal. There is one other summit in the State named Shadow Mountain; it is located in Coconino County, approximately 260 km (160 mi) from the summit in question.

CALIFORNIA

Moon Mountain: summit; elevation 531 m (1,741 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) WNW of Hogback Mountain, 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of Agua Caliente; the name recognizes the summit's location overlooking the Valley of the Moon; Sonoma County, California; Secs 20&19, T6N, R5W, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°20'52"N, 122°26'42"W; USGS map – Sonoma 1:24,000; Not: Puluulukpais.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.34778&lon=-122.445&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Sonoma 1:24,000
 Proponent: Gary Nelson; Sonoma, CA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Puluulukpais (Graton Rancheria)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Moon Mountain is proposed for an unnamed 531 m (1,741 ft) summit in eastern Sonoma County. The proponent is a local resident who reports that although the summit has never had an official name, the road on which he lives was officially named Moon Mountain Road in 1959 by a resolution of the Sonoma County Planning Commission. He adds that several businesses along the road use the proposed name, including Moon Mountain Vineyard and Moon Mountain Llamas. The proposed name recognizes the fact that the summit overlooks Valley of the Moon, the name of which is believed to date to at least the mid-nineteenth century. (Some sources suggest *Valley of the Moon* is the Anglicization of the Miwok and Pomo word *Sonoma*, although Edwin Gudde, author of *California Place Names*, does not agree.)

The proponent provided a letter from the Federated Indians of the Graton Rancheria, stating they have no objection to the proposal for Moon Mountain. They note that the summit's name in the Coast Miwok language is Puluulukpais. GNIS lists 77 geographic features in California with names containing the word "Moon," including five in Sonoma County (the aforementioned valley and vineyard, plus a lake, Moonshine Pond, a campground, Moonrock Campground, and a mobile home park, De Anza Moon Valley Mobile Home Park). Of the 77 features, three are summits, Mount Mooney in Los Angeles County, Moonlight Peak in Plumas County, and Moonlight Mesa in San Bernardino County.

Palama Creek: stream; 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of Four Corners at 38°27'40"N, 120°58'15"W, flows W then S to enter an unnamed stream (2.8 mi) N of Carbondale; Amador County, California; Secs 20&17-15, T7N, R9E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°26'58"N, 121°00'13"W; USGS map – Carbondale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.44939&lon=-121.00355&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.46123&lon=-120.97073&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in long term local use

Map: USGS Carbondale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Sam Baugh; Plymouth, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Palama (Jackson Rancheria)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Palama Creek for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long stream in the northwestern corner of Amador County. It was submitted by the Cultural Resources Representative of the Jackson Rancheria, who reports that the stream has been referred to as "Palama" by the Tribe for over one hundred years (it was suggested that the generic term *Creek* should be added; the proponent concurred). The proponent reports that "Palama" is a general reference to water, but also that it was the name of one of three small Wapumne village sites that were located in the area in the mid-nineteenth century. The stream lies within the traditional lands of the Northern Sierra Miwok, of which the Jackson Rancheria is one group.

Roosevelt Point: cape; elevation 2,251 ft (7,385 ft); in Yosemite National Park, within Yosemite Valley, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Sentinel Dome, on the E side of Sentinel Creek; named for President Theodore

Roosevelt, who visited Yosemite National Park in 1903; Mariposa County, California; 37°43'22"N, 119°35'28"W; USGS map – Half Dome 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.7229&lon=-119.591&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Half Dome 1:24,000

Proponent: William Alsup; San Francisco, CA

Administrative area: Yosemite National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Roosevelt Point to an unnamed rock outcropping in Yosemite National Park. The proponent suggests the name would be an appropriate way to honor President Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1903 became the first and the only sitting president to visit the Park. In 1906, he and John Muir camped within a mile of the unnamed point, yet as the proponent notes there are no features named in the Park in his honor. He adds, “It is ironic that other points on the rim have been named for Admiral Dewey and President Taft, although they have had nothing to do with Yosemite.” Roosevelt Lake, located 36 km (22 mi) from the unnamed point, was named for Eleanor Roosevelt (the lake lies within the Yosemite Wilderness; according to *Yosemite Place Names* (Browning, 1988), it commemorates a visit Mrs. Roosevelt made to the Park in July 1934). Yosemite Wilderness was established in 1984.

The feature proposed to be named Roosevelt Point is described as “a granite point, [which] juts out from the rim very near (but above) Sentinel Creek and also close by Sentinel Rocks. Yosemite Falls is in view across the valley...as is El Capitan.” According to a National Park Service website, Theodore Roosevelt has long been regarded as “our Conservationist President.” While in office, “He pursued this interest in natural history by establishing the first 51 Bird Reserves, 4 Game Preserves, and 150 National Forests. He also established the U.S. Forest Service, signed into law the creation of 5 National Parks, and signed the 1906 Antiquities Act under which he proclaimed 18 national monuments.” The NPS website continues, “Guided into the Yosemite wilderness by naturalist John Muir, the president went on a three-day wilderness trip that started at the Mariposa Grove, and included Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Yosemite Valley among other points of interest in Yosemite National Park. Muir seized the opportunity “to do some forest good in talking freely around the campfire,” and the President, referring to John Muir, is quoted as saying “Of course of all the people in the world, he was the one with whom it was best worth while thus to see the Yosemite.” The second night of their stay “was spent in the vicinity of Sentinel Dome during a snow storm that left five inches of new snow on top of the existing five feet of snow.” President Roosevelt said, after camping in the park: “It was like lying in a great solemn cathedral, far vaster and more beautiful than any built by the hand of man.” Eventually, his discussions [with John Muir] prompted the Presidential signature on the Yosemite Reversion Bill in June, 1906. This Joint Resolution accepted the reversion by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, now the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias, which withdrew them from state protection and put them under federal protection, making them part of Yosemite National Park.

According to GNIS, there are 68 geographic features in California named “Roosevelt,” although none are in Mariposa County, and none are summits. For the majority of the names, it is unknown for which Roosevelt the feature was named.

West Linda: community (unincorporated); elevation 19 m (62 ft); located immediately W of Linda, on the W side of State Highway 70, just N of Olivehurst; Yuba County, California; 39°07'06"N, 121°34'44"W; USGS map – Olivehurst 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.11941&lon=-121.57917&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for unincorporated community

Map: USGS Olivehurst 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan Logue; Marysville, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Linda (local residents)

Published: Linda (Yuba County maps), West Linda (County Sheriff's office; county animal shelter)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the District Supervisor for the Yuba County Board of Supervisors, to apply the new name West Linda to an unincorporated community in the county. The name Linda is applied currently to a community that straddles State Highway 70, midway between Marysville and Olivehurst and just east of the Feather River. Until recently, the residents of the area that is proposed to be named West Linda were served by the Marysville Post Office (with Linda as an acceptable mailing address), but due to increased suburban development, the postal boundaries have been redrawn and the area on the west side of Highway 70 will in the future be served by the Olivehurst facility, with residents required to use an Olivehurst address. Many individuals have requested that this area be given the official name of West Linda, which according to the U.S. Postal Service would allow the population to use that name as an acceptable mailing address. As the proponent notes, "Linda is over 150 years old [and] is the largest community in Yuba County." A local resident added, "I don't want Linda to evaporate." There is some evidence that the proposed name is already used locally, as indicated by the existence of the Sheriff Department's West Linda Substation and West Linda Park. The County Animal Shelter lists its location as West Linda, and there is an organization named Home Owners of West Linda.

COLORADO

Gallagher Lake: lake; 13 acres; in the White River National Forest, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) S of Duck Lake, 16 km (10 mi) N of Glenwood Springs; named for P.J. Gallagher (d.1996), who built a cabin in the area in 1934; Garfield County, Colorado; Sec 24, T4S, R89W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°41'26"N, 107°19'20"W; USGS map – Carbonate 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.69056&lon=-107.32222&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Carbonate 1:24,000

Proponent: Kevin Williams; Fruita, CO

Administrative area: White River National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Gallagher Lake is proposed for an unnamed 13 acre lake in the White River National Forest in Garfield County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) north of Glenwood Springs. The

proponent reports that the name would honor his grandfather, P.J. Gallagher (d. 1996), a resident of Glenwood Springs who built a cabin in the area in 1934.

Spencer Peak: summit; elevation 3,989 m (13,087 ft); in San Juan National Forest, in the San Juan Mountains, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Grand Turk, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of Silverton; named for Dr. Donald Clayton Spencer (1912-2001), mathematician and recipient of the 1989 National Medal of Science; San Juan County, Colorado; Sec 36, T41N, R8W, New Mexico Mer.; 37°46'20"N, 107°42'08"W; USGS map - Silverton 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.77215&lon=-107.70215&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Silverton 1:24,000

Proponent: Kathleene Parker; Rio Blanco, NM

Administrative area: San Juan National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Spencer Peak is proposed for a 3,989 m (13,087 ft) summit in the San Juan Mountains and within San Juan National Forest, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of Silverton. The name is intended to honor Dr. Donald Spencer (1912-2001), “world-renowned 20th century mathematician and recipient [in 1989] of the National Medal of Science.” A native of Boulder, Dr. Spencer graduated from the University of Colorado and M.I.T., and received a doctorate of mathematics from Trinity College, Cambridge University. He taught mathematics at Princeton University and Stanford University, and was recognized as the inventor of the modern theory of deformation of complex structures, a theory that has had enormous influence in geometry and mathematical physics. Following his retirement in 1978, he returned to Colorado, where he became an ardent environmentalist, frequently hiking in the San Juan Mountains.

Letters of support for this proposal have been received from Colorado Governor Bill Ritter, Jr., the Mayor of Durango, the Silverton Town Board, and several friends and colleagues of Dr. Spencer. There is a summit in Boulder County, approximately 301 km (187 mi) from this feature, named Spencer Mountain; the origin of that name has not yet been determined.

FLORIDA

Forest Bay: bay; 15 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Little Hickory Bay, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Bonita Shores; named in association with the Bay Forest community located nearby; Collier County, Florida; T48S, R25E, Tallahassee Mer.; 26°18'31"N, 81°49'49"W; USGS map – Bonita Springs 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=26.30867&lon=-81.83017&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bonita Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward Schiffer; Naples, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mound Bay (local resident/fisherman)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Forest Bay is proposed for a 15-acre bay located just inland of the shoreline of Collier County, and just south of the community of Bonita Shores. It was submitted as a counter-proposal to two other requests, on Review Lists 395 and 396, respectively, to name the same body of water Bermuda Bay or Mangrove Bay (q.v.). The proponent, a local resident, suggests the name Forest Bay would be appropriate because the bay lies adjacent to the Bay Forest community. As a result of an article that was published in the local newspaper describing the proposal and the Federal naming process, the BGN staff also received a telephone call from another local resident who reported that his family has fished in the bay since the 1920's and that he has always known it to be called Mound Bay. He says this name came into local use because oyster shells found in nearby Indian mounds were used in early road construction. He has indicated a proposal for Mound Bay might be forthcoming.

French Cape: cape; located on the N end of Conch Island at the S entrance to Saint Augustine Inlet, 3.2 km (2 mi) ENE of Saint Augustine; the name recognizes the arrival of French explorers in the area in 1562; St. Johns County, Florida; Sec 9, T7S, R30E, Tallahassee Mer.; 29°54'31"N, 81°16'59"W; USGS map – Saint Augustine 1:24,000; Not: Cape Francis (BGN 1985), Cap François, Cap François, Cap François, Promontorium Gallicum.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=29.90858&lon=-81.28313&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize historical accuracy

Map: USGS Saint Augustine 1:24,000

Proponent: André Lapiere; Ottawa, Canada

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Cape Francis (BGN 1985)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cape Francis (FID 308202)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cape Francis (USGS 1989)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Cape Francis, a point of land located at the entrance to Saint Augustine Inlet, to French Cape. Although the current name was made official by a BGN decision in 1985 and was subsequently applied to the 1989 USGS topographic map, the proponent suggests it does not reflect the correct origin of the name. Rather than being named for an individual named Francis, the naming of the cape was in fact intended to recognize the exploration of the area by French Huguenots, specifically Captain Jean Ribault, in 1562. According to one account, “On their first voyage to Florida the French touched at a flat, heavily wooded headland which their commander named Cape Francois [Promontorium Gallicum] in honor of France.” A map included with Jacques Le Moyne’s *Brevis narratio eorum quae in Florida Americae Provincia Gallis* (1591), labeled the cape Prom. Gallicum (Latin for “French Cape”), while Jacques Bellin’s 1744 map entitled *Carte des Costes de la Floride Françoise Suivant les Premieres Decouvertes* labeled it Cap François. Another volume, *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States, Florida 1562-1574* (Lowery, 1959), states, “He cut across the current of the Gulf Stream and struck the eastern shore of Florida....off a headland which he called French Cape.” Several other sources also confirm that the cape was named in honor of the home country of the French explorers.

In suggesting the change, the proponent concludes, “Cape Francis is a mistaken translation of the original French name and therefore does not correspond to the intent of the request.” Further, “Cape Francis is potentially derogatory to the Huguenot community (because it is unlikely the Huguenots would have named a feature in honor of a monarch known to have persecuted French Protestants, as was the case of Francis II).” Finally, “French Cape is the first and oldest French placename in the continental United States.”

Mangrove Bay: bay; 15 acres; located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Little Hickory Bay, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Bonita Shores; named for the mangrove trees found in the area; Collier County, Florida; T48S, R25E, Tallahassee Mer.; 26°18'31"N, 81°49'49"W; USGS map – Bonita Springs 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=26.30867&lon=-81.83017&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bonita Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Bryant L. Hampton; Naples, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mound Bay (local resident/fisherman)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mangrove Bay is proposed for a 15 acre bay located just inland of the shoreline of Collier County, and just south of the community of Bonita Shores. It was submitted as a counter-proposal to the request on Review List 395, to name the same body of water Bermuda Bay (the latter name would recognize bay's proximity to the Bermuda Bay Condominiums). After an article appeared in a local newspaper, this counter-proposal for Mangrove Bay was received, along with another for Forest Bay (q.v.). The proponent of Mangrove Bay, who serves as the manager of the Bay Forest Homeowners' Association, believes that name would be more appropriate because the Bermuda Bay Condominiums are just one of many neighborhoods in the community. He chose the name because the bay is nestled within an area of mangrove trees.

GEORGIA

Southwire Lake: reservoir; 80 acres; in the City of Carrollton, along Buffalo Creek; named for the Southwire Company, which acquired the property in the early 1990's; Carroll County, Georgia; 33°33'55"N, 85°04'01"W; USGS map – Carrollton 1:24,000; Not: Richards Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.56535&lon=-85.0669&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name change to recognize new ownership of the feature

Map: USGS Carrollton 1:24,000

Proponent: Bo Quick; Carrollton, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Richards Lake (FID 321565)

Local Usage: Southwire Lake (Georgia Ornithological Society, 2007; Georgia Rare Bird Alert, 2007)

Published: Richards Lake (USGS 1975, 1978, 1983; Census 2000; Carroll County highway map, 1962, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1995; *DeLorme Atlas of Georgia*, 2003; BioOne, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Richards Lake, an 80-acre reservoir in the City of Carrollton in Carroll County, to Southwire Lake. The proponent, a representative of the Southwire Company, reports that his organization purchased the lake and its surrounding property in the early 1990's from the Richards family and the reservoir should be renamed accordingly. According to one online description, the Southwire Company is "one of the world's largest cable and wire manufacturers... Founded in 1950 by Roy Richards, Sr. (the chairman's father), Southwire is owned by the Richards family." The online white pages lists numerous residents in the Carrollton area named Richards.

A report published in 2006 by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources notes, “Southwire has completed remediation efforts in the headwaters and streambed of a tributary to Buffalo Creek, which enters Richards Lake from the southeast. In 1995, 1996 and 1999, sections of the creek were cleaned by excavating impacted soils and sediments. Also, in 1999 a soil and streambed project was completed to remove slag material from the Southwire Copper Division smelting operation, which had been used as structural fill material.”

The Georgia Geographic Names Authority does not support the proposed change, citing evidence that Richards Lake is an established name, having been published on county and State highway maps since at least 1962. They note also that the existence of a Richards family cemetery overlooking the lake confirms a long-standing family connection to the area. The proponent did not submit a request to rename Richards Lake Dam. According to GNIS, there is another reservoir and another dam in Carroll County also named Richards Lake and Richards Lake Dam; these names were compiled from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers inventory of dams and reservoirs.

IDAHO

Kopp Canyon: valley; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in Targhee National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NW of Holland Canyon, trends NE to SW to enter the NE side of Pine Bench 2.9 km (1.8 mi) N of the community of Swan Valley; Bonneville County, Idaho; named for the Kopp Family which homesteaded in the area in the early 20th century; Sec 13, T2N, R43E and Sec 18, T2N, R44E, Mer; 43°29’57”N, 111°19’58”W; USGS map – Swan Valley 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.49616&lon=-111.32981&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.50393&lon=-111.31678&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Swan Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Kenneth Clark; Swan Valley, ID

Administrative area: Targhee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: none

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Kopp Canyon is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long valley in Bonneville County and within Targhee National Forest. The proponent, who owns property on what was once the Kopp family’s 640-acre ranch and near the mouth of the unnamed valley, is proposing the name in an effort to honor Edward Kopp (1882-1965). Mr. Kopp was a member of one of the first families to homestead in the area, doing so in the early twentieth century. The ranch was sold by Mr. Kopp’s widow in 1970. As the proponent notes, the Kopp family was important to the early development of Swan Valley and the Pine Creek Bench area.

KANSAS

Benoits Dusty Creek: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Wild Horse Township 2.4 km (1.5 mi) WNW of Damar at 39°19’45”N, 99°36’48”W, flows NE then N into Township No. 7 to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Dusty Creek, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Damar, 7.6 km (4.7 mi.) ESE of Bogue; named for Gilbert Vernon Benoit (1929-1977), farmer, landowner, and Korean War veteran;

Rooks County and Graham County, Kansas; Sec 19, T8S, R20W and Secs 24&25, T8S, R21W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°20'08"N, 99°36'13"W; USGS map – Palco 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.33944&lon=-99.60361&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.32917&lon=-99.61333&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palco 1:24,000

Proponent: Tim & Brenda Benoit; Damar, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by two residents of Damar, who wish to name two streams that flow through their property. The first would apply the new commemorative name Benoits Dusty Creek to an unnamed 1.6 km (1 mi) long stream that heads in Graham County and flows northeast to a point just across the Rooks County line. It then enters an unnamed tributary of the South Fork Solomon River; this tributary is proposed to be given the descriptive name, Dusty Creek (q.v.). The name Benoits Dusty Creek is intended to honor Gilbert Vernon Benoit (1929-1977), the father of the proponent, who in 1955 purchased the land through which the stream flows. According to the proposal, he was a progressive agricultural producer on the forefront of technology who used the newest farming practices. He doubled crop production through the application of various fertilizer methods, and was one of the first in the area to implement a then-untested method for bailing hay. He was also a Korean War veteran, who although he died at the age of just 47, “left his family with no debt burdens.”

The proponents provided with their application a petition with 52 signatures in support of the name. The Rooks County Commissioners have confirmed that the stream is not named in any of its records and suggest the proposed name is “unique and seem[s] to be appropriate. Much of the surrounding property is owned by the Benoit family and has been in the family for several generations.” They add, “Officially naming of these local features would eliminate the confusion of what to call these creeks by local residents as well as by state and county employees, visitors, sportsmen, etc.” The Kansas Department of Agriculture/Division of Water Resources has also confirmed that the stream is not currently named. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Kansas named “Benoit.”

Dusty Creek: stream; 26 km (16 mi) long; heads 4.7 km (2.9 mi) SW of Palco at 39°13'56"N, 99°36'41"W, flows N into the South Fork Solomon River 2.1 km (1.3 mi) W of Webster State Wildlife Area, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) SE of Nicodemus; Rooks County and Graham County, Kansas; T8S, Rgs 20-21W, and T9S, R21W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°22'25"N, 99°35'05"W; USGS map – Palco 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.37361&lon=-99.58472&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.23228&lon=-99.61147&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palco 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Tim & Brenda Benoit; Damar, KS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Dusty Creek to an unnamed 26 km (16 mi) long stream in Rooks County and Graham County, was submitted by the owners of a farm through which the stream flows. According to the proponents, this stream “intermittently has water in it, thus Dusty Creek.” They add, “In the past 19 years there was water running in the stream in 1994/95 when we had significant rainfall.” The proponents provided a petition with 52 signatures in support of the name. The Rooks County Commissioners have confirmed that the stream is unnamed in its records and suggest the proposed name is “unique and seem[s] to be appropriate.” According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Kansas named “Dusty”; however, there is one school, in Summer County, named Dusty Corners School. The BGN has also been asked to name a tributary of this stream Benoits Dusty Creek (q.v.).

MAINE

Dyer Brook: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in the Town of Cape Elizabeth at 43°36'22"N, 70°15'56"W, flows SW into an unnamed tributary of Spurwink River 3.8 km (2.5 mi) NNE of Higgins Beach, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) ENE of Pleasant Hill; Cumberland County, Maine; 43°35'38"N, 70°15'56"W; USGS map – Prouts Neck 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=43&latm=35&lats=38&lond=-70&lonm=16&lons=25&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.60611&lon=-70.26556&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Prouts Neck 1:24,000

Proponent: James C. Cox; Cape Elizabeth, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Dyer Brook to an unnamed 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of an unnamed tributary to Spurwink River in Cumberland County. It would honor James Dyer (1721-1797), William Dyer (1768-1844), and Nathaniel Dyer (1771-1837), early owners of land along the stream. The proponent reports that the name is not in local usage, but that there is no apparent opposition to naming it Dyer Brook. He adds that he currently owns land along the stream and that his house, having been built by William Dyer, is believed to be the oldest remaining home in Cape Elizabeth.

According to GNIS, there are 46 features in the State with names containing the word “Dyer,” nine of which are in Cumberland County. These comprise two bays, a lake, two cemeteries, two communities (Dyer Corner and Dyer Cove), a school, and a cape. Phillip R. Rutherford, in his 1970 volume *Dictionary of Maine Place Names*, suggests these features were named for the numerous Dyer families in the area, most notably Ed and Enoch Dyer, who lived in Cape Elizabeth in the early 1800’s. There are four streams in the State named Dyer Brook, the closest in Androscoggin County, 47 km (29 mi) away.

MASSACHUSETTS

East Harbor: bay; 720 acres; in Cape Cod National Seashore, in the Town of Truro and the Town of Provincetown, between Pilgrim Heights and Mayflower Heights; Barnstable County, Massachusetts;

42°03'30"N, 70°07'58"W; USGS map – Provincetown 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Eastern Harbor, Pilgrim Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.05844&lon=-70.1328&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize historical use and present-day application

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

Proponent: George Price; Wellfleet, MA

Administrative area: Cape Cod National Seashore

Previous BGN Action: Pilgrim Lake (BGN 1910)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pilgrim Lake (FID 617199)

Local Usage: Pilgrim Lake (Cape Cod National Seashore; Cape Cod Travel)

Published: East Harbor (Coast and Geodetic Survey 1906; Century Atlas 1895), Pilgrim Lake (USGS 1972, 1988; Office of Coast Survey 1944, 1980; Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, 2003), Pilgrim Lake/East Harbor (Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies, 2006; Harvard University, 2006; Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2002; Boston Globe online, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Pilgrim Lake, located in Barnstable County and the Cape Cod National Seashore, to East Harbor. The body of water lies primarily within the Town of Truro, with a small portion in neighboring Provincetown. The proposed change was submitted by the chief ecologist for the National Seashore on behalf of the Park Superintendent; they suggest the current name is “inaccurate and misleading.”

In 1910, the BGN approved a proposal from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (C&GS) to change East Harbor to Pilgrim Lake, “that name having been assigned by the owner of the strip of land between it and Cape Cod Bay.” The C&GS added, “There was formerly a connection between East Harbor and Cape Cod Bay but that has been entirely closed for some time and as the name East Harbor is no longer appropriate the change to “Pilgrim Lake” is recommended.” The C&GS also reported that the aforementioned strip of land was known locally as Pilgrim Beach and that name was also approved for Federal use in 1910.

The National Seashore’s website provides additional historical information: “[Pilgrim Lake] was once known as “East Harbor,” and served as Provincetown’s inner harbor. Ships weathered storms by anchoring here. Concern over sand being flushed out into Provincetown Harbor, and the arrival of the railroad, led to the filling in of the entrance to East Harbor by 1873. With an average depth of three feet, today’s Pilgrim Lake is a brackish lake ruled by white perch and huge carp.” In 2002, however, ecologists opened a small tidal culvert to funnel saltwater back into the marsh, an effort which the Boston Globe described as “the largest New England coastal wetlands restoration project ever.” As a result, “the once-moribund lake now brims with life.” A 2003 report on the Provincetown Harbor Watershed, prepared by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, noted that the National Seashore is working with the Truro Conservation Commission and State officials “on restoring tidal flow to East Harbor (Salt Meadow, Moon Pond & Pilgrim Lake).” A physiological report of the area, posted online by Harvard University’s Long Term Ecological Research Program, refers to the feature as “Pilgrim Lake/East Harbor.” An article published in 2007 by the proponent was entitled “Large Flocks of Waterfowl Feeding Furiously in East Harbor Lagoon this Winter.” He reports that the two Town governments are in support of the proposed change.

MINNESOTA

Chickadee Lake: lake; 20 acres; in Bowstring State Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of Linden Lake, 10 km (6 mi) SSE of Marcell; named in recognition of the chickadee birds that frequent the area; Itasca County,

Minnesota; Secs 14&11, T58N, R26W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 47°30'50"N, 93°36'31"W; USGS map - Clubhouse Lake 1:24,000; Not: Grassy Island Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.51381&lon=-93.60868&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Clubhouse Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mary Shideler; Grand Rapids, MN
 Administrative area: Bowstring State Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Chickadee Lake to an unnamed 20-acre lake in Itasca County. The proponent, a longtime resident of Grand Rapids, is an avid kayaker whose ambition is to kayak in every lake in the county and to write a book about them. In the course of her travels, she learned that this lake was unnamed and suggested Chickadee Lake would be appropriate as there is abundant wildlife, particularly chickadees, in the area. A petition signed by 39 area residents who are in favor of the name was included with the application. After holding a public hearing at which no objections were raised, the Itasca County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State Names Authority, is also in support of the name. There is one other lake in the State named Chickadee Lake; it is located in Lake County, approximately 188 km (117 mi) from the unnamed lake in Itasca County.

Golden Pond: lake; 27 acres; in Brandon Township, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of the community of Brandon, just E of Moon Lake; Douglas County, Minnesota; Sec 27, T129N, R39W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°57'14"N, 95°34'48"W; USGS map – Brandon 1:24,000; Not: Long Lake, Mud Lake, Pud Lake, Skrove Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.95385&lon=-95.58004&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: name change to eliminate duplication and avoid confusion
 Map: USGS Brandon 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jim & Judy Korkowski; Brandon, MN
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 648270)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1977); Mud (Long) Lake (Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory, 1988)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mud Lake in Douglas County to Golden Pond. The 27-acre lake is one of five bodies of water in the county and 195 in the State that are named Mud Lake, and so the proponents suggest a name change would eliminate duplication. The proponents are residents of the nearby community of Brandon; they recently purchased property on the lake. They also believe the change would help to avoid confusion, because the lake is sometimes known also as Long Lake, Pud Lake, or Skrove Lake. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Public Waters Inventory, published in 1988, lists the lake as Mud (Long) Lake. Following a newspaper notice and a public hearing at which no objections were received, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change to Golden Pond. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State Names Authority, supports the change as well. Since 1933, the BGN has approved changes to 32 other lakes throughout Minnesota named Mud Lake; of these,

one in St. Louis County was also renamed to Golden Pond (1999). According to GNIS, this is the only lake in the State with that name.

MONTANA

Chewh-toowh-too-peh Hill: summit; elevation 1,347 m (4,419 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Plunket Lake, 28 km (18 mi) S of Townsend; the name is of Salish origin meaning “confluence of several rivers”; Broadwater County, Montana; Sec 26, T4N, R1E, Principal Meridian; 46°03’59”N, 111°33’57”W; USGS map – Plunket Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Hill.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.06632&lon=-111.5658&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Plunket Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Hill (FID 806220)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Hill (USGS 1986)

Case Summary: This is the first of 25 proposals submitted by the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), to change officially the names of geographic features in Montana named “Squaw,” a term that the CSKT finds “offensive and derogatory.” The current name Squaw Hill applies to a 1,347 m (4,419 ft) summit located in southern Broadwater County, approximately 28 km (18 mi) south of Townsend. The origin of the summit’s current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1986. The summit also lies approximately 13 km (8 mi) southwest of the confluence of the Missouri River, Warm Springs Creek, Sixmile Creek, and numerous other smaller ditches and tributaries. The proposed replacement name, Chewh-toowh-too-peh Hill, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means “confluence of several rivers.” He adds, “The area was the traditional home of one of the five principal Salish bands.” He also reports that this proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Choo-heh-meen Hill: summit; elevation 1,540 m (5,052 ft); located 21 km (13 mi) E of the Yellowstone River at Big Timber, 10.5 km (6.5 mi) NE of Greycliff; *Choo-heh-meen* is an Anglicization of the Salish-Pend d’Oreille name for the Yellowstone River; Sweetgrass County, Montana; Sec 24, T1N, R16E, Principal Meridian; 45°49’29”N, 109°40’41”W; USGS map – Lone Indian Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Teats.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.82466&lon=-109.67796&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Lone Indian Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Teats (FID 777134)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Teats (USGS 1957, 1977, 1979; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Teats applies currently to a 1,540 m (5,052 ft) summit in east-central Sweetgrass County, 21 km (13 mi) east of the Yellowstone River. The origin of this name has not been

determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1957 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, Choo-heh-meen Hill, derives from the Anglicization of the Salish-Pend d'Oreille name for the nearby Yellowstone River, an area used by the tribes for millennia. This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Il-mo-to Creek: stream; 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long; in the Lewis and Clark National Forest, heads at 46°50'45"N, 110°56'17"W, flows SW to join Sheep Creek 69 km (43 mi) NE of Townsend, 82 km (51 mi) SSE of Great Falls; *Il-mo-to* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for "sheep"; Meagher County, Montana; Secs 4-3, T12N, R6E and Secs 34-35, T13N, R6E, Principal Meridian; 46°49'36"N, 110°58'18"; USGS map – Strawberry Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.82673&lon=-110.97146&s=24&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=46&latm=50&lats=45&lond=-110&lonm=56&lons=17&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Strawberry Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Lewis and Clark National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791371)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1967, 1984; SummitPost.org website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Creek applies to a 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long stream in northern Meagher County, in the Lewis and Clark National Forest, 69 km (43 mi) northeast of Townsend. The origin of the stream's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1967 USGS topographic. The word *Il-mo-to* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for sheep. The stream flows into Sheep Creek. This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

In-matl-qe Butte: summit; elevation 1,194 m (3,916 ft); located 1.7 km (1.1 mi) E of the confluence of Alkali Creek and Warm Spring Creek, 6.6 km (4.1 mi) SSE of Seventytwo Hills; the word *In-matl-qe* is of Salish origin meaning "place of warm water"; Fergus County, Montana; Sec 1, T17N, R16E, Principal Meridian; 47°16'14"N, 109°37'50"W; USGS map – Toney Bench 1:24,000; Not: Squaws Grave Butte.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.27043&lon=-109.63072&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Toney Bench, MT 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaws Grave Butte (FID 777135)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaws Grave Butte (USGS 1978, 1991; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The name Squaws Grave Butte applies to a 1,194 m (3,916 ft) summit located in west central Fergus County, approximately 1.7 km (1.1 mi) east of the confluence of Alkali Creek and Warm Spring Creek, and 6.6 km (4.1 mi) south-southeast of Seventytwo Hills. The origin of the summit's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1978

USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, In-matl-qe Butte, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent it means “place of warm water.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

In-moolsh Creek: stream; 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long; in Lewis and Clark National Forest, heads on the E side of Highwood Mountains at 47°28’42”N, 110°27’59”W, flows SE into Cottonwood Creek 13 km (8 mi) SSE of North Peak, 45 km (28 mi) SSE of Fort Benton; the word *In-moolsh* is of Salish origin meaning “place of cottonwood”; Chouteau County, Montana; Secs 21,28,33&34, T20N, R10E, Principal Meridian; 47°27’15”N, 110°26’42”W; USGS map – Palisade Butte 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.4543&lon=-110.44494&s=24&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.47834&lon=-110.46646&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Palisade Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Lewis and Clark National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791373)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1979, 1984, 1995; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Creek, applies to a 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long stream located in southern Chouteau County, approximately 63 km (39 mi) east of Great Falls. The stream flows into Cottonwood Creek. The origin of the stream’s current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1979 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, In-moolsh Creek, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means “place of cottonwood.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

In-pa-ah Creek: stream; 7 km (4 mi) long; in Swan River State Forest; heads at 47°45’59”N, 113°47’51”W, flows NNW to enter the Swan River 15 km (9 mi) S of Swan Lake; the word *In-pa-ah* is from the Salish language meaning “Burned-Over Ground”; Lake County, Montana; unsurveyed area and Secs 6,7,8,&5 T23N, R17W, Principal Meridian; 47°48’15”N, 113°47’47”W; USGS map – Cilly Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.80394&lon=-113.83726&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.76637&lon=-113.79745&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Cilly Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Swan River State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791374)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1965, 1988, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Creek, applies to a 7 km (4 mi) long stream located in eastern Lake County, at the edge of the Flathead National Forest, approximately 15 km (9 mi) south of Swan

Lake. The origin of the stream's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1965 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, In-pa-ah Creek, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means "Burned-Over Ground" (an earlier proposal for Burned-Over Ground (BGN Review List 389) was later withdrawn in favor of the Salish name). The proponent adds this is a "reference to traditional tribal use of fire to maintain the meadows in the area." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

In-poo-poo-neh Coulee: valley; 17 km (11 mi) long; heads at 47°06'27"N, 109°59'41"W, 17 km (10 mi) NNE of Moccasin, 37 km (23 mi) NW of Lewistown; the word *In-poo-poo-neh* is of Salish origin meaning "place of the big sagebrush"; Judith Basin County and Fergus County, Montana; Tps16-17N, R15E, Principal Meridian; 47°12'08"N, 109°52'17"W; USGS map –Harwood Bench 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Coulee.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.20234&lon=-109.87151&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.1075&lon=-109.99472&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Harwood Bench 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Coulee (FID 777119)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Coulee (USGS 1970, 1974, 1991; DeLorme Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website; Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Prairie Streams Survey, 2005; Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Project Performance Report; The Newberry Library Inventory of Virgil J. Vogel Research and Personal Papers, 1941-1993)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Coulee, applies to a 17 km (11 mi) long valley located in eastern Judith Basin and western Fergus Counties, approximately 17 km (10 mi) north-northeast of Moccasin. The origin of the valley's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1970 USGS topographic map. According to the proponent, the proposed replacement name, In-poo-poo-neh Coulee, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means "place of the big sagebrush." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

In-thlam-keh Lake: lake; 3.4 acres; in the Flathead National Forest, 33 km (21 mi) SE of Columbia Falls, 32 km (20 mi) NE of Flathead; the name is an Anglicization of the Salish word, *In-thlam-keh*, for black bear; Flathead County, Montana; 48°07'48"N, 113°54'33"W; USGS map – Jewel Basin 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.1299567&LON=-113.9092735&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Jewel Basin 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Flathead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lake (FID 791365)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Lake (USGS 1964, 1994; SummitPost website; Bigfork Area Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Information website; Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks 2006 stocking plan; Newberry Library Inventory of the Virgil J. Vogel Research and Personal Papers)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Lake applies currently to a 3.4 acre lake in southern Flathead County, approximately 33 km (21 mi) SE of Columbia Falls and 32 km (20 mi) NE of Flathead Lake in the Flathead National Forest. The origin of the lake's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1964 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, In-thlam-keh Lake, is the Anglicization of the Salish word for black bear. The proponent adds that this lake lies in an area "important to the Pend d'Oreille people for hunting, fishing, gathering, and other purposes. In this area there are strong populations of black bears (*ursus americanus*)." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Middle Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek: stream; 8.9 km (5.5 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness at 44°56'09"N, 111°28'03"W, flows W to enter Squaw Creek (proposed to be renamed Sheh-shoo-tum Creek), 15 km (9 mi) SE of Koch Peak, 19 km (12 mi) NW of Hebgen Dam; the word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for little girl; Madison County, Montana; Secs 35,36,&25, T10S, R1E, and unsurveyed area, Principal Meridian; 44°55'19"N, 111°33'49"W; USGS map – Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.92192&lon=-111.56361&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.93592&lon=-111.46788&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (FID 778845)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Middle Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1972, 1988, 1993, 1997, 2002; USFS 1970;

DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost.org website)

Case Summary: The name Middle Fork Squaw Creek applies currently to an 8.9 km (5.5 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness and then flows west to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Sheh-shoo-tum Creek (q.v.)). The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since at least 1950 and was the subject of a 1988 BGN decision. The 1988 proposal was submitted by the USGS Mapping Center in an effort to determine the correct course of the stream; the 1:250,000-scale map of the area mistakenly applied the name Middle Fork Squaw Creek to the stream that was later proven to be the main course of Squaw Creek. The proposed replacement word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for "little girl." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. Another proposal, on BGN Review List 395, has already been submitted to rename this stream South Fork Sun Creek.

Mil-mil-teh Hill: pillar; elevation 2,079 m (6,821 ft); located 16 km (10 mi) SSE of Adel, 63 km (39 mi) N of Townsend and Canyon Ferry Dam, 69 km (43 mi) SW of Great Falls; the word *Mil-mil-teh* is the Anglicization of the Salish-Pend d'Oreille word for the quaking aspen tree; Meagher County, Montana; Secs 6&7, T13N, R2E, Principal Meridian; 46°53'56"N, 111°31'43"W; USGS map – B K Ranch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Teat.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.8991105&LON=-111.5288577&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS B K Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Teat (FID 791398)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Teat (USGS 1962, 1991; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Teat applies currently to a 2,079 m (6,821 ft) pillar located 16 km (10 mi) SSE of Adel in northwest Meagher County. The origin of the pillar's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1962. The proposed replacement name, Mil-mil-teh Hill, is the Anglicization of the Salish and Pend d'Oreille word meaning quaking aspen tree. This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Moolsh Hill: summit; elevation 1,621 m (5,318 ft); located on the S side of Cottonwood Creek, 3.9 km (2.4 mi) NE of Clyde Park, 12 km (8 mi) SE of Wilsall; the word *Moolsh* is the traditional Salish-Pend d'Oreille name for the area and means "cottonwood"; Park County, Montana; Sec. 24,23,&25, T2N, R9E, Principal Meridian; 45°54'13"N, 110°33'39"W; USGS map – Clyde Park 1:24,000; Not: Squaws Tit.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.90355&lon=-110.56076&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Clyde Park 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaws Tit (FID 777136)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaws Tit (USGS 1951, 1977, 1992; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaws Tit, applies to a 1,621 m (5,318 ft) high summit located on the south side of Cottonwood Creek in north-central Park County. The origin of summit's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which it has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1951. The proposed replacement name, Moolsh Hill, is the Anglicization of the Salish word *Moolsh* which means cottonwood. This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

North Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek: stream; 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness at 44°57'37"N, 111°29'25"W, flows SW to enter Squaw Creek (proposed to be renamed Sheh-shoo-tum Creek), 4.8 km (3 mi) ESE of Sun Ranch, 14 km (9 mi) N of the community of Cliff Lake; the word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for little girl; Madison County, Montana; 44°56'49"N, 111°31'38"W; USGS map – Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: North Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.94702&lon=-111.52737&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.96009&lon=-111.49133&s=24&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
 Map: USGS Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT
 Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge/Lee Metcalf Wilderness National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: North Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: North Fork Squaw Creek (FID 778845)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: North Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1972, 1988, 1993, 1997, 2002; USFS 1970;
 DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name North Fork Squaw Creek applies to a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness and flows southwest to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Sheh-shoo-tum Creek (q.v.)) in Madison County. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since at least 1950 and was the subject of a 1988 BGN decision. The 1988 proposal was submitted by the USGS Mapping Center in an effort to determine the correct course of Squaw Creek and its various tributaries. The word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for “little girl.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. Another proposal, on BGN Review List 395, has been submitted to rename this stream South Fork Sun Creek.

Pees-thul Creek: stream; 3 km (1.9 mi) long; heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, 31 km (19 mi) SW of Philipsburg, just outside the Sapphire Wilderness Study Area, at 46°04’19”N, 113°28’27”W, flows NE into Middle Fork Rock Creek; the word *Pees-thul* is of Salish origin meaning “cutthroat trout”; Granite County, Montana; Secs 19-21,&28, T4N, R15W, Principal Meridian; 46°05’15”N, 113°30’22”W; USGS map – Moose Lake 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.
 Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.08744&lon=-113.50598&s=24&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.07198&lon=-113.47431&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
 Map: USGS Moose Lake 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT
 Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791377)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1971, 1974, 1993, 1996; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 3 km (1.9 mi) long stream located in southern Granite County, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, approximately 31 km (19 mi) southwest of Philipsburg. The origin of the stream’s current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1971. The proposed replacement name, Pees-thul Creek, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means “cutthroat trout.” He adds, “This creek is one of the uppermost parts of the Rock Creek drainage, famed as one of the best native trout fisheries in the nation.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Sheh-shoo-tum Creek: stream; 13 km (8 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness 4.8 km (3 mi) N of Hilgard Peak, at 44°57’03”N, 111°28’26”W, flows W then SW

then W to enter the Madison River, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Gold Butte, 22 km (14 mi) NW of Hebgen Dam; the word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for little girl; Madison County, Montana; Secs 33-36, T10S, R1E, and unsurveyed area, Principal Meridian; 44°54'47"N, 111°36'16"W; USGS map – Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek (BGN 1988).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.91296&lon=-111.60444&s=24&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.94674&lon=-111.47793&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791368)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1972, 1988, 1993, 1997, 2002; USFS 1970; DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Creek applies to a 13 km (8 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness 4.8 km (3 mi) north of Hilgard Peak, then flows generally westward into the Madison River in Madison County. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since at least 1950 and was the subject of a 1988 BGN decision. The 1988 proposal was submitted by the USGS Mapping Center in an effort to determine the correct course of Squaw Creek and its tributaries. The word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for “little girl.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. Another proposal, on BGN Review List 395, has been submitted to rename this stream Sun Creek.

Sih-mem Creek: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads in the Lewis and Clark National Forest, 34 km (21 mi) NE of Long Mountain, at 46°58'56"N, 110°41'54"W, flows SW into Carpenter Creek; the word *Sih-mem* is of Salish origin meaning “woman”; Cascade County, Montana; 46°58'26"N, 110°42'04"W; USGS map – Neihart 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.97394&lon=-110.70106&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.98213&lon=-110.69824&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Neihart 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Lewis and Clark National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791372)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1961, 1995; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Creek, applies to a 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream located in the Little Belt Mountains of southeastern Cascade County, and within the Lewis and Clark National Forest. The origin of the stream's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1961. The proposed replacement name, Sih-mem Creek, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means “woman.” This proposed change

has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Sin-pul-stu-weh Gulch: valley; 3.9 km (2.4 mi) long; heads 12 km (8 mi) WSW of Garrison, 87 km (55 mi) SE of Missoula at 46°29'11"N, 112°26'09"W, trends SE to NW to join Pioneer Gulch; the word *Sin-pul-stu-weh* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for battleground; Powell County, Montana; Secs 27,26,34,&35, T9N, R11W, Principal Meridian; 46°30'40"N, 112°57'54"; USGS map – Griffin Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Gulch.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.51104&lon=-112.96505&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=46&latm=29&lats=11&lond=-112&lonm=56&lons=9&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Griffin Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Gulch (FID 791382)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Gulch (USGS 1967, 1989, 1990, 1996, 1999; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Gulch, applies to a 3.9 km (2.4 mi) long valley in southwestern Powell County, just outside the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. The origin of the valley's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1967. The proposed replacement name, Sin-pul-stu-weh Gulch, is the Anglicization of the Salish word for battleground and literally means “Place-where-people-kill-each-other.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Sin-tin-tin-em-ska Creek: stream; 15 km (9.3 mi) long; heads at 46°38'14"N, 114°03'20"W, flows N to enter the Bitterroot River, 12 km (7.4 mi) NE of Florence, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SE of Lolo; the word *Sin-tin-tin-em-ska* is the traditional Salish-Pend d'Oreille name for the area and means “Where you rein your horse back”; Missoula County, Montana; T11N, R20W, Principal Meridian; 46°44'07"N, 114°03'48"W; USGS map – Florence 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.73544&lon=-114.06346&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.63722&lon=-114.05667&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Florence 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791370)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1967, 1979; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Creek applies to a 15 km (9.3 mi) long tributary of the Bitterroot River. The origin of the stream's name has not been determined; the earliest maps on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1967. The proposed replacement name, Sin-tin-tin-em-ska Creek, is the Anglicization of the “old Salish placename for the area where this

creek flows and means reining-back-your-horse.” The proponent adds “the name’s origin reaches back to the time when the Salish people, based in the Bitterroot Valley, would conduct buffalo hunts or raids east of the mountains. During their return journey, the people would reach this area and their horses would know they were almost home – and so they would start straining against the reins.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Skwoom-tsin Creek: stream; 15 km (9 mi) long; heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area at 45°45’31”N, 113°11’47”W, flows NW to join the Big Hole River 23 km (14 mi) NE of Wisdom; the word *Skwoom-tsin* is of Salish origin and refers to the pocket gopher; Beaverhead County, Montana; Unsurveyed area, and Tps 1S&1N, R14W, Principal Meridian; 45°48’30”N, 113°19’47”W; USGS map – Pine Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.80837&lon=-113.32985&s=24&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.75861&lon=-113.1965&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Pine Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791376)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1962, 1976, 1990, 1994; DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Creek applies to a 15 km (9 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area and flows northwest to join the Big Hole River in northern Beaverhead County. The origin of the stream’s current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1962. The proposed replacement name, Skwoom-tsin Creek, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent “is based on [the] traditional Salish name for [the] Big Hole River & area; refers to pocket gopher, rodent native to area.” He adds, “[The] Name is detailed in *The Salish People and the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (U. Nebraska Press, 2005). [The] Area was traditional home of one of five principal bands of Salish.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. Another proposal, to rename this stream Christiansen Creek, has already been received and is included on BGN Review List 392.

Skwoom-tsin Lake: lake; 4.8 acres; in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Foolhen Mountain, 24 km (15 mi) NE of Wisdom; the word *Skwoom-tsin* is of Salish origin and refers to the pocket gopher; Beaverhead County, Montana; 45°45’27”N, 113°13’19”W; USGS map – Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.7574245&LON=-113.222716&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lake (FID 791383)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Lake (USGS 1962, 1990; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Lake applies to a 4.8 acre lake, one of the sources of Squaw Creek (proposed Skwoom-tsin Creek (q.v.)) located in northern Beaverhead County, approximately 24 km (15 mi) NE of Wisdom. The origin of the lake's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1962. The lake also lies within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Wilderness Study Area. The proposed replacement name, Skwoom-tsin Lake, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent "is based on [the] traditional Salish name for [the] Big Hole River & area; refers to pocket gopher, rodent native to area." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. Another proposal, to rename this lake Lovell Lake, has already been received and is included on BGN Review List 393.

Snoo-weh Pass: gap; in the Targhee National Forest and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, along the Continental Divide, 10 km (6.2 mi) SW of Henrys Lake, 15 km (9.5 mi) E of Upper Red Rock Lake; the word *Snoo-weh* is based on the traditional Salish name for the Shoshone people; Fremont County, Idaho and Beaverhead County, Montana; Sec 20, T15N, R42E, Boise Meridian and Sec 18&19, T14N, R2E, Principal Meridian; 44°36'22"N, 111°31'29"W; USGS map – Mount Jefferson, MT, ID 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Pass.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.60574&lon=-111.5242&s=24&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Mount Jefferson 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Targhee National Forest, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Pass (FID 391309)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Pass (USGS 1988, 1993; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Pass applies to a 2,214 m (7,263 ft) high gap in northwestern Fremont County, Idaho and eastern Beaverhead County, Montana, in the Targhee National Forest and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, approximately 2.2 km (1.4 mi) northeast of the Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area. The origin of the gap's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1988. The proposed replacement name, Snoo-weh Pass, is reported to be the Salish name for the Shoshone people. According to the proponent this gap sits "in an area overlapped by the aboriginal territories of the Salish and Shoshone people, [and the proposed name] is "similar to the Shoshone word for 'the people'." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

South Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek: stream; 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness, at 44°54'52"N, 111°30'22"W, flows W to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Sheh-shoo-tum Creek) 16 km (10.9 mi) SE of Koch Peak, 19 km (12 mi) NW of Hebgen Dam; the word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for little girl; Madison County, Montana; Secs 35-36, T10S, R1E, and unsurveyed area, Principal Meridian; 44°55'04"N, 111°34'05"W; USGS map – Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: South Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.9177&lon=-111.56799&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.91444&lon=-111.50611&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Bad Luck Creek 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/ Lee Metcalf Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: South Fork Squaw Creek (BGN 1988)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 791057)

Local Usage: None found

Published: South Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1972, 1988, 1993, 1997, 2002; USFS 1970;

DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name South Fork Squaw Creek applies to a 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/ Lee Metcalf Wilderness, then flows west to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Sheh-shoo-tum Creek (q.v.)) in Madison County. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since at least 1950 and was the subject of a 1988 BGN decision. The 1988 proposal was submitted by the USGS Mapping Center in an effort to determine the correct course of Squaw Creek and its tributaries. The word *Sheh-shoo-tum* is the Anglicization of the Salish word for “little girl.” This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. Another proposal, on BGN Review List 395, has been submitted to rename this stream South Fork Sun Creek.

Sqaylth-kwum Creek: stream; 10 km (6 mi) long; heads in Lolo National Forest, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of Cube Iron Mountain at 47°40'10"N, 115°16'19"W; flows W to join enter Clark Fork, 7.9 km (4.9 mi) NW of Thompson Falls, 1.5 km (1 mi) SE of Belknap; the word Sqaylth-kwum is the Anglicization of the Salish traditional name for the Thompson Falls area and an onomatopoeic word referring to the sound of water going over the falls; Sanders County, Montana; T22N, R30W, Principal Meridian; 47°39'22"N, 115°23'52"; USGS map – Belknap 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.65611&lon=-115.39778&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.64583&lon=-115.28417&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Belknap 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Lolo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791378)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1978, 1988, 1992; DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost.org website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Creek, applies to a 10 km (6 mi) long stream that heads in central Sanders County within the Lolo National Forest and flows west to enter Clark Fork 7.9 km (4.9 mi) northwest of Thompson Falls. The origin of the stream's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1978. The proposed replacement name, Sqaylth-kwum Creek, is the Anglicization of the Salish traditional name for the Thompson Falls area and an onomatopoeic word referring to the sound of water going over the falls. The proponent adds that for millennia this area has been an important traditional camp area for the Pend d'Oreille people, whose traditional territory centers around the Clark Fork drainage system. He also

reports that this proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. The Coeur d’Alene Tribe of Idaho had previously submitted a proposal to rename this stream Cheawalk Creek (Review List 395) but it was later withdrawn; the Tribe now supports the proposal for Sqaylth-kwum Creek.

Too-nah-hin Creek: stream; 9.2 km (5.7 mi) long; heads at 47°07’21”N, 111°39’32”W, flows SE to join West Fork Hound Creek, 24 km (15 mi) SE of Cascade; *Too-nah-hin* is the name of a Tribe of the Salish language family that occupied the area until being decimated by smallpox and intertribal war in the late 18th century; Cascade County, Montana; Secs 11&2-4, T15N, R1E and Secs 33,32,29,30&19, T16N, R1E, Principal Meridian; 47°04’21”N, 111°34’30”W; USGS map – Dana Ranch 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.07263&lon=-111.57497&s=24&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.12256&lon=-111.659&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Dana Ranch 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 777125)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1954, 1961, 1972, 1991; DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name Squaw Creek applies to a 9.2 km (5.7 mi) long stream in southern Cascade County, approximately 24 km (15 mi) southeast of Cascade. The origin of the stream’s current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1954. The proposed replacement name, Too-nah-hin Creek, is derived from that of a tribe of the Salish language family that occupied the area until being decimated by smallpox and intertribal war in the late 18th century. The proponent adds that this is “documented in Salish-Pend d’Oreille oral tradition and several ethnographic studies.” He also reports that this proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Too-nah-hin Hollow: valley; 0.9 km (0.5 mi) long; heads at 47°05’09”N, 111°34’55”W; 23 km (14 mi) SE of Cascade; *Too-nah-hin* is the name of a Tribe of the Salish language family that occupied the area until being decimated by smallpox and intertribal war in the late 18th century; Cascade County, Montana; Sec 3, T15, R1E and Sec 34, T16N, R1E, Principal Meridian; 47°04’21”N, 111°34’30”W; USGS map – Dana Ranch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Hollow.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.07939&lon=-111.58858&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.08583&lon=-111.58194&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Dana Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Hollow (FID 777132)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Hollow (USGS 1961, 1991; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Hollow applies currently to a 0.9 km (0.5 mi) long valley in southern Cascade County, approximately 23 km (14 mi) southeast of Cascade. The origin of the valley's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1961. The proposed replacement name, Too-nah-hin Hollow, is derived from that of a tribe of the Salish language family that occupied the area until the late 18th century. This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

Whe-lha-kleh-tseen Mountain: summit; elevation 2,030 m (6,660 ft); located in the Bitterroot National Forest, 50 km (31 mi) SSE of Missoula, 21 km (13 mi) E of Victor; the word *Whe-lha-kleh-tseen* is an Anglicization of the Salish-Pend d'Oreille name for the Salish head chief, Chief Victor, who signed the Hellgate Treaty with U. S. officials in 1855; Ravalli County, Montana; Sec 20, T8N, R18W, Principal Meridian; 46°26'04"N, 113°53'03"W; USGS map – Corley Gulch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.4343669&LON=-113.883984&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Corley Gulch 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes; Pablo, MT

Administrative area: Bitterroot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Peak (FID 791392)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1976, 1977, 1993; DeLorme Mapping Montana Atlas & Gazetteer, 1994; SummitPost website)

Case Summary: The current name, Squaw Peak, applies to a 2,030 m (6,660 ft) summit in eastern Ravalli County, 50 km (31 mi) SSE of Missoula and within the Bitterroot National Forest. The origin of the summit's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1976. The proposed replacement name, Whe-lha-kleh-tseen Mountain, is the Anglicization of the Salish name for the Salish head chief, Chief Victor, who signed the Hellgate Treaty with U. S. officials in 1855. The proponent notes that Chief Victor's Salish name means "Many Horses." He also reports that this proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

NEW JERSEY

Hanby Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long; in Carneys Point Township, heads at 39°42'33"N, 75°28'14"W, flows S then W then N to enter Helms Cove at Carneys Point; named for William Hanby (c.1650-1702), who acquired property in the area in 1692; Salem County, New Jersey; 39°42'53"N, 75°28'58"W ; USGS map - Penns Grove 1:24,000; Not: Handbey Creek, Henby Creek, Hendy Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.71484&lon=-75.4827&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.70908&lon=-75.47046&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name to recognize a historical family name

Map: USGS Penns Grove 1:24,000

Proponent: Ann Blomquist; Dandridge, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Henby Creek (FID 877041)

Local Usage: Henby Creek (DuPont 2006)

Published: Henby Creek (USGS 1995; Bureau of the Census 1990, 2000; Salem County highway map 1976; DuPont Environmental Report 2006), Hendy Creek (Google Maps)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Henby Creek, a 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long stream in Carneys Point Township in Salem County, to Hanby Creek. The earliest USGS topographic map on which the current name has been located was published in 1995, although it also appeared on the 1976 Salem County highway map. The 1890 and 1948 USGS maps showed the stream but did not label it. The proponent of the change reports that the feature was very likely named for William Hanby (c.1650-1702), who in 1692 purchased 221 acres along the stream from William Penn. The proponent notes that although early records spelled the family name variously as Hanby, Hanbe, Hanbey, Handby, or Handbey, it was recorded in the proposed form in William Hanby's will. Further evidence of Hanby's association with the area is found in the *1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware; Early Church Records of Salem County, Salem Surveys 1684-1692*, and in *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony* (1976). The volume *Place Names of Salem County, New Jersey* (1964) listed the stream as Handbey Creek. A search of the Internet yields several references to present-day families in the area named Hanby, and a school in Wilmington, across the Delaware River from Carneys Point Township, is named Hanby Middle School. The proponent adds, "Descendants of William Hanby would want this name to be correct."

NEW YORK

Lloyds Hill: summit; elevation 483 m (1,585 ft); in the Town of Duane, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Horseshoe Pond, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) WNW of Duane Center; named for Lloyd Mayville (1924-2003), longtime area resident and active member of the community; Franklin County, New York; 44°40'04"N, 74°17'59"W; USGS map - Lake Titus 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.66769&lon=-74.29969&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Titus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Beddoe; Malone, NY

Administrative area: Adirondack State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lloyds Hill is proposed for a 483 m (1,585 ft) summit in the Town of Duane in Franklin County. The name is intended to honor Lloyd Mayville (1924-2003), who since 1962 was a summer resident of the area, and beginning in the 1970's a full-time resident. In 1981, he acquired the property on which the unnamed summit is located. As an active member of the community, Mr. Mayville was involved with the Duane Volunteer Fire Department, the Franklin County Network of Shoreline Associations, and the Horseshoe Pond-Deer River Flow Association. Regarded as a "jack of all trades," he frequently provided assistance to those who needed help with machinery, plumbing, mechanical repairs, snow plowing, carpentry, and hospice visits. "Because of his constant generous assistance to everyone, he was presented with a plaque designating him as Honorary Mayor of Horseshoe Pond."

Muskrat Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in the Town of Forestport, heads in a marshy area 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Meyers Hill at 43°28'32"N, 75°07'57"W; flows SSW to enter Little Woodhull Creek at Snowbird Lake; named in association with the Muskrat Creek Club, which recently acquired property through which the stream flows; Oneida County, New York; 43°27'28"N, 75°08'34"W; USGS map – Forestport 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.45769&lon=-75.14277&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.47545&lon=-75.13239&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Forestport 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard J. Warren; Boonville, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal for Muskrat Creek is the first of two submitted by the secretary of the Muskrat Creek Club, to name an unnamed stream and lake in the Town of Forestport. The names would recognize the fact that the not-for-profit club, established in 1981, recently purchased the 180-acre property through which the stream flows. He believes “the creek needs to be named to distinguish it from others in the area.” A small lake located along the unnamed stream is proposed to be named Muskrat Lake (q.v.). According to GNIS, there are three other streams in New York with names containing the word “Muskrat”; these include two named Muskrat Creek, in Hamilton County and Cayuga County, and another named Muskrat Brook that is also in Oneida County, just 8 km (5 mi) to the south of the unnamed stream in question.

Muskrat Lake: lake; 1 acre; in the Town of Forestport, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) N of Snowbird Lake, along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Muskrat Creek; named in association with the Muskrat Creek Club, which recently acquired property on which the lake is located; Oneida County, New York; 43°27'42"N, 75°08'29"W; USGS map – Forestport 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.4618&lon=-75.14127&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Forestport 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard J. Warren; Boonville, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Muskrat Lake is proposed for an unnamed one-acre lake located along an unnamed tributary of Little Woodhull Creek in the Town of Forestport. The proponent is the secretary of the Muskrat Creek Club, which according to a real estate sales listing acquired the property on which the lake is located in 2004. The proponent notes, “[the lake] needs to be named to distinguish it from other bodies of water when discussing same.” The unnamed tributary along which the lake is located is proposed to be named Muskrat Creek. According to GNIS, there are four bodies of water in New York that are already named Muskrat Pond; the closest is in neighboring Herkimer County, approximately 54 km (34 mi) from the lake in question.

Parrot Hill: summit; elevation 40 m (131 ft); located at the high point of Maspeth Plateau, just E of Mount Zion Cemetery; named in recognition of a local bird rescue organization; Queens County, New York; 40°43'53"N, 73°53'54"W; USGS map - Brooklyn 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.73139&lon=-73.89833&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Brooklyn 1:24,000
 Proponent: Barry A. Schwartz; Maspeth, NY
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Parrot Hill is proposed for the highest point on Maspeth Plateau in Queens County. The plateau has only 18 m (30 ft) of local relief, which is barely discernible due to urban development, but the highest point rises to an elevation of 40 m (131 ft). The proponent reports that the name Parrot Hill would be an appropriate way to recognize the existence of his not-for-profit bird rescue organization which operates in the area. He adds that the feature is sometimes known as Goat Hill, although that may prove to be a variant of the larger area of Maspeth Plateau.

Wrights Island: island; 1 acre; in the Town of Duane and Adirondack State Park, at the NW end of Deer River Flow; named for Reverend Thomas Wright (1933-2001), a Congregational Church Minister and active member of the community; Franklin County, New York; 44°39'27"N, 74°19'04"W; USGS map - Lake Titus 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.65756&lon=-74.31781&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Lake Titus 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mark Beddoe; Malone, NY
 Administrative area: Adirondack State Park
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wrights Island is proposed for a small island located at the northwest end of Deer River Flow in the Town of Duane in Franklin County. The name is intended to honor Reverend Thomas Wright (1933-2001), who in addition to serving as a Congregational Church Minister for over 20 years, was involved with the Duane Volunteer Fire Department, the Franklin County Network of Shoreline Associations, and for four years was the president of the Horseshoe Pond-Deer River Flow Association. As a qualified naturalist and licensed guide, he led groups at the local interpretive center and campsite. He was instrumental in starting a water testing program in the watershed, and would collect samples off the unnamed island now proposed to be named in his honor.

NORTH CAROLINA

Buttermilk Creek: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; in West Asheville, heads at 35°34'37"N, 82°36'37"W, flows SSE to enter Hominy Creek 1.7 km (1.2 mi) upstream of its junction with the French Broad River; the name recognizes the fact that a milk company used to wash out its trucks in the area, which turned the

stream milky white; Buncombe County, North Carolina; 35°34'03"N, 82°36'14"W; USGS map – Asheville 1:24,000; Not: Buttermilk Stream.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.56744&lon=-82.604&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.57702&lon=-82.6103&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000

Proponent: Hartwell Carson; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature: none

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Buttermilk Creek to an unnamed 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Hominy Creek in the City of West Asheville. The proponent is a representative of Riverlink, “a regional non-profit spearheading the economic and environmental revitalization of the French Broad River and its tributaries.” He suggests the new name, which was selected in a community wide vote, is an appropriate way to remember the stream’s past association with a local milk company that used to wash out its trucks in the area, turning the stream milky white. He adds, “Calling it Buttermilk Creek reminds the community of the damage that was done from these types of practices and reminds everyone to protect the creek in the future.”

The Buncombe County Commissioners have stated they have no objection to the name. The proponent reports that the proposal also has the support of the West Asheville Malvern Hills neighborhood, the Asheville City Council, and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. There is one other stream in North Carolina named Buttermilk Creek. It is located in Alamance County, approximately 296 km (184 mi) from the stream in question. Buttermilk Mountain in Henderson County is 23 km (14 mi) away.

Lake Overlook: reservoir; 10.5 acres; located in the Strayhorn Hills subdivision, 5 km (3 mi) SE of Hillsborough, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of the community of Piney Grove; Orange County, North Carolina; 36°02'26"N, 79°03'27"W; USGS map – Hillsborough 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.04035&lon=-79.05781&datum=nad27&u=4&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Hillsborough 1:24,000

Proponent: Kurtis Keller; Hillsborough, NC

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lake Overlook (subdivision residents)

Published: None Found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Hillsborough, to make official a name that is reported to have been in local use for 31 years. The manmade lake is located in Orange County, 5 km (3 mi) southeast of Hillsborough; it is approximately 10.5 acres in size, 1,200 ft long and 550 ft wide, with a maximum depth of 12 to 14 ft. The proponent reports that the reservoir was created when the Strayhorn Hills subdivision was constructed in 1976, and that it was given the name Lake Overlook when

Orange County published its plat of the subdivision in 1974. He adds that the Lake Overlook Resorts Homeowners Association supports the proposal.

OKLAHOMA

Provaznik Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in Prague Township, 1.6 km (1 mi) SSE of Prague at 35°28'19"N, 96°40'27"W, flows SSW to enter Shan Creek in Dent Township; named for Frank Provaznik, who received a land grant along the stream in 1901; Pottawatomie County and Lincoln County, Oklahoma; Sec 4, T11N, R6E and Sec 33, T12N, R6E, Indian Mer.; 35°27'02"N, 96°40'57"W; USGS map - Prague 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.45056&lon=-96.6825&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.47196&lon=-96.67422&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Prague 1:24,000

Proponent: Johnny and Leon Provaznik; Prague, OK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Provaznik Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long stream that heads in the southeastern corner of Lincoln County and flows to the south-southwest into Pottawatomie County, where it enters Shan Creek. The name is intended to honor Frank Provaznik, a native of Czechoslovakia, who in 1891 settled on the land through which the stream flows, receiving a land grant there in 1901. The proponents, descendants of Mr. Provaznik, report that the property remains in the family today and they continue to maintain and work the land, although they no longer live there. Letters of support for this proposal were received from State Representatives Danny Morgan and Dale Turner, and from the owner of a local farm implement company. Rep. Turner's letter noted, "Naming the creek "Provaznik Creek" would not only be a way to recognize [the family] for their courage and sacrifice, but it would also remind future generations of the Czech origin of this community."

OREGON

Isqúultpe Creek: stream; 19 km (12 mi) long; heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Emigrant Springs State Park at 45°32'06"N, 118°27'02"W, flows NNE through the Blue Mountains and the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to enter the Umatilla River near the mouth of Saddle Hollow; "Isqúultpe" is from the Nez Perce language meaning "at the beheading/throat-cutting"; Umatilla County, Oregon; Secs 35&36, Tps3-1N, R35E, Willamette Mer.; 45°42'00"N, 118°24'05"W; USGS map – Thorn Hollow 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.70012&lon=-118.40153&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.53508&lon=-118.45064&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Thorn Hollow 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Administrative area: Umatilla Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150261)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1973, 1983, 1995, 2005; USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1935; EPA 1998; Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, 2007; State Engineer's Office Listing of Streams and Lakes, 1939; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2007; Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Bulletin, 2004; Umatilla County highway map 1990)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Program Manager of the Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP) of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The CRPP wishes to change the names of four geographic features located on or near the Umatilla Reservation because they believe the current names are derogatory. The four features, currently named "Squaw," are proposed to be renamed to "Isqúulktpe," a word from the Nez Perce language that reportedly means "at the beheading/throat-cutting." According to the application, "Tribal oral histories indicate this area was given this name after an incident involving an attack by *Tiwélqe*, or "enemy" referring to Shoshone, on women who were root gathering in the area. The women killed the *Tiwélqe*".

Squaw Creek is a 19 km (12 mi) long tributary of the Umatilla River; for most of its length it flows through the reservation. As part of its research, the CRPP sent letters seeking input on the proposed changes to the Umatilla County Commissioners, the Umatilla County Historical Society, the Umatilla Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the City of Pendleton Water Committee, the Boise Cascade Corporation, the Superintendent of Umatilla National Forest, and to five individuals living in the vicinity of the stream. The Regional BIA Office responded with a letter of support, while the County Historical Society stated, "Naming tends to follow cultural philosophies. Over time, many of those philosophies change to reflect current mores and political ideas. The Umatilla County Historical Society doesn't feel it is appropriate to endorse or condemn the renaming of geographic features or places."

Isqúulktpe Creek Overlook: locale; on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, within the Blue Mountain Forest State Scenic Corridor, just to the E of Interstate 84; "Isqúulktpe" is from the Nez Perce language meaning "at the beheading/throat-cutting"; Umatilla County, Oregon; Sec 9, T1N, R35E, Willamette Mer.; 45°34'47"N, 118°27'06"W ; USGS map – Meacham 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek Overlook.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.57957&lon=-118.45163&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Meacham 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Administrative area: Umatilla Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek Overlook (FID 1150264)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek Overlook (USGS 1983, 1995; Umatilla County highway map, 1990; Benchmark Maps Atlas of Oregon, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, is to change the name of Squaw Creek Overlook to Isqúulktpe Creek Overlook. The feature in question is a locale situated just off the east side of Interstate 84 and just inside the boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. It also serves as a popular visitor site along the Old Emigrant Road, and within an area administered by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) as the Blue Mountain Forest State Scenic Corridor. The Regional office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs provided a letter of support for this name change, while the County Historical Society declined to either "endorse or condemn" the proposal. The OPRD is in support of the name change.

Little Isquulktp Creek: stream; 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long; heads in the Umatilla National Forest at 45°33'53"N, 118°21'30"W, flows NW into the Umatilla Indian Reservation, along the NE side of Light Ridge to enter Squaw Creek (proposed Isquulktp Creek); “Isquulktp” is from the Nez Perce language meaning “at the beheading/throat-cutting”; Umatilla County, Oregon; Tps2&1N, R35E, Willamette Mer.; 45°36'43"N, 118°25'30"W; USGS map – Meacham 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Little Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.61187&lon=-118.42509&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.5646&lon=-118.35821&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Meacham 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Administrative area: Umatilla Indian Reservation/Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Creek (FID 1145265)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Creek (USGS 1983, 1995; Umatilla County highway map, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, is to rename Little Squaw Creek, a tributary of Squaw Creek (q.v.), to Little Isquulktp Creek. The stream in question heads within Umatilla National Forest and then flows northwest through the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to enter Squaw Creek, which is proposed to be renamed to Isquulktp Creek. The Regional BIA Office responded with a letter of support, while the County Historical Society declined to either “endorse or condemn” the proposal.

Little Isquulktp Spring: spring; located within the Umatilla National Forest, just W of Gibbon Ridge; “Isquulktp” is from the Nez Perce language meaning “at the beheading/throat-cutting”; Umatilla County, Oregon; Sec 7, T1N, R35E, Willamette Mer.; 45°34'51"N, 118°22'17"W; USGS map – Duncan 1:24,000; Not: Little Squaw Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.58069&lon=-118.37135&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Duncan 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Squaw Spring (FID 1145268)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Squaw Spring (USGS 1983, 1995; Umatilla County highway map, 1990)

Case Summary: This proposal, also submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, is to change the name of Little Squaw Spring on the Umatilla National Forest and just outside the boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to Little Isquulktp Spring. The Regional office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs provided a letter of support for this name change, while the County Historical Society declined to either “endorse or condemn” the proposal.

McDaniel Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads 2.6 km (1.6 mi) E of Five Point Canyon at 43°34'17"N, 123°19'13"W, flows NE then E along the N side of McDaniel Road to enter Yoncalla Creek 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SE of the community of Yoncalla; named for William Earl McDaniel (1905-1999), who

acquired property along the stream in 1943; Douglas County, Oregon; 43°35'29"N, 123°16'43"W; USGS map – Yoncalla 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.5913&lon=-123.27847&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.57145&lon=-123.32027&size=1&u=2&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Yoncalla 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeremy McDaniel; Yoncalla, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed tributary of Yoncalla Creek McDaniel Creek, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Yoncalla. The proponent reports that the property through which the stream flows has been owned by his family since 1943, and that it would be appropriate to name the stream for his grandfather William Earl McDaniel (1905-1999), the original owner. A road that parallels the stream is already named McDaniel Road. The Douglas County Board of Commissioners is in support of this proposal, as is the OGNB. The OGNB suggests this is an associated name rather than a commemorative name “as the family has lived there since the 1940’s.”

Mulak Creek: stream; 5 km (3.1 mi) long; heads 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Jewell at 45°58'47"N, 123°27'50"W, flows E and S through the Clatsop State Forest to enter the Nehalem River; “Mulak” is the Chinook word for elk; Clatsop County, Oregon; Sec 4, T5N, R6W and Secs 33,28-30, T6N, R6W, Willamette Mer.; 45°57'11"N, 123°26'09"W; USGS map – Sager Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.95298&lon=-123.4357&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.97961&lon=-123.46386&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Sager Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Oregon Department of Forestry

Administrative area: Clatsop State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1127477)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1979; State Engineer’s Office Listing of Streams and Lakes, 1939; Clatsop County highway map 1970)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Oregon Department of Forestry, to change officially the names of two streams that flow through Clatsop State Forest in Clatsop County. The proponents believe the name Squaw Creek is derogatory and should be changed. The proposed replacement name, Mulak Creek, is reported to be the Chinook word for elk. The Clatsop County Commissioners, the Clatsop County Historical Society, and the OGNB are all in support of the change from Squaw Creek to Mulak Creek. The Chinook Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community also support the proposal. A second proposal was submitted to change the name of one of the tributaries of Squaw Creek to West Branch Mulak Creek (q.v.). There are no other geographic features in Oregon known to be named “Mulak.”

Tumala Creek: stream; 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; in Mount Hood National Forest, heads 6.4 km (4 mi) SSE of Old Baldy at 45°13'43"N, 122°01'30"W, flows S and SSE to enter the Roaring River 10 km (6 mi) upstream of its confluence with the Clackamas River; the name is from Chinook jargon meaning "tomorrow" or "after life"; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 25-23,14&13, T4S, R6E, Willamette Mer.; 45°12'04"N, 122°01'21"W; USGS map – Three Lynx 1:24,000; Not: Clemens Creek, Squaw Creek (BGN 1958).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.20105&lon=-122.02251&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.22866&lon=-122.02494&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Three Lynx 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Squaw Creek (BGN 1958)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150242)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1983, 1997)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of Cultural Resources Department of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, to change officially the names of four geographic features in Clackamas County that currently contain the word "Squaw." The features also lie within Mount Hood National Forest. The OGNB, acting in response to the Oregon Legislature's request to rename features named "Squaw", suggested the word "Tumala" might be appropriate and the Grand Ronde Tribes agreed. The replacement name is reported to be from Chinook Wawa (also known as Chinook Jargon), and means "tomorrow" or "after life." The proponents also report that a song entitled "Tumala, Tumala" is commonly sung by many of the Tribes along the Columbia River.

The first proposal would rename Squaw Creek, a 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long tributary of the Roaring River, to Tumala Creek. The existing name was the subject of a BGN decision in 1958; this proposal was initiated by the U.S. Forest Service in an effort to make official a name for an unnamed feature. Although a 1927 General Land Office plat had labeled the stream Clemens Creek, the USFS determined that "local residents never heard of [that name] and this name has no acceptance." Although the name Squaw Creek was submitted in 1957 as a new name, further research shows it was listed in the Oregon State Engineer's Office inventory of *Streams and Lakes in Oregon* published in 1939. The BGN approved the name, citing its association with other local features already named "Squaw." The Clackamas County Commissioners are in support of the proposed change from Squaw Creek to Tumala Creek, while the Clackamas County Historical Society has no objection. The OGNB supports the change.

Tumala Lakes: lake; in Mount Hood National Forest, along Squaw Creek (proposed to be changed to Tumala Creek (q.v.); the name is from Chinook jargon meaning "tomorrow" or "after life"; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 13&14, T4S, R6E, Willamette Mer.; 45°13'29"N, 122°01'22"W; USGS map – Three Lynx 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lakes.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.22467&lon=-122.02275&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Three Lynx 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lakes (FID 1150281)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Lakes (USGS 1997; USFS 1987; Oregon State Engineer's Office Listing of Streams and Lakes, 1939; trailadvocate.org, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal would rename Squaw Lakes, a group of small lakes located along Squaw Creek (proposed Tumala Creek) to Tumala Lakes. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1987, but was also listed in the State Engineer's Office inventory of streams and lakes, published in 1939. The Clackamas County Commissioners are in support of the change from Squaw Lakes to Tumala Lakes, while the Clackamas County Historical Society has no objection. The OGNB supports the change.

Tumala Meadow: flat; in Mount Hood National Forest, along Squaw Creek (proposed to be changed to Tumala Creek (q.v.); the name is from Chinook jargon meaning "tomorrow" or "after life"; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 13&14, T4S, R6E, Willamette Mer.; 45°13'21"N, 122°01'21"W; USGS map – Three Lynx 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Meadow.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.22262&lon=-122.02258&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Three Lynx 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Meadow (FID 1150284)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Meadow (USGS 1997; USFS 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal would rename Squaw Meadow, an area located along Squaw Creek (proposed Tumala Creek) to Tumala Meadow. The Clackamas County Commissioners are in support of this change, while the Clackamas County Historical Society has no objection. The OGNB supports the change.

Tumala Mountain: summit; elevation 1,454 m (4,770 ft); in Mount Hood National Forest, 4.8 km (3 mi) SSE of Old Baldy; the name is from Chinook jargon meaning "tomorrow" or "after life"; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 11&14, T4S, R6E, Willamette Mer.; 45°13'49"N, 122°02'28"W; USGS map – Three Lynx 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.23037&lon=-122.04102&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Three Lynx 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community

Administrative area: Mount Hood National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Mountain (FID 1150284)

Local Usage: Squaw Mountain (Lake Oswego Hikers 2007; Oregon BushHackers 1995)

Published: Squaw Mountain (USGS 1973, 1983, 1997; USFS 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal would rename Squaw Mountain, a 1,454 m (4,770 ft) summit in Mount Hood National Forest in Clackamas County. The Clackamas County Commissioners are in support of the change to Tumala Mountain, while the Clackamas County Historical Society has no objection. An article

published in *OregonLive.com* in June 2007 noted that the county was also in the process of renaming Squaw Mountain Road. The OGNB supports the change.

West Branch Mulak Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads at 45°58'39"N, 123°28'01"W, flows SE through the Clatsop State Forest to enter Squaw Creek (proposed to be changed to Mulak Creek); "Mulak" is the Chinook word for elk; Clatsop County, Oregon; Secs 33,32,29&30, T6N, R6W, Willamette Mer.; 45°57'31"N, 123°26'23"W; USGS map – Sager Creek 1:24,000; Not: West Branch Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.95298&lon=-123.4357&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.97961&lon=-123.46386&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory

Map: USGS Sager Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Oregon Department of Forestry

Administrative area: Clatsop State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Branch Squaw Creek (FID 1128812)

Local Usage: None found

Published: West Branch Squaw Creek (USGS 1979; State Engineer's Office Listing of Streams and Lakes, 1939)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Oregon Department of Forestry, to change the name West Branch Squaw Creek to West Branch Mulak Creek. The Clatsop County Commissioners, the Clatsop County Historical Society, and the OGNB are all in support of the change, as are the Chinook Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community.

PENNSYLVANIA

Coxtown Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Fox Chapel Borough at 40°31'17"N, 79°54'43"W, flows W and WNW through O'Hara Township to enter Little Pine Creek; named for Father James R. Cox (1886-1950), pro-labor activist in the 1930's who established "Coxtown" along the stream; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; 40°31'31"N, 79°55'39"W; USGS map – Glenshaw 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.52533&lon=-79.92747&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.52147&lon=-79.91188&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Glenshaw 1:24,000

Proponent: Ruth S. Weir; Pittsburgh, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Coxtown Run is planned for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long stream in Allegheny County. The stream heads just inside the Borough of Fox Chapel before flowing west and west-northwest through James O'Hara Park in O'Hara Township to enter Little Pine Creek. The proponent, a member of the O'Hara Township History Book Research Committee, suggests the name would be an appropriate

way to remember the long-forgotten planned community of Coxtown that once existed in the area. This community was one of the many projects undertaken in the 1930's by Father James Renshaw Cox (1886-1950), who hoped to provide housing for the victims of the Great Depression. A graduate of Saint Vincent Seminary in Latrobe, he was ordained in 1911 and during World War I served as a chaplain in France. During the Depression, he organized a food-relief program and helped the homeless and unemployed find shelter. In a report he presented to the State Unemployment Committee in 1930, Father Cox suggested that self-supporting farm communities should be established under the supervision of the State with help and advice from agricultural experts at State College. In 1932, 36 acres were set aside for the creation of Coxtown, and over the next few years homes were built, along with a community hall and a swimming pool. Up to 300 people eventually came to live in the community. Although the project proved to be unsuccessful, due to increased taxes, building code violations (many of the homes had been built by the unemployed themselves), and sanitation laws, Father Cox was long remembered as Pittsburgh's "Pastor of the Poor." Also in 1932, he led a march of 25,000 unemployed Pennsylvanians to Washington, D.C., hoping to prompt Congress to establish a public works program. The O'Hara Township Council and the Borough of Fox Chapel Council both passed resolutions in support of the proposal for Coxtown Run.

Neruda Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in Lower Saucon Township 4.8 km (3 mi) E of Hellertown at 40°34'08"N, 75°17'11"W, flows S into Springfield Township through the to enter Silver Creek in the community of Springtown; named for Chilean Nobel Prize poet Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), whose poems celebrated the sounds of fresh water streams; Bucks County and Northampton County, Pennsylvania; 40°33'19"N, 75°17'13"W; USGS map – Hellertown 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.5552&lon=-75.28692&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.56888&lon=-75.28632&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hellertown 1:24,000

Proponent: Dennis J. Steskal; Springtown, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Neruda Run is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long unnamed stream that heads in Lower Saucon Township in Northampton County and then flows to the south to enter Springfield Township in Bucks County, where it joins Silver Creek at Springtown. The proponent, a resident of Springtown, suggests it would be appropriate to name the stream in honor of Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), the Nobel Prize-winning poet from Chile, "whose poems celebrate the sounds of fresh water streams flowing over pure forest stones and the smells of the lush forest with brooks running through its roots." He adds, "These verses so vividly describe the stream... that the name Neruda Run is a natural title for [it]." He describes the feature as a "perennial spring fed stream that is an integral headwater of the Cooks Creek Watershed."

Pottery Run: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads in Mount Pleasant Township at 39°49'29"N, 77°07'58"W, flows SW to enter Chicken Run in the Borough of Bonneauville; the name recognizes the existence of the Ditzler Pottery that was located along the stream in the late 19th century; Adams County, Pennsylvania; 39°48'55"N, 77°09'04"W; USGS map – Gettysburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.81528&lon=-77.15111&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.82481&lon=-77.13295&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Gettysburg 1:24,000

Proponent: Karl Orndorff; Gettysburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Pottery Run to an unnamed 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of Chicken Run in Adams County. The stream heads in Mount Pleasant Township and flows southwest along the western edge of the Borough of Bonneauville. The proponent suggests the new name would be an appropriate way to recognize the existence of the historic Ditzler Pottery that was located along the stream in the late 19th century. He reports that the Mount Pleasant Township Board of Directors and the Bonneauville Borough Mayor and Council are in support of the proposal, as is the Environmental Engineer for the Adams County Watershed Alliance. GNIS does not list any geographic features in Pennsylvania with the word “Pottery” in the name, but there are 24 containing “Potter” or “Potters.” Nine are streams, including five named Potter Run, but none are in Adams County.

VIRGINIA

Atkins Pond: reservoir; 18 acres; located along Johnchecohunk Swamp, 10 km (6 mi) NNW of Dendron, 32 km (20 mi) SE of Hopewell; named for Edward M. Atkins, who obtained a deed to the property surrounding the lake in 1946; Surry County, Virginia; 37°06'41"N, 76°59'33"W; USGS map – Dendron 1:24,000; Not: Adkins Pond.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.11126&lon=-76.99246&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name

Map: USGS Dendron 1:24,000

Proponent: James E. Atkins; Richmond, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Adkins Pond (FID 1501936)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Adkins Pond (USGS 1969, 1982, 1989; *Geographic and Cultural Names in Virginia* Circular 20, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Adkins Pond, an 18-acre manmade lake located along Johnchecohunk Swamp in west-central Surry County, to Atkins Pond. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1969, and was also included in a 1974 listing of *Geographic and Cultural Names in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development/Division of Mineral Sources, Circular 20), the proponent reports that the body of water was in fact named for his father Edward M. Atkins, who in 1946 acquired a deed to the lake and the surrounding property. He provided a copy of the deed, along with a listing of all property owners dating back to 1805, noting that no individual or family named Adkins has ever resided in the area. The Virginia Department of Transportation, which forwarded the proposal to the BGN on behalf of the proponent, has stated that it has no information regarding the history of the reservoir’s name, but if the name is changed officially at the Federal level, it would reflect the correction on its county highway maps.

WASHINGTON

Blaine Harbor: bay; 4,000 acres; located S and W of the City of Blaine, E of Semiahmoo Spit; named in association with the community of Blaine; Whatcom County, Washington; 48°58'30"N, 122°45'30"W; USGS map - Birch Point 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Drayton Harbor, Puerto de San Jose.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.97494&lon=-122.75828&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=100>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Birch Point 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Joel Douglas; Blaine, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Drayton Harbor (FID 1514347)

Local Usage: Drayton Harbor (Drayton Harbor Shellfish District; Drayton Harbor Maritime Society; Drayton Harbor Oyster, Inc.; Bay View on Drayton Harbor condominiums)

Published: Drayton Harbor (USGS 1952, 1974, 1975; Office of Coast Survey 1857, 1862, 1866, 1892, 1941, 1945, 1957, 2000; US Coast Pilot; Whatcom County highway map, 1966; Marine Resources of Whatcom County/Shellfish Protection District; Seattle Audubon Society, 2006; Western Washington University, 2001; *Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, 1917; *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, 1923; *Place Names of Pacific Northwest*, 1969; *Place Names of Washington*, 1985), Puerto de San Jose (Hitchman, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Harbor Lands Company and the Blaine Harbor Advisory Committee, who is asking that Drayton Harbor be renamed to Blaine Harbor. The feature in question is an approximately 4,000 acre bay located south and west of the City of Blaine and east of Semiahmoo Spit, at the northern edge of Whatcom County. Although the existing name has been considered official for Federal use since the mid-19th century, the proponent believes that most residents and businesses in the area would prefer it be named Blaine Harbor. He suggests the proposed name would “boost tourism and cause less confusion.” Regarding the current name, he notes, “In 1841, Commander Chad Wilkes, US Navy, named the harbor Joseph Drayton [sic] after the ship’s artist. As far as history shows, this artist never relocated nor even visited his namesake harbor. Nor is there just historical cause as to why the commander chose to name this area for Drayton.” (There is a channel in Pierce County named Drayton Passage; it also was named for Joseph Drayton.)

The proponent provided with his application a petition signed by 73 area residents who support the name change. The name Drayton Harbor has been widely published over the years, including the majority of Office of Coast Survey nautical charts published since 1857; USGS topographic maps published since 1952; and in various placename books, including Landes’ *Geographic Dictionary of Washington* (1917); Meany’s *Origin of Washington Geographic Names* (1923); *Place Names of Pacific Northwest* (Middleton, 1969); and Hitchman’s *Place Names of Washington* (1985). Hitchman adds, “Drayton Harbor: It was named Puerto de San Jose by Lieut. Narvaez of Eliza’s expedition.” He also notes that there is a community named Drayton “on the southwest shore of Drayton Harbor; it was named for [the bay].”

The current name is also used by various local organizations such as Whatcom County’s Shellfish Protection District; the Drayton Harbor Maritime Society; Drayton Harbor Oyster, Inc.; and a condominium development named Bay View on Drayton Harbor.

At the northeast entrance to the mouth of Drayton Harbor is a manmade commercial and pleasure boat marina, which is listed in GNIS as Port of Blaine, but which is referred to in numerous other publications as Blaine Harbor (also Blaine Marina in one source). These references to Blaine Harbor include the Port

of Bellingham, which operates the marina; the U.S. Coast Pilot; the Drayton Harbor Maritime Society; and various boating organizations. When advised of the potentially duplicate naming issue, if Drayton Harbor were to be renamed to Blaine Harbor, the proponent did not believe this would be an issue, noting that local residents could easily refer to both features collectively as Blaine Harbor. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends disapproval of this name change.

Hayes Creek: stream; 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long; heads just N of Highland at 45°54'33"N, 122°37'57"W; flows W and NW to enter Lewis River near the historical community of Hayes; named in association with the community of Hayes; Clark County, Washington; Secs 9,10,15,14,23&24, T5N, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 45°55'42"N, 122°41'23"W; USGS map – Woodland 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.92828&lon=-122.68978&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.90927&lon=-122.63238&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Woodland 1:24,000

Proponent: Walter E. Hansen, Sr.; Woodland, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Hayes Creek (Fish migration report, 1998)

Case Summary: The new name Hayes Creek is proposed for a 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long tributary of Lewis River in north-central Clark County. It was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Woodland, who offered the name as a counter-proposal to another request that the State Board had received and subsequently rejected, to name the same stream Heritage Creek. After learning of the latter proposal, the proponent of Hayes Creek, a self-described historian and local authority, cited evidence that the stream should be named for the historical community of Hayes, through which it flows. Once a thriving farm community alongside the Lewis River, with a school, church, and post office, Hayes was established in the mid-1870's and named for Rutherford B. Hayes, who had just been elected president. After the post office closed in 1913, the community began to decline. During World War II, the church was dismantled and local schoolchildren were sent to schools across the river in Woodland. The proponent believes the small community should be remembered by naming the stream Hayes Creek. He also provided a copy of a fish migration project report, published in 1998 by a local organization called Fish First, which referred to restoration efforts on "Hayes Creek, a tributary of the Lewis River." A road that runs close to the stream is named Hayes Road. The Woodland City Council voted to support the name Hayes Creek, while the Clark County Commissioners stated they had no objection. The State Board recommends approval of Hayes Creek.

King Pond: lake; 10.5 acres; located along King Creek, 4.8 km (3 mi) E of Marysville; named in association with King Creek, which was named in 2006 for Lynes King (1915-1977), lifetime area resident, teacher, and active member of the community; Snohomish County, Washington; Sec 2, T29N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 48°01'49"N, 122°07'34"W; USGS map – Marysville 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.03017&lon=-122.12598&datum=nad27&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a new commemorative name in recent local use

Map: USGS Marysville 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas King; Marysville, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: King Lake (City of Marysville draft master plan, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Marysville, who wishes to make official the name King Pond for a 10.5-acre lake located along King Creek in Snohomish County (the proposal was submitted initially as King Lake, but the generic was amended after the State Board discovered there is another lake in the county with that name). The name King Creek was made official by a BGN decision in 2006; that name honors the proponent's father, Lynes King (1915-1977), a lifetime area resident and active member of his community. The King family settled along the stream in the late 1800's and farmed there for many years. After the State and Federal BGN's approved King Creek, the City of Marysville annexed some additional property and in its new comprehensive master plan, labeled the unnamed lake, King Lake. They have identified the area as a potential site for a new community park to serve the newly-annexed area. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal.

Marengo Hills: summit; elevation 587 m (1,927ft); located just to the NW of the community of Marengo, 13 km (8 mi) SE of Ritzville; named in association with the nearby community of Marengo; Adams County, Washington; T18N, R36&37E, Willamette Mer.; 47°03'19"N, 118°11'38"W; USGS map - Marengo 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.05518&lon=-118.19399&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Marengo 1:24,000

Proponent: David Harder; Pullman, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Marengo Hills (area residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Marengo Hills for a large uplifted area just to the northwest of the community of Marengo. The proponent, a local resident, describes the feature as "a set of hills that were not eroded during the Missoula Floods. They cover approximately 3,700 acres." The road that crosses the feature is named Marengo Road. The Adams County Board of Commissioners and the Adams County Department of Public Works both recommend approval of the proposal, with one county commissioner commenting that he had "always known them as the Marengo Hills and am surprised to find out [the name] is not official." The Washington Board on Geographic Names also supports the proposal. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded the request to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Red Lake: lake; 2 acres; located in Rattlesnake Flat, 17 km (11 mi) SE of Ritzville, E of Cow Creek; the name refers to the color of the algae in the lake following the 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens; Adams County, Washington; Sec 1, T17N, R36E, Willamette Mer.; 46°59'55"N, 118°14'04"W; USGS map - Coyote Butte 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.99861&lon=-118.23444&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Coyote Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: David Harder; Pullman, WA

Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Red Lake (area residents, property owner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Red Lake for an unnamed two-acre lake in Adams County. The proponent, whose family owns the property on which the lake is located, reports that the name Red Lake came into local use following the 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens. As a result of the volcanic ash that fell over the area and covered the lake, the algae in the lake bloomed a bright red color throughout that summer. The proponent claims the name has been perpetuated ever since. The Adams County Board of Commissioners and the Adams County Department of Public Works both responded that they have no objection to the proposal, while the Washington Board on Geographic Names is in support. As part of its research, the WSBGN forwarded a copy of the request to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are three other lakes in Washington with names containing the word “Red”; Red Lake is in Stevens County, 105 km (66 mi) from the lake in Adams County, while Red Rock Lake and Red Alkali Lake are in Grant County.

WEST VIRGINIA

Beurys Run: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; in George Washington National Forest, heads at 39°02'51"N, 78°33'41"W, flows NW to enter Waites Run 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SSE of Wardensville; named for Col. Joseph Beury (1842-1903), West Virginia coal industry pioneer; Hardy County, West Virginia; 39°03'41"N, 78°35'03"W; USGS map - Wardensville 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.06123&lon=-78.58412&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.04748&lon=-78.56134&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wardensville 1:24,000

Proponent: Jack Beury; Wardensville, WV

Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Beurys Run is proposed for a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of Waites Run in northeastern Hardy County. The proponent, a resident of nearby Wardensville, believes the stream should be named in honor of his ancestor Colonel Joseph Lawton Beury (1842-1903), a West Virginia coal industry pioneer. Col. Beury, a native of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and a Union Army captain, relocated after the Civil War to West Virginia, where he established the New River coalfield in 1873. He was the first to ship coal from the New River Valley on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. One report stated that his death in 1903 “marked the end of the early paternalistic coal baron era in West Virginia, where men who mined coal became rich coal barons and continued to live near the miners who worked in their coal operations.” Approximately 248 km (155 mi) from the unnamed stream, there is a small community and a summit in Fayette County named Beury and Beury Mountain, respectively. In addition, there is in the community of Quinnimont a monument to Col. Beury, commemorating his first shipment of coal. In Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Beury’s hometown, there is a community named Beurytown and a lake named Beury Lake.

WYOMING

Harlan Ridge: ridge; elevation 1,644 m (5,394 ft); 4 km (2.5 mi) long; located in an area partially administered by the Bureau of Land Management, along the S side of the Middle Fork Powder River, E of Arminto Draw, 16 km (10 mi) SW of Kaycee; named for James S. Harlan (1921-2002), longtime area rancher, 4-H leader, and school board member; Johnson County, Wyoming; Secs 3,4,2,1&10, T42N, R83W and Sec36, T43N, R83W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 43°38'01"N, 106°48'29"W; USGS map - Red Fork Powder River 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.63354&lon=-106.80807&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Red Fork Powder River 1:24,000

Proponent: Margo Sabec; Casper, WY

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Harlan Ridge is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long ridge in Johnson County, along the south side of the Middle Fork Powder River. A portion of the feature falls within land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The name is intended to honor the proponent's father, James S. Harlan (1921-2002), a native of Virginia who served in World War II and then settled on property along the ridge in the late 1940's. According to the proponent, "James Harlan was a 4-H leader for 20 years. He served on the Johnson County 4-H Livestock Committee, was Sheep Superintendent at the Johnson County Fair, and a master float builder for the Barnum 4-H Club. He was also a member of the Kaycee FFA Alumni Association and the State FFA Advisory Committee. He served on Johnson County school boards from 1955 to 1981, the Board of Control of the Wyoming High School Activities Association, and is past president the State School Boards Association. In recent years, he served on the boards of the Johnson County Weed and Pest District and the Farm Service Agency. In keeping with his life-long dedication to helping young people, a memorial scholarship was established on his death from which three scholarships have been awarded to graduates of Kaycee High School." According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Wyoming named "Harlan."