

Docket 381  
(63 Names)  
Released September 26, 2002  
For consideration at the  
October 10, 2002 meeting

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

This docket 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, or (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage. 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 Board. Only one name is official per 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 Board, 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.

The horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is primarily the North American Datum of 1927. The horizontal datum of some geographic coordinates added since 1991 is the North American Datum of 1983. The name records containing these coordinates are so indicated. The Domestic Names Committee will, when feasible, convert all coordinate values to the North American Datum of 1983. When the conversion occurs, the largest coordinate shifts will be in Alaska and Hawaii where latitude will shift as much as 366 meters (1,200 feet) and longitude by up to 290 meters (950 feet). In the conterminous United States, the maximum changes will be approximately 50 meters (165 feet) in latitude and 105 meters (345) in longitude.

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523. Telephone: (703) 648-4544.

THE NAMES IN THIS DOCKET 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.

## CALIFORNIA

**Shaws Cove:** bay, 305 m (1,000 ft) wide; located in the City of Laguna Beach, just E of Twin Points, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) WNW of Recreation Point; name origin unknown; Orange County, California; 33°32'42"N, 117°47'50"W; USGS map – Laguna Beach 1:24,000; Not: Santa Ana Cove, Shaw's Cove.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize name in local use
2. Map: USGS Laguna Beach 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jim Kendall; Santa Ana, CA
4. Administrative area: City of Laguna Beach
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Santa Ana Cove (ID 06088332/FID 1765612)  
Local Usage: Shaw's Cove (local scuba, diving, snorkeling businesses; local lifeguards; beach sign)  
Published: Santa Ana Cove (Orange County Listing of Harbors, Beaches, and Parks, 1996; Automobile Club of Southern California map, 1999), Shaw's Cove (Pacific Wilderness online, 2002)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Santa Ana Cove to Shaws Cove, in order to recognize the name reported to be in local use. The proponent is the Research Coordinator for Cartography and Travel Products for the Automobile Club of Southern California. In 1999, the Automobile Club updated its street map of Central Orange County, but in doing so, discovered that although the name Santa Ana Cove is listed in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), that name is not used by local residents, nor by area businesses, which refer to the feature instead as Shaw's Cove. These businesses include a local scuba store, as well as the lifeguards who monitor the beach located along the shore of the bay. The name Shaw's Cove also appears in a diving and snorkeling publication, and on a City sign leading to the bay. An online listing of Orange County's harbors, beaches, and parks refers to it as Santa Ana Cove, while another site, which describes the feature as "one of the most popular dive sites in Orange County", refers to it as Shaw's Cove.

The name Santa Ana Cove does not appear on any available Federal maps, but the listing in GNIS was obtained from a Thomas Brothers' map of San Diego and Orange County. The proponent was unable to provide any information on the origin of the name Shaw's Cove, although the Chief of Lifeguards for the City of Laguna Beach stated that the bay had been known locally by that name "for over fifty years". In accordance with BGN policy, the apostrophe is being omitted from the proposed name. Although there is not currently a listing in GNIS for the beach that lies along the shore of the bay, the proponent reports that that feature is known as Shaw's Cove Beach, so a separate proposal has been initiated to make official that name, although once again without the genitive apostrophe.

## CONNECTICUT

**Galpin Brook:** stream, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; located in the Town of Woodbury, heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of the S end of Church Hill at 41°35'11"N, 73°11'54"W, flows SSE to join

Nonnewaug River 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NNE of North Woodbury; named for Benjamin Galpin (1654-1731) and his wife Rebecca, early settlers of Woodbury; Litchfield County, Connecticut; 41°34'15"N, 73°11'22"W; USGS map – Woodbury 1:24,000; Not: Gaipin Brook, Galpine Brook.

1. Proposal: spelling change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name
2. Map: USGS Woodbury 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Town of Woodbury Selectmen
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Galpine Brook (ID 09002360/FID 207242)  
Local Usage: Galpin Brook (local antiques business)  
Published: Gaipin Brook (USGS 1948), Galpine Brook (USGS 1955/84; Connecticut Place Names, 1976), Galpin Brook (Mail-a-Map map of Woodbury, 2002)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is the first of six submitted by the Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury, to change the spellings of the names of various geographic features located in the Town. The proposed spellings were all applied to a 2002 map of the Town published by Harbor Publications, Inc. This proposal would change officially Galpine Brook to Galpin Brook. The spelling “Galpine” has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1955 (although it first appeared as Gaipin Brook on the 1948 edition of a 1:31,680-scale USGS map), yet the stream was reportedly named for Benjamin Galpin (1654-1731) and his wife Rebecca (1660-1743), who settled in Woodbury about 1680. A Galpin family genealogy was found on the Internet, and the family was listed as “Galpin” in the 1790 Federal Census. The Internet also yielded several references to a local business named Galpin Brook Antiques. Hughes and Allen, in their 1976 volume *Connecticut Place Names*, list the feature as Galpine Brook, but report that the stream was named for the Galpin family. The stream is not named on the Litchfield County highway map, but nearby Galpin Hill is shown.

**Hoop Pole Hill**: summit; elevation 270 m (885 ft); located in the Town of Woodbury, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SW of Peacock Hill; 41°33'50"N, 73°14'49"W; Litchfield County, Connecticut; USGS map – Woodbury 1:24,000; Not: Hoopole Hill, Hooppole Hill.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Woodbury 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Town of Woodbury Selectmen
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Hooppole Hill (FID 1959154)  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: Hoopole Hill (Litchfield County map, 1967), Hooppole Hill (USGS 1904/23, 1948, 1955/84; *Connecticut Place Names*, 1976), Hoop Pole Hill (Mail-a-map of Woodbury, 2002)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury, is to change officially the name of Hooppole Hill to Hoop Pole Hill, to recognize the form of the name reported to be in local use. The one-word form of the name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1904, and was listed as such in *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976), although the latter

source suggested the name likely derived from the word “Hop-pole”. The 1967 Litchfield County map labeled the feature Hoopole Hill, while a privately-published street map of the Town labels the summit Hoop Pole Hill and names a nearby road Hoop Pole Hill Road. The origin of the summit’s name has not been determined, although one reports suggests a “hoop pole” is “a wooden staff made of saplings and used in the making of barrels”. Another source describes a “hoop pole” as one of the poles used to erect tents. According to GNIS, there are in the U.S. nine geographic features known to be named “Hooppole” and 13 named “Hoop Pole”.

**Nonnewaug River**: stream, 17 km (10.5 mi) long; located in the Towns of Woodbury, Bethlehem, and Watertown, heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of French Mountain at 41°39’26”N, 73°09’56”W, flows SSW to join the Pomperaug River just NW of North Woodbury; named for Indian signed Chief Nonnewaug; Litchfield County, Connecticut; 41°33’22”N, 73°12’46”W; USGS map – Woodbury 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: East Sprain, Nonnewaug River, Weekepeemee River.

1. Proposal: spelling change to recognize the spelling in local use
2. Map: USGS Woodbury 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Town of Woodbury Selectmen
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: Nonnewaug River (ID 09004721/FID 209304)
  - Local Usage: Nonnewaug River (Town government; local businesses)
  - Published: Nonnewaug River (USGS 1893, 1904/23, 1948, 1955/84, 1982; USGS Water Discharge Reports; National Weather Service; EPA Watershed Index; EPA List of Impaired Waters; National Register, 2001; Pomeraug River Watershed Coalition, 2000; Housatonic River Watershed, 2001; American Whitewater Connecticut Gauges, 2001; Connecticut Place Names, 1976), Nonnewog River (Mitchell’s Map of Connecticut, 1846), Nonnewaug River (USGS Gaging Station; Connecticut Dept. Environmental Protection, 2001; Connecticut Dept. Public Utility Control; Litchfield County map, 1967; Woodbury Town map online, 1999; Pomeraug River Watershed Coalition, 2000; Cornell Univ. Dept. Natural Resources, 2001; Mail-a-Map map of Woodbury, 2002; Woodlake Condominium map)
7. Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the spelling of the name of Nonnewaug River to Nonnewaug River. The stream is approximately 17 km (10.5 mi) long and heads in the Town of Watertown before flowing to the south-southeast, through the Town of Bethlehem and into the Pomperaug River at the community of North Woodbury. Although the current spelling has appeared on all U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1893, and was on the 1967 Litchfield County highway map, the Woodbury Town of Selectmen report that the spelling “Nonnewaug” is more accurate historically. *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976) suggests the name derives from the Indian word *Nunnaw-auke*, meaning “dry land”. Hughes and Allen further report that, “In 1700, a 4<sup>th</sup> purchase of land [was made] from the Indians, signed by Sachem Nonnewake. The place gave its name to the Indian signer Nonnewauk of Potatuck.... Chief N. is said to be buried nearby”. The latter volume lists the spelling of the stream as “Nonnewaug...more frequently Nonnewaug”.

**Plumb Brook:** stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; located in the Town of Woodbury, heads on the E side of Hogpen Hill at 41°34'59"N, 73°13'08"W, flows SSE to enter Alder Pond; Litchfield County, Connecticut; 41°33'37"N, 73°12'27"W; USGS map – Woodbury 1:24,000; Not: Plum Brook.

1. Proposal: spelling change to recognize the name reported to be in local usage
2. Map: USGS Woodbury 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Town of Woodbury Selectmen
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Plum Brook (ID 09005322/FID 209858)  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: Plum Brook (USGS 1948, *Connecticut Place Names*, 1976), Plumb Brook (Litchfield County map, 1967)
7. Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Plum Brook, a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long stream in the Town of Woodbury, to Plumb Brook. The Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury submitted the change in order to recognize the name reported to be in local use, although they did not provide any information on the origin of the name. A summit located approximately 10 km (6 mi) to the northwest of the stream, in the Town of Washington, is named Plumb Hill. The volume *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976) indicates that Plumb Hill was “named for an early settler from Milford”. The book also includes a listing for Plum Brook, although the authors state that the name “was not found as a family name”. Plum Brook has been shown and named as such on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1948. The 1967 Litchfield County map labeled the feature Plumb Brook, as proposed, yet a nearby road was labeled Plumbrook Road.

**Rader Pond:** lake, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; located in the Town of Woodbury, 1.6 km (1 mi) WSW of the community of Pomperaug; 41°31'24"N, 73°13'49"W; Litchfield County, Connecticut; USGS map – Woodbury 1:24,000; Not: Radey Pond, Radleys Pond, Radley's Pond.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Woodbury 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Town of Woodbury Selectmen
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Radey Pond (ID 09005562/FID 210083)  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: Rader Pond (Woodlake Condominium map, 1972), Radey Pond (USGS 1955; Census 2000 map; *Connecticut Place Names*, 1976), Radleys Pond (Town map, 1966), Radley's Pond (Litchfield County map, 1967)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Radey Pond to Rader Pond, to recognize the name reported to be in local use. The existing spelling has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1955, and also appeared on a Census 2000 map. It was also listed as Radey Pond in *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976). However, the 1967 edition of the Litchfield County map labeled the feature Radley's Pond, while a 1966 Town map named it Radleys Pond. The Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury report that the proposed name appears on a

1972 map of the Woodlake Condominium complex. Neither the origin of the proposed name nor its variants has been determined.

**Rucuum Hill**: summit; elevation 265 m (871 ft); located in the Town of Roxbury, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Bronson Mountain; Litchfield County, Connecticut; 41°32'00"N, 73°16'05"W; USGS map – Roxbury 1:24,000; Not: Rucum Hill.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize the name reported to be in local usage
2. Map: USGS Woodbury 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Town of Woodbury Selectmen
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Rucum Hill (ID 09005849/FID 210342)  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: Rucum Hill (USGS 1904/23, 1949, 1955/84)
7. Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Rucum Hill, a summit in the Town of Roxbury, to Rucuum Hill. Although the summit lies just outside the boundaries of the Town of Woodbury, the Selectmen of that town submitted the change, because a recently-published map of Woodbury includes a reference to Rucuum Hill Road, which runs from Woodbury westward into Roxbury. The name Rucum Hill has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1904, and was listed as such in *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976). The latter volume indicated the origin of the name was unknown, but cited an 1859 description of “a large tract of land called Rucum”. The summit does not appear on the 1967 Litchfield County map, although Ruccum Road is shown and named.

## DELAWARE

**Blue Hen Creek**: stream, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads SW of Newark Country Club at 39°41'38"N, 75°45'51"W, flows SE then E through the University of Delaware Laird Campus; name derived from the nickname of the University of Delaware; New Castle County, Delaware; 39°41'33"N, 75°45'14"W; USGS map – Newark West 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Newark West 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gerald Kauffman & Jennifer Campagnini; Newark, DE
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Blue Hen Creek was submitted by representatives of the University of Delaware Institute for Public Administration for an unnamed stream that flows through the University's Laird Campus. This 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of White Clay Creek heads just to the southwest of Newark Country Club and flows past the campus's Pencader Dormitories. The name Pencader Creek was

submitted originally, but after the Delaware Geographic Names Committee expressed reluctance to approve that name, citing possible confusion with another similarly-named feature nearby, that proposal was withdrawn and the alternative name Blue Hen Creek was proposed. The Blue Hen is the mascot of the University of Delaware.

## GEORGIA

**Angel Creek**: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Lake City at 33°36'13"N, 84°20'59"W, flows SE through Reynolds Nature Preserve to enter East Jeters Creek just W of the Community Christian Academy; named for the mascot of the Community Christian Academy, located near the mouth of the stream; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°35'39"N, 84°20'35"W; USGS map - Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: Reynolds Nature Preserve
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This is the first of 29 new names submitted by the Clayton County Water Authority (CCWA). In an attempt to increase local awareness of water bodies in the county and encourage participation in the Adopt-a-Stream program, the Water Authority and the County government conducted a Stream Naming Contest to name 29 unnamed tributaries throughout the county. The proponent reports that the names are now being used by local residents and are applied to official County and CCWA maps. The first of the names, Angel Creek, would apply to a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of East Jeters Creek in the area south of Lake City and north of Morrow. The name was selected in recognition of the mascot of the Community Christian Academy, which is located near the mouth of the stream.

**Black Dog Creek**: stream, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Lake Twelve Oaks at 33°26'27"N, 84°21'31"W, flows NW to enter Hurricane Creek; named for two black dogs known to frequent the area; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°26'43"N, 84°21'59"W; USGS map - Hampton 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hampton 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found

7. Case Summary: The name Black Dog Creek would apply to a 1 km (0.6 km) long tributary of Hurricane Creek in south-central Clayton County. The name was selected because “two big black dogs would chase bike riders across the bridge over the creek.”

**Botanical Bend Creek**: stream, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Drake Lake at 33°29'57"N, 84°20'10"W, flows NE to enter Vaughn Branch 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of Drake Lake; descriptive name; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°30'29"N, 84°19'35"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Botanical Bend Creek is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of Vaughn Branch just southwest of Lake Spivey. The proponent reports that the name was selected because “the stream is located in a relatively undisturbed area and has a vegetated riparian buffer with a variety of hardwood trees. The stream is a botanist’s dream. Additionally, the stream has many meanders or bends.”

**Brown Rock Bottom Creek**: stream, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Rock Hill Lake at 33°31'59"N, 84°20'14"W, flows S to enter Rum Creek 1.8 km (1.1 mi) upstream of Lake Spivey; descriptive name; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'25"N, 84°20'14"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Brown Rock Bottom Creek is proposed for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Rum Creek in central Clayton County. The proponent reports that the name was selected “based on the brown rocks observed in the bottom of the creek.”



**Caliber Cliffs Creek**: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads 1.4 km (0.9 mi) NW of Indian Lake at 33°32'13"N, 84°19'30"W, flows SSW then SE to enter the W end of Lake Spivey; named for a Civil War era pistol found near the stream; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'17"N, 84°19'10"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Caliber Cliffs Creek is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream that heads 1.4 km (0.9 mi) northwest of Indian Lake and flows into the western end of Lake Spivey. The name was selected because a Civil War era pistol (“caliber”) was found buried near the stream, and because the headwaters of the stream flow through a deep ravine, resembling a cliff. The application did not include a proposal to make official a name for the cliff.

**Castor Creek**: stream, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) WNW of Hastings at 33°26'59"N, 84°19'51"W, flows NE then NW to enter Hurricane Creek; name derived from the scientific name for the beaver, *Castor Canadensis*; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°27'28"N, 84°20'19"W; USGS map – Hampton 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hampton 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Castor Creek is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of Hurricane Creek in southern Clayton County. The name was selected in recognition of the numerous beaver lodges that were found along the stream; *Castor Canadensis* is the “proper scientific term for the beaver”.

**Cleburnes Creek**: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads 2.1 km (1.3 mi) SW of Jonesboro City Hall at 33°30'57"N, 84°22'25"W, flows SW to enter the Flint River adjacent to the Clayton County Water Treatment Plant; named for Cleburne’s Division, which was posted on the bridge over the stream during the Civil War; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°30'51"N, 84°22'48"W; USGS map – Riverdale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority

4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Cleburnes Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of the Flint River. The name recognizes the fact that during the Civil War, Confederate General Patrick R. Cleburne's Division, of the Hardee's Corps of the Army of Tennessee, was posted along the stream. On August 31, 1864, the division was assigned the responsibility of guarding the right flank of General O.O. Howard's forces and rebuilding the burned out bridge that crossed the stream. A monument commemorating the event stands nearby.

**Cougar Creek**: stream, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SSE of Hastings at 33°26'29"N, 84°19'28"W, flows W then SW to enter the N end of Twelve Oaks Lake; named for the mascot of Lovejoy Middle School, located nearby; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°26'06"N, 84°20'52"W; USGS map – Hampton 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hampton 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Cougar Creek is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long stream that heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) south-southeast of Hastings and flows into the north end of Twelve Oaks Lake. The name was suggested because the cougar is the mascot of Lovejoy Middle School, which is located near the head of the stream. The proponent reports that the school's students have become involved in testing and monitoring the quality of the stream.

**Eagles Brook**: stream, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of North Clayton High School at 33°36'15"N, 84°26'27"W, flows S to enter Camp Creek; named for the mascot of North Clayton High School, located nearby; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°35'20"N, 84°26'37"W; USGS map – Riverdale 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found

7. Case Summary: The name Eagles Brook is proposed for a 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long stream that heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) south of North Clayton High School and flows south into Camp Creek. The name was suggested because the eagle is the mascot of North Clayton High School. The proponent reports that the school's students have become involved in efforts to protect the stream.

**Frog Pond:** lake, 91 m (300 ft) long; forms the headwaters of Roberts Brook; named for the frogs found in the lake; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'23"N, 84°19'43"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Frog Pond is proposed for a small lake located at the head of the stream proposed to be named Roberts Brook (q.v.). The name was selected in recognition of the many frogs that are found in and around the lake.

**Hastings Ferry Twin Lakes:** reservoir; located along an unnamed tributary of Swamp Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Mundys Mill; named for the neighborhood in which the features are located; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°28'53"N, 84°23'00"W; USGS map – Fayetteville 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Fayetteville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Hastings Ferry Twin Lakes is proposed to be applied collectively for two small reservoirs located along an unnamed tributary of Swamp Creek, within the Hastings Ferry neighborhood. Each lake is approximately 244 m (800 ft) long. The proponent did not indicate a need to name each lake individually.

**Hidden Springs Brook:** stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; heads at 33°32'09"N, 84°19'47"W, flows S into Caliber Cliffs Creek; named for a spring located at the head of the stream; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'51"N, 84°19'58"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority

4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Hidden Springs Brook was selected for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of an unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Caliber Cliffs Creek (q.v.), because the spring that forms the head of the stream is reported to be hidden. The proponent did not include a separate application to name the spring itself.

**Kendrick Waters**: stream; 3 km (1.9 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SSE of Emmanuel Church at 33°32'19"N, 84°22'56"W, flows SW into the Flint River just N of the Clayton County Water Treatment Plant; named for nearby Carrie D. Kendrick Middle School; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'00"N, 84°22'45"W; USGS map – Riverdale 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Kendrick Waters is proposed for a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of the Flint River, because it heads near the Carrie D. Kendrick Middle School.

**Little Rum Creek**: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; heads 1 km (0.6 mi) W of Drake Lake at 33°30'55"N, 84°21'00"W, flows NE into Rum Creek; associative name; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'27"N, 84°20'20"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The stream proposed to be named Little Rum Creek is a 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Rum Creek, in the eastern part of the City of Jonesboro.

**Log Cabin Pond**: lake; located along Log Cabin Pond Brook, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of the W end of Lake Spivey; named for a log cabin once located nearby; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'58"N, 84°19'47"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Log Cabin Pond is proposed for a small lake located just downstream from the head of a stream proposed to be named Log Cabin Pond Brook (q.v.). The proponent reports that a log and stone house was once located nearby.

**Log Cabin Pond Brook**: stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads in Richmond Pond at 33°31'59"N, 84°19'55"W, flows SE through Log Cabin Pond to enter Hidden Springs Brook 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NNW of Harvest Church; named for a log cabin once located nearby; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'56"N, 84°19'43"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Log Cabin Pond Brook is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long stream that heads in a small lake proposed to be named Richmond Pond (q.v.). It then flows through another small lake proposed to be named Log Cabin Pond (q.v.) and finally into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hidden Springs Brook (q.v.). The proponent reports that a log and stone house was once located nearby.

**Lowland Creek**: stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Drake Lake at 33°31'03"N, 84°20'14"W, flows NW to enter Rum Creek; descriptive name; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'17"N, 84°20'04"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

7. Case Summary: The name Lowland Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Rum Creek just east of the corporate boundary of Jonesboro. The proponent indicates that the name was selected because of “the dramatic change in elevation from the creek to the surrounding areas.”

**Mossflorinstone Creek**; stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; heads 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NNW of the W end of Shamrock Lake at 33°29'55"N, 84°18'46"W, flows N to enter Line Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) upstream of Lake Jodeco; named for a local children's story; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°30'09"N, 84°18'44"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Mossflorinstone Creek is proposed for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of Line Creek. The proponent reports that the proposed name appears in a locally-known children's story about a mystical place. This stream also has moss growing on the stones that line it.

**Parvi Flumen**; stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads just S of Grant Road Park at 33°38'14"N, 84°17'48"W, flows N then NNE to enter Conley Creek at Bouldercrest Park; the name is Latin for “little stream”; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°39'13"N, 84°17'29"W; USGS map – Southeast Atlanta 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Southeast Atlanta 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The proposed name Parvi Flumen is Latin meaning “little stream”. The proponent describes this 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long stream as a “fairly small tributary” of Conley Creek. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of the generic “Flumen” in the U.S.

**Richmond Pond**; lake; 61 m (200 ft) long; located at the head of Log Cabin Pond Brook; named for the neighborhood in which the lake is located; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°32'00"N, 84°19'56"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Richmond Pond is proposed for a small lake located at the head of the stream proposed to be named Log Cabin Pond Brook (q.v.). The name was derived from that of the neighborhood through which the stream flows.

**Roberts Brook**; stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; heads in Frog Pond at 33°31'15"N, 84°19'40"W, flows S to enter Rum Creek; named for nearby M.D. Roberts Middle School; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°31'22"N, 84°19'42"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Roberts Brook is proposed for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of Rum Creek. The stream heads just south of M.D. Roberts Middle School. The proponent reports that the students have adopted the stream and plan to monitor its water quality.

**Rocky Creek**; stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of Mount Zion School at 33°33'29"N, 84°17'17"W, flows NE to enter Panther Creek; descriptive name; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°33'47"N, 84°16'59"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Rocky Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of Panther Creek. The proponent reports that the proposed name is descriptive, because the stream is lined with cobblestone and rocks.

**Sweetgum Creek**; stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Ellenwood at 33°37'27"N, 84°16'34"W, flows S to enter Big Cotton Indian Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NW of Rex; named for the sweetgum trees found in the area; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°36'02"N, 84°16'30"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Sweetgum Creek is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Big Cotton Indian Creek. The proponent reports that the stream is “located in a relatively undisturbed area and has a wide riparian buffer with an amply supply of sweetgum trees.”

**Team Stream**; stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads just N of Riverdale Elementary School at 33°34'34"N, 84°24'28"W, flows NE into an unnamed tributary of the Flint River; the name recognizes the team work involved in building a bridge over the stream; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°34'41"N, 84°24'00"W; USGS map – Riverdale 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Team Stream is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long stream that flows into an unnamed tributary of the Flint River. The proponent reports that the name was selected “to honor the team work between Riverdale Elementary School, the Clayton County Water Authority, the Clayton County Fire Department, and the City of Riverdale. These entities helped build a bridge across the stream to improve access”. She further reports that “Riverdale Elementary plans to adopt and study the stream”.

**Terrell Lake**; reservoir; 1.5 acres; located along an unnamed tributary of Swamp Creek, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Mundys Millpond; named for Lowell Terrell (1889-1988) who constructed the reservoir in 1964; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°29'26"N, 84°22'00"W; USGS map – Hampton 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hampton 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority



4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Terrell Lake is proposed for a 1.5-acre reservoir that lies along an unnamed tributary of Swamp Creek. The proponent reports that Lowell Terrell (1889-1988) was responsible for the construction of the spring-fed body of water in 1964. According to a biography of Mr. Terrell found on the Internet, he was born in College Park, Georgia, but lived in nearby Clayton County for most of his adult life. He was employed at Western Union for 44 years, and was a county tax assessor for ten years.

**Thames Creek**; stream; 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; heads in the community of Forest Park at 33°37'31"N, 84°22'35"W, flows N into an unnamed tributary of the South River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of Mountain View; named for a Forest Park military hero; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°38'45"N, 84°22'31"W; USGS map – Southwest Atlanta 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Southwest Atlanta 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Thames Creek is proposed for a 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream that flows through the community of Forest Park and into an unnamed tributary of the South River. The proponent stated that the name was selected in honor of a “military hero of Forest Park”, but additional biographical details have not yet been provided.

**Trammel Creek**; stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at the SE edge of Clayton College and State University at 33°35'46"N, 84°19'26"W, flows S into Panther Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of the Morrow corporate boundary; named for the family that has owned the surrounding land for 100 years; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°35'28"N, 84°19'32"W; USGS map – Jonesboro 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Jonesboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Trammel Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long

tributary of Panther Creek. The stream heads on the campus of Clayton College and State University, just east of the corporate boundary of the City of Morrow. The proponent reports that the name was selected “in honor of the Trammel family who has owned the land surrounding the stream for 100+ years. The Trammel family have contributed greatly to their community and have protected this stream”. Additional biographical information has been requested, but not yet received.

**Veterans Creek**; stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; heads in the community of Forest Park at 33°37’32”N, 84°22’00”W, flows N into Poole Creek at the Fulton County-Clayton County line; named for all military veterans of Clayton County; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°39’00”N, 84°22’17”W; USGS map – Southeast Atlanta 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Southeast Atlanta 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The proposal for Veterans Creek was submitted in order to “honor all Clayton County veterans that have served their country”. The stream is 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long and flows from the center of the community of Forest Park northward into Pooles Creek, at the Fulton County-Clayton County line. There are six other geographic features in Georgia known to be named “Veterans”, although none are streams; the only other physical features are a reservoir and dam in Meriwether County.

**Wheeler Waterway**; stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of the S edge of William B Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport in the City of College Park at 33°37’42”N, 84°26’34”W, flows S to enter Sullivan Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Crystal Lake; named in honor of a long-time Clayton County employee; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°37’12”N, 84°26’21”W; USGS map – Riverdale 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Clayton County Water Authority
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The proposed name Wheeler Waterway would apply to a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Sullivan Creek in northern Clayton County, just south of Hartsfield International Airport. The proponent reports that the name would “honor Mr. Wheeler who served the county Environmental Health Center for 37 years,

protecting water quality.” Additional biographical information has been requested, but not yet received.

## IDAHO

**Mill Canyon:** valley, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; in Sawtooth National Forest, heads 4.5 km (2.8 mi) E of Gunsight Peak, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Red Horse Mine, at 43°41'25"N, 115°00'58"W, trends SE and S to join the valley through which flows West Fork Skeleton Creek, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NW of the confluence of East Fork Skeleton Creek and West Fork Skeleton Creek; named for two gold mining mills located at the head of the valley in the early 1900's; Camas County, Idaho; Secs 26,23,14,15&10,T4N,R12E,Boise Mer; 43°39'29"N, 114°59'51"W; USGS map – Newman Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Narrow Canyon.

1. Proposal: application change to recognize local use
2. Map: USGS Newman Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Terry Platts; Gooding, ID
4. Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Mill Canyon (ID 16014644/FID 386913)  
Local Usage: Mill Canyon (proponent and family)  
Published: Mill Canyon (USGS 1964, Camas County map, 1971), Narrow Canyon (USGS 1970, 1976; USFS grazing maps, 1952-57; 1985)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to change the applications of the names Mill Canyon and Narrow Canyon as applied to current Federal maps. The proponent, a resident of Gooding, reports that the more northerly of the two valleys, shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) maps as Narrow Canyon, should in fact be Mill Canyon, while the valley labeled Mill Canyon should be Narrow Canyon. He claims that the name Mill Canyon derives from two gold mining mills named Grubstake Mill and Bar Mill that were located at the head of the valley in the early 1900's. The first of these mills closed around 1916 and the other in the 1920's, but a few adits, cabin remains, tailings, and base logs still can be seen.

The names in question were first published on Forest Service grazing maps produced in the 1950's, but the proponent contends that those maps were incorrect and had the names reversed. The names were switched, and shown as proposed today on USGS topographic maps published in 1964. However, in 1970, a USGS cartographer submitted a request that the names be reversed again, to agree with the earlier USFS maps. Although these proposals were never presented to the BGN for consideration, the changes were made by the USGS Mapping Center and were subsequently filed by the BGN staff in accordance with its policy of approving an "Official Standard Name". The 1970 file acknowledged that verification of local usage was difficult because most of the old-timers who once knew the old names had left the area or were deceased; however, two USFS rangers in the area did confirm the names as submitted by the cartographer. As evidence, they cited the existence of a gold mining mill, still in operation, at the head of what was proposed to be "Mill Canyon", and also that the other valley was steep and narrow, hence the name "Narrow Canyon".

The proponent of the current request, which would reverse the names again, acknowledges that there is indeed a gold mining mill near the head of present-day Mill Canyon, and in fact it has been owned by his family since around 1930, yet he does not want that fact publicized by the “misapplication” of the name Mill Canyon on the “wrong” valley. He reports that the existence of the mill is a closely-guarded secret and suggests that the name Mill Canyon should be restored to the valley that once had the more well-known mills at its head.

**Narrow Canyon**: valley, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; in Sawtooth National Forest, heads 4.3 km (2.7 mi) SE of Gunsight Peak, 3.2 km (2 mi) NNW of the head of Burnt Log Creek, at 43°40'24"N, 115°01'51"W, trends SE and E to join Narrow Canyon; descriptive name; Camas County, Idaho; Secs 26,27,22&21,T4N,R12E,Boise Mer; 43°39'29"N, 114°59'51"W; USGS map – Newman Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Mill Canyon.

1. Proposal: application change to recognize local use
2. Map: USGS Newman Peak 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Terry Platts; Gooding, ID
4. Administrative area: Sawtooth National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Narrow Canyon (ID 16015487/FID 387470)  
Local Usage: Narrow Canyon (proponent and family)  
Published: Narrow Canyon (USGS 1964, Camas County map, 1971), Mill Canyon (USGS 1970, 1976; USFS grazing maps, 1952-57; 1985)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Narrow Canyon, as applied to current Federal maps. The proponent reports that the more southerly of the two valleys, shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) maps as Mill Canyon, should in fact be Narrow Canyon, while the valley labeled Narrow Canyon should be Mill Canyon. He claims that the name Narrow Canyon is more appropriate for the southerly valley, because it is descriptive. The names were shown as proposed on USGS topographic maps published in 1964, but were reversed in the early 1970's after the USGS Mapping Center submitted a request to do so, thus restoring the names as they had appeared on 1950's Forest Service grazing maps. The proponent argues that these USFS maps were incorrect, and that the 1964 USGS topographic maps were accurate.

## MAINE

**Cadillac Brook**: stream, 250 m (820 ft) long; in Acadia National Park and the Town of Bar Harbor; heads 1 km (0.6 mi) SE of Mount Desert at 44°20'45"N, 68°13'06"W, flows SE to join Otter Creek; named for Cadillac Mountain, from which the stream flows; Hancock County, Maine; 44°20'38"N, 68°13'01"W; USGS map – Seal Harbor 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a name in local use
2. Map: USGS Seal Harbor 1:24,000
3. Proposer: James Caldwell; Augusta, ME
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None

6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: Cadillac Brook (local NPS personnel)  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal is the second of two submitted by an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Division in Augusta, to make official names for two streams on Mount Desert Island. The proponent reports that since 1999 his office has been working with the National Park Service (NPS) to collect hydrologic data, and during that time, NPS personnel have begun to refer to this stream, which flows off the southeast slope of Cadillac Mountain, as Cadillac Brook. The stream is 250 m (820 ft) long, and lies within Acadia National Park. It is not depicted on current USGS topographic maps. Cadillac Mountain was named for Antoine de Lamothe, Sieur de Cadillac, who in 1688 was granted land in the area by the King of France (Dictionary of Maine Place Names; Rutherford, 1970). The second proposal, to make official the name French Hill Brook for another stream, was placed on the Board's Docket 380, but this proposal was withheld pending verification of the stream's location.

## MARYLAND

**Dayspring Creek**: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Great Seneca Stream Valley Park; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NNE of Neelsville at 39°12'09"N, 77°14'24"W, flows ESE to enter Great Seneca Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Prathertown; named for the "Dayspring" church retreat located nearby; Montgomery County, Maryland; 39°11'34"N, 77°12'44"W; USGS map – Gaithersburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Gaithersburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gale Quist; Germantown, MD
4. Administrative area: Great Seneca Stream Valley Park
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: Dayspring Creek (church members)  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Dayspring Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Great Seneca Creek in Montgomery County. The proponent is a caregiver at the Church of the Saviour in Washington, D.C., which in 1953 purchased a farm near Germantown to be used as a retreat center. The retreat was named "Dayspring" after a verse in the Bible, and after a short time, the stream that flows behind the church property became known to church members as Dayspring Creek. The proponent has asked that this name be made official "to formalize this long-standing tradition". A portion of the stream flows within Great Seneca Stream Valley Park. The County Council of Montgomery Council has indicated it has no objection to the proposal to name the stream Dayspring Creek.

**Jarmans Branch:** stream, 15 km (9.5 mi) long; heads 4 km (2.5 mi) E of Price at 39°06'05"N, 75°54'48"W, flows SW then S to meet Mason Branch to form Tuckahoe Creek; named for the Jarman family which owned property along the stream in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; Queen Anne's County, Maryland; 38°59'26"N, 75°55'48"W; USGS map – Ridgely 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: German Branch, German's Branch, Tulleys Branch.

1. Proposal: to change a name to recognize a historical family name
2. Map: USGS Ridgely 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Congressman Wayne Gilchrest; Washington, DC
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: German Branch (ID 24003303/FID 597448)  
Local Usage: German Branch (Environmental Protection Agency; MD Department of Natural Resources; MD Dept of Transportation; MD State Highway Administration; Maryland Cooperative Extension Service, 1999)  
Published: German Branch (USGS 1899, 1905/24/44, 1906/29, 1944, 1951, 1973; USACE National Wetland Mitigation Study, 1993; Chesapeake Bay Program Fish Passage Report, 1999; Queen Anne's County map, 1981; Gazetteer of Maryland, 1904), German's Branch (Laws of Maryland, 1851)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by Maryland Congressman Wayne Gilchrest, on behalf of the Clerk of Court of Queen Anne's County. It would change officially the name of German Branch, a 15 km (9.5 mi) long tributary of Tuckahoe Creek, to Jarmans Branch, to recognize the name reportedly found in early county land records. The Clerk of Court and the County's Agricultural Extension Agent informed the Congressman that there has been "continued confusion in the historical delineation of property lines and historical maps....most of which were established at a time when the waterway was documented on maps and in land records as "Jarmans Branch"." Congressman Gilchrest reports that "it makes sense to return the creek to its historical name." Although he has initiated legislation to change the name in Congress, he has acknowledged that the U.S. Board should be allowed to process the request.

The stream has been named German Branch on USGS topographic maps since 1899, and was listed as German's Branch in the Laws of Maryland of 1851. A search for the name online yielded references to the use of the name German Branch by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Maryland Department of Transportation, the Maryland Cooperative Extension Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in its National Wetland Mitigation Study of 1993, and by the Chesapeake Bay Program in its Fish Passage Report of 1999. No sources have been located that apply the name Jarmans Branch, although a search of the Internet has uncovered references to Thomas Jarman who owned land along Tuckahoe Creek in the early 1800's. The County Council of Queen Anne's County has expressed its support for the proposed change to Jarmans Branch.

**Osborn Cove:** bay; 200m (656 ft) by 80m (262 ft), located on the eastern shore of Saint Leonard Creek, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) upstream of its confluence with the Patuxent River, opposite Cape Leonard and midway between Grapevine Cove and Rollins Cove; likely named for a member of

the family of Henry Osborn, a local landowner in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; Calvert County, Maryland; 38°24'03"N, 76°28'51"W; USGS map – Cove Point; Not: Osborn's Cove, Osborns Cove.

1. Proposal: to make official a historical name in local use
2. Map: USGS Cove Point 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Dr. Kent Mountford; Lusby, MD
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: Osborn Cove (proponent)  
Published: Osborn Cove (Maryland Office of Planning, 2000; Calvert County Land Survey, 1953), Osborn's Cove (University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science; 1669 deed), Osborn's (Henley's) Cove (Thomas Survey, 1651)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by an environmental scientist who recently retired from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). He reports that for 25 years, he has owned property along the shore of this small bay, located on the east side of Saint Leonard Creek, and that he has always known the feature to be named Osborn Cove. Although the exact origin of the name is not known, research shows that in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, Henry Osborn owned property in the area, and a deed published in 1669 refers to "a white oak standing at the mouth of a cove called Osborns". In 1953, a survey of property situated along the shore of the bay labeled it Osborn Cove. The proponent has referred to the bay as Osborn Cove in various articles he has published on the local environment, while a Maryland Office of Planning listing of subwatersheds on the lower Patuxent River included an entry for Osborn Cove. The latter source indicated the information was acquired from the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay. A representative of the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science has confirmed that the bay has been known as Osborns Cove since the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and recommends approval of the proposal.

## MINNESOTA

**Erin Lake**: lake, 1,051 acres; in Washington Lake Township, extending from 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of the community of Green Isle E to just SW of Washington Lake; the name recognizes the early Irish settlement of nearby Green Isle; Sibley County, Minnesota; Secs 17,19-22,T114N,R26W, Fifth Principal Mer; 44°40'00"N, 93°58'45"W; USGS map – Hamburg 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Mud Lake, Mud Lakes.

1. Proposal: to change a name in order to eliminate duplication and to restore a historical name
2. Map: USGS Hamburg 1:24,000 (central point)
3. Proposer: Ross Arneson; Arlington, MN
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: Mud Lakes (BGN 1977)
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Mud Lakes (ID27013625/FID 648354)  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1957/68, 1958/74; Minnesota Conservation Department, 1968; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1988; *Minnesota*

*Geographic Names*, 1969), Mud Lakes (USGS 1981, 1982; Sibley County highway map, 1974, 1981; Inventory of Minnesota Lakes, 1968)

7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mud Lakes in Sibley County to Erin Lake. The current name applies collectively to three small lakes that over the years have enlarged and combined to form one large, 1,051-acre body of water. The request to change the name to Erin Lake was submitted by a resident of nearby Arlington, who cites evidence that the lake was known at one time as Lake Erin. There are currently 202 lakes in Minnesota with names containing the word “Mud”, including six in Sibley County, so the proposal would also eliminate duplication between existing names. According to Warren Upham’s *Minnesota Geographic Names* (1920), the nearby township of Green Isle was named in 1858 by suggestion of an Irish immigrant, and “Lake Erin, eastward from [the] village [of Green Isle] testifies similarly to the loyal spirit of its settlers from Ireland.”

Although it is not known when or why the lake’s name was changed from Lake Erin to Mud Lake, the latter name appeared on Federal, State, and County maps and documents published in the 1950’s and 1960’s. In 1974, the name was modified on the Sibley County highway map to Mud Lakes, and in 1976, a proposal was submitted to the U.S. Board by the U.S. Geological Survey to recognize the plural form. The change was approved by the Board in 1977, and the plural form has appeared on Federal and County maps since then. A petition signed by 15 area residents supporting the name Erin Lake was submitted with the proposal. The Sibley County Commissioners conducted a public hearing to consider the change from Mud Lakes to Erin Lake, and after receiving no opposition, passed a resolution supporting the new name. The Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority has also recommended approval of the name Erin Lake. There is one other lake in the State named “Erin”; Lake Erin in Cass County is 262 km (164 mi) to the north of the lake in Sibley County.

## MISSOURI

**Little Piney River**: stream, 59 km (37 mi) long; in Mark Twain National Forest, heads 0.2 km (0.1 mi) W of Rock Springs Church, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SSW of Maples at 3734°07’N, 9147°32’W, flows generally NNW then N then W to enter the Gasconade River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Jerome; named for the pine forests found along the lower course of the stream; Phelps County, Dent County, and Texas County, Missouri; Tps33-37N,Rgs8-10W,Fifth Principal Mer; 37°55’12’’N, 91°58’29’’W; USGS map – Newburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Little Piney, Little Piney Creek.

1. Proposal: to change the generic part of a name to recognize local use
2. Map: USGS Newburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Jim Hoss; Newburg, MO
4. Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Little Piney Creek (ID 29012989/FID 750792)  
Local Usage: Little Piney (local residents), Little Piney Creek (Missouri Department of Transportation highway signs, 2002; local residents), Little Piney River (local residents)



Published: Little Piney (GLO, 1886), Little Piney Creek (USGS 1912, 1932, 1945, 1950, 1951, 1954, 1963, 1976, 1989, 1992, 1999; USFS 1990; NOAA, 2002; GLO 1911; Missouri State Highway map, 1999-2000; Missouri Conservation Dept. Trout Management Report, 2001; Ramsay Placename File, 1938; Southwest Missouri State Univ. Placenames of the Missouri Ozarks; Phelps County map, 1993; Dent County map, 1993; DeSilver Map of Missouri, 1856), Little Piney River (Missouri Department of Transportation, 2000; Missouri WPA Guide, 1940; Missouri Fishing website, 2001; AAA Traveler, 2001; Civil War diary, 1863)

7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name Little Piney Creek to Little Piney River, was submitted by the Mayor of the City of Newburg, who reports that the generic “River” has always been in local use. He indicates that until the Missouri Department of Transportation erected a new sign over the stream naming it “Little Piney Creek”, he and other local residents always presumed the official generic was “River”. The stream is approximately 59 km (37 mi) long and heads in northwestern Texas County before flowing north-northwest, then north, through Dent County, and into Phelps County, where it turns west through the community of Newburg, to enter the Gasconade River just south of Jerome.

The name Little Piney Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1912, and was also shown on maps of the State published in 1856 by DeSilver and in 1911 by the General Land Office. It also appears on the official State highway map and on the highway maps of Phelps County and Dent County published in 1993. Robert Ramsay, in his collection of Missouri placenames information gathered in the 1920’s and 1930’s, indicated that the stream, Little Piney Creek, was named for pine forests that are located along its northern course and that “it is distinctly smaller than Big Piney River.” A search of the Internet resulted in evidence of mixed usage. The name Little Piney Creek is used by the Missouri Conservation Department in its 2001 Trout Management Report, and in a website of Missouri Ozarks placenames produced by Southwest Missouri State University, yet the proposed form, Little Piney River, appears on websites related to bicycling, fishing, and other outdoors activities, as well as on a site maintained by the University of Missouri-Rolla. Because of the stream’s proximity to the USGS Mapping Center in Rolla, the Executive Secretary of the Missouri Board on Geographic Names conducted an informal survey of local usage among USGS employees. While many responded that it was known simply as “Little Piney”, the results so far indicate a 50-50 split between “Creek” and “River”.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Secret Pond, The**: lake, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; located in the Town of Campton, just E of the Pemigewasset River, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of the community of Beebe River; Grafton County, New Hampshire; 43°49’27”N, 71°39’38”W; USGS map – Plymouth 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use
2. Map: USGS Plymouth 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Barrie Glidden; Stratham, NH
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Secret Pond (proponent and some local residents)

Published: None found

7. Case Summary: The name The Secret Pond was submitted by a resident of Stratham for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long lake located adjacent to the east bank of the Pemigewasset River in the Town of Campton in eastern Grafton County. The lake is shown, but not named on current Federal and County maps. The proponent reports that the name The Secret Pond has come into limited local use in the past five years. He has requested that the definite article be included in the name, but would agree to its removal if the name would otherwise not be approved. GNIS lists five features in the U.S. named “Secret Pond”; four are in Maine and one is in New York. There are eleven other lakes nationwide named “Secret Lake(s)”; none are in New Hampshire.

## NEW YORK

**Burroughs Creek**, stream; 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long; heads 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SW of West Greenville in the Town of Greenville at 42°23'36"N, 74°03'42"W, flows S to enter an unnamed tributary of Catskill Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Freehold; named for John Burroughs (1837-1923), nature essayist of the Catskill Mountains; Greene County, New York; 42°21'49"N, 74°03'34"W; USGS map – Greenville 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Greenville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Dr. Robert T. Titus; Freehold, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed stream in the Town of Greenville in northern Greene County. The stream is 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long, heads 2.7 km (1.7 mi) southwest of the community of West Greenville, and flows south to enter an unnamed tributary of Catskill Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) northwest of Freehold. The proponent, who is Chair of the Geology Department at Hartwick College, proposed the name Burroughs Creek in honor of teacher, journalist, and “literary naturalist” John Burroughs (1837-1921), who was best known for his observations on the nature of the Catskill Mountains. Born in Roxbury, in neighboring Delaware County, Burroughs soon grew to love the surrounding Catskills, and by the 1850’s, he had developed a concern for the protection and conservation of the area. While working in Washington D.C. as a treasury clerk and bank examiner for the U.S. Treasury Department from 1863 to 1873, he continued to pursue his interests in botany and ornithology, but eventually came to realize that he missed his beloved Catskill Mountains. Returning to New York, he built a home on the western banks of the Hudson River, along with a summer house which he named “Slabsides”, in the Town of Esopus, not far from the stream now proposed to be named in his honor.

Over the next 38 years, Burroughs wrote 23 volumes of essays on subjects ranging from the study of birds and nature to religion and literature. According to “John Burroughs: Forgotten Naturalist” (Ecology Hall of Fame, 2000), “nature enthusiasts of all ages and occupations visited Slabsides for walks, discussions, fishing and camping”. In 1904, Burroughs joined scientists and staff members of the American Museum of Natural History on Edward H. Harriman’s Expedition to Alaska. In addition to his friendships with Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, and John Muir, Burroughs became acquainted with President Theodore Roosevelt, with whom he camped in Yellowstone National Park and with whom he shared his fascination with birds. After returning from a bird watching expedition with the President, Burroughs wrote, “On our return trip, I passed another night at the White House, and in the morning early we went out on the White House grounds to look for birds, our quest seeming to attract the puzzled attention of the passers-by.” (*Ibid*). In 1924, the John Burroughs Association was formed, “to preserve the legacy of John Burroughs; to maintain and encourage nature writing; and to preserve and maintain Burroughs’ cabin, Slabsides, a national historic landmark.”

In 1987, the U.S. Board approved a proposal by the John Burroughs Natural History Society to name an unnamed feature in nearby Ulster County, Burroughs Range. This range lies approximately 46 km (29 mi) to the south-southwest of the stream now proposed to be named Burroughs Creek. In addition, there is another stream in New York, also named Burroughs Creek; it lies approximately 224 km (140 mi) west-northwest of the stream in question, in Seneca County. The origin of the name of the other stream has not been determined, although a search of genealogy sites on the Internet suggests there were several individuals named Burroughs, although none named John, living in that area in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Sugarbush Creek**: stream, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; located in the Town of Esopus, heads in an unnamed lake 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Creeklocks at 41°52’10”N, 74°00’38”W, flows W then N through two unnamed lakes to enter Rondout Creek at the State Route 213 bridge at New Salem; named for the sugarbush through which the stream flows and for the maple syrup collected there; Ulster County, New York; 41°53’39”N, 74°01’08”W; USGS map – Kingston West 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Kingston West 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Dr. Russell Karasik; St. Remy, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new name was submitted by a resident of St. Remy. The stream proposed to be named Sugarbush Creek is approximately 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long and heads at the north end of an unnamed lake in the northern part of the Town of Esopus. It then flows in a generally northerly direction to enter Rondout Creek at the State Route 213 bridge at New Salem. The proponent reports that the stream flows through a sugar bush, and that for many years local residents have collected maple syrup from the area. Along with his proposal, the proponent provided a letter of

support for the name Sugarbush Creek from the Ulster County historian, the Supervisors of the Town of Esopus, the Town Historian, and three local landowners. There are three other features in New York known to be named “Sugarbush”; a community and a summit are located in Hamilton County and another community is in Franklin County. The closest is Sugarbush Mountain, 167 km (104 mi) to the north-northwest.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Pachwechen Run**: stream, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long; heads 1.9 km (1.2 mi) E of Huffs Church in Hereford Township at 40°26'31"N, 75°35'56"W, flows SE then NE then ESE to enter Perkiomen Creek 1.7 km (1.1 mi) W of Palm; the name is Lenape for “meadow”; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°25'32"N, 75°33'12"W; USGS map – East Greenville 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS East Greenville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Perkiomen Valley Chapter, Trout Unlimited
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the Community Liaison Officer for the Perkiomen Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited. The stream in question is a 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long tributary of Perkiomen Creek in Hereford Township in eastern Berks County. The proponent reports that since 1998, Trout Unlimited has been involved in a stream restoration project, during which it was decided that the stream needed a name. After searching County and State maps dating back to 1764, as well as interviewing local residents, no name was found for the feature. The upper two-thirds of the stream flows through an agricultural meadow, so it was suggested that the word “meadow” would be appropriate, but in honor of the area’s early inhabitants, the chapter decided to approach the Lenape Historical Museum in Allentown to request a Lenape translation of the word. The word Pachwechen, pronounced *pock-way-ken*, was provided. The proponent reports, “At a December 1998 banquet honoring the volunteers who worked on the restoration, a representative of the Lenape [Tribe] bestowed the name Pachwechen to those present”.

The proposed name has since come into limited local use, particularly among landowners who are involved in the stream’s stewardship. Letters of support for the proposal for Pachwechen Run were submitted by the Board of Supervisors of Hereford Township, the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy, the Montgomery County Lands Trust, and the Pennsylvania Environmental Council. Another proposal was submitted to make official the historical name Valley Run for a tributary of this stream. There are no other features in the nation known to be named “Pachwechen”.

**Valley Run:** stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads just NE of Bally in Washington Township at 40°24'24"N, 75°34'43"W, flows NNE into Hereford Township to enter the stream proposed to be named Pachwechen Run 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NNE of Clayton; descriptive name; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°25'23"N, 75°34'08"W; USGS map – East Greenville 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a name found in historical use
2. Map: USGS East Greenville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Perkiomen Valley Chapter, Trout Unlimited
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: Valley Run (Berks County map, 1854)
7. Case Summary: The proposal to make official the name Valley Run is the second of two submitted by the Community Liaison Officer for the Perkiomen Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited. The stream in question is a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Pachwechen Run. It heads near the community of Bally in Washington Township, then flows north-northeast to enter Hereford Township. While researching historical maps in an effort to locate an existing name for the stream proposed to be named Pachwechen Run, a representative of the chapter discovered an 1854 map of Berks County on which this tributary is labeled Valley Run. The proponent reports that the chapter believes the name is “both historically relevant and descriptive and deserves to be resurrected”. Letters of support for the proposal to make official the name Valley Run were submitted by the Boards of Supervisors of both Hereford Township and Washington Township, as well as by the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy, the Montgomery County Lands Trust, the Pennsylvania Environmental Council, and a local group named Partners for Community Preservation. According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are currently two other streams in Pennsylvania named Valley Run; one is in Delaware County, 48 km (30 mi) to the south-southeast, and the other one in Lancaster County, 64 km (40 mi) to the southwest.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Thorn Hill:** summit, elevation 157 m (515 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Coats Crossroad, 1.7 km (0.9 mi) SE of Thorn Hill Church; named in association with nearby Thorn Hill Church; Lancaster County, South Carolina; 34°29'48"N, 80°38'49"W; USGS map – Whiteoak Creek 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Whiteoak Creek 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Warren Walker; Riverside, CA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found

7. Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed summit in Lancaster County, Thorn Hill. The proponent, who resides in Riverside, California, reports that in the area of the summit, there are features named Thorn Hill Church, Thorn Hill School, and Thorn Hill Road, but apparently no “Thorn Hill”. He suggests that the name is appropriate because blackberries grow in the area.

## TENNESSEE

**Becks Branch**: stream, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) SE of Burns at 36°01'25"N, 87°16'16"W, flows E to enter Nails Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) upstream of its junction with Turnbull Creek; named for Jesse Beck (1795-1858), farmer and local settler; Dickson County, Tennessee; 36°01'14"N, 87°14'20"W; USGS map – White Bluff 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS White Bluffs 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Phillip F. Beck; Burns, TN
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed stream in southern Dickson County. The stream heads 4.8 km (3 mi) southeast of the community of Burns, and flows east to enter Nails Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) upstream of its junction with Turnbull Creek. The proponent reports that his ancestor, Jesse J. Beck (1795-1858), was an early settler of the area, who farmed on 4,000 acres along the stream. He also fought in the War of 1812.

## TEXAS

**Ilseng Creek**: stream, 8 km (5 mi) long; heads 4.8 km (3 mi) S of Gilliland at 33°41'18"N, 99°41'17"W, flows SE to enter the South Wichita River 6.4 km (4 mi) WNW of Vera; named for Olaf Alexander Ilseng (1862-1905), who lived and farmed along the stream in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century; Knox County, Texas; 33°39'34"N, 99°38'21"W; USGS map – Gilliland 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
2. Map: USGS Gilliland 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Bobby Burnett; Munday, TX
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: Ilseng Creek (local residents)  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The name Ilseng Creek is proposed for an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of the South Wichita River in central Knox County. The proponent, a resident of nearby Munday, reports that the proposed name has been in local use for at least 75

years, and that it derives from the name of the Ilseng family which has owned property along the stream since 1899. The name would honor Olaf Alexander Ilseng (1862-c.1905), who emigrated from Norway with his family in 1868 and later settled in Knox County. According to a history of the Ilseng family in “Between the Wichitas” (publication date unknown), O.A. Ilseng and his wife cleared the land along the stream, where they lived and farmed until his death in 1905. Mrs. Ilseng continued to live on the land until her death in 1928. The proponent provided a copy of the Knox County patent record and land deed that granted 640 acres to the family in 1899. The Knox County Commissioners Court has indicated it is in support of the proposal.

## VIRGINIA

**Collects Run:** stream, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; heads in Shenandoah National Park, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Upper Pocosin at 38°24'01"N, 78°29'32"W, flows SE to join Entry Run 1.1 km (0.7 mi) upstream of its confluence with South River; Greene County, Virginia; 38°22'41"N, 78°27'42"W; USGS map – Fletcher 1:24,000; Not: Colic Run, Colicks Run, Collect Run, Collect's Run, Colletts Run, Collicks Run, Collicts Run, Entry Run.

1. Proposal: to make official a historical name in local use
2. Map: USGS Fletcher 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Walter Smith; Vienna, VA
4. Administrative area: George Washington National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: Collects Run (Potomac Appalachian Trail Club)  
Published: Colic Run (Greene County deed, 1916), Colicks Run (Greene County plat, 1910), Collects Run (Deane Survey, 1917; Greene County plat, 1972; Gimbel survey, 1988, 1995), Collect's Run (Forbert-Berry deed, 1965; Berry-Spotswood deed, 1988), Colletts Run (Morris-Warren deed, 1956), Collicks Run (Greene County Place Names, 1974), Collicts Run (Deane survey, 1922), Entry Run (USGS 1930/61, 1964/87; Greene County map, 1993; Potomac Appalachian Trail Club map, 2000)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Collects Run for a 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of Entry Run in Greene County. The request was submitted by the President of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC), who suggests that the current application of the name Entry Run to the stream on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps is incorrect. He suggests that the name Entry Run should apply to a north-south flowing tributary of the South River, while the name Collects Run should apply to the northwest-southeast flowing tributary of what is actually Entry Run. Subsequent research has determined that the proponent is correct in his first assertion, as the name Entry Run was made official by the U.S. Board in 1933 for the north-south stream. It has not been determined why the name continued to be applied incorrectly for the next 66 years.

The proponent submitted copies of various land deeds, surveys, and plats from 1910 to 1995, which label the tributary as variously Collects Run, Colic Run, Collicks Run, Colletts Run, or Colicks Run. The name Collicks Run is also listed in *Greene County Place Names* by Roger P. Bristol (Occasional Paper No. 17, Virginia Place Name

Society, 1974). The latter volume describes the stream as a southeast-flowing tributary of Entry Run. The origin of the various names has not been determined, but the proponent reports that since 1965, the spelling has been widely established and accepted locally as “Collects”.

**Midwatch Point:** cape; located along the S shore of Lower Machodoc Creek, just E of Drum Bay, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) NNW of the mouth of Lee Creek; named for a boat once owned by a local family; Westmoreland County, Virginia; 38°05'54"N, 76°39'00"W; USGS map – Machodoc 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Machodoc 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jay Meekins; Baltimore, MD
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The new name Midwatch Point is proposed for an unnamed cape, located along the southern shore of Lower Machodoc Creek in Westmoreland County. The proponent resides in Baltimore, but reports that for the past 30 years, his parents have owned property on the cape in question. At the time they acquired the property, the family owned a fifty-foot long wooden gaff-rigged bay schooner named “Midwatch”, which they kept moored off the cape. The name “Midwatch” was given to the boat in recognition of the proponent’s father’s service in the U.S. Navy (“midwatch” refers to the midnight-to-four a.m. lookout shift), but the family believes it would also be appropriate because of the cape’s geographic location at the point of land between two prominent bodies of water. The proponent further suggests the name is fitting because at the head of Lower Machodoc Creek is the former site of the ancestral home of Richard Henry Lee, along with the Lee family cemetery, and so the cape serves as the “last guard point to the home of R.H. Lee”. There are no other geographic features in Virginia known to be named “Midwatch”. The Supervisors of Westmoreland County, after determining the feature is not named on any existing county maps or documents, have indicated that they have no objection to the proposal.

## WASHINGTON

**Alder Pond:** lake, 1.5 acres; located 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Mace Lake, 3.2 km (2 mi) W of the mouth of Olalla Bay; named for alder trees located around the lake; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 5, T22N, R2E, Willamette Mer; 47°25'07"N, 122°34'59"W; USGS map – Olalla 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Olalla 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Robyn and Lori Shallenberger; Olalla, WA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None



6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new name is proposed for a 1.5-acre lake in southeast Kitsap County. The proponents report that the circular, spring-fed lake is surrounded by stands of alders and other trees, and that it is “a beautiful and vibrant natural pond providing habitat and breeding grounds for numerous ducks, birds, frogs, raccoons and other migratory and permanent wildlife”. They suggest that many long-time residents of the area recall fishing, ice-skating and wildlife viewing at “the pond”, but no name has ever been known for the feature.

**Aspen Creek**: stream, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long; in Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge and Little Pend Oreille State Wildlife Area; heads 1.1 km (0.7 mi) WSW of the S end of Twin Lakes at 48°33'54"N, 117°39'31"W, flows SW then S to enter the Pend Oreille River 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Blacktail Mountain; named for the aspen trees found along the stream; Stevens County, Washington; Secs 32,29,30,19-17,8&5,T35N,R41E,Willamette Mer; 48°29'33"N, 117°40'16"W; USGS map – Cliff Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Cliff Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Doug Austin; Colville, WA
4. Administrative area: Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge and Little Pend Oreille State Wildlife Area
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 53019496 /FID 1526451)  
Local Usage: Squaw Creek (local residents)  
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1929, 1933, 1984, 1992; Stevens County map, 1967; DeLorme Washington Atlas, 1992)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington State Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Colville, to change officially the name of Squaw Creek in Stevens County to Aspen Creek. The proponent, citing ongoing efforts in various other States to replace the “inappropriate and derogatory” word “Squaw” from geographic names, suggests that “it is just a matter of time until Washington and other states follow suit.” Rather than “accept [a name] that they assign to us”, he believes his neighborhood should be proactive on the issue and propose a name of its choosing. Various names were suggested, but after conducting a poll of local landowners, the name Aspen Creek was selected because of the abundance of aspen trees that grow along the stream. The stream is 8.8 km (5.5 mi) long and flows to the south and southwest to join the Pend Oreille River. A portion of the stream lies within the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge and the Little Pend Oreille State Wildlife Recreation Area. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1929, and was on the 1967 County highway map. There is another stream in Stevens County also named Squaw Creek; it lies 49 km (28 mi) to the north-northwest; no efforts have been made yet to address that name. There are no other features in the county that are known to be named “Aspen”. The proposed change from Squaw Creek to Aspen Creek has the support of the Stevens County Historical Society, as well as a majority of property owners along the stream, while the Stevens County Engineer has stated he has no

objection to the change. The Washington State Board has recommended approval of the proposal.

**Coho Creek**: stream, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SSW of Sisco Heights at 48°05'42"N, 122°07'03"W, flows E to join Allen Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Marysville; named for the coho (salmon) that frequent the stream; Snohomish County, Washington; Secs 11&12,T30N,R5E,Willamette Mer; 48°05'43"N, 122°08'20"W; USGS map – Marysville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Marysville 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Christine & Casey Keister, Jazmin & Elijah Johnson; Arlington, WA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new name was submitted by a resident of Arlington, along with her 10-year old son and two neighborhood children, all of whom live along the unnamed stream. The feature is 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long and flows from east to west to enter Allen Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) north of Marysville. The children report that they have become involved in efforts to restore more than 1,000 feet of the stream, and so it was suggested that it should be given a name. After circulating flyers and soliciting possible names from their neighbors, the children determined that the most popular choice was "Coho Creek". A representative of Snohomish County Surface Water Management has been working with the children in their classroom activities, which include planting trees and shrubs, addressing an infestation of Japanese knotweed, and discussing the feasibility of replacing three culverts that have become barriers to fish migration. In addition to conducting a mapping project along the stream, the children have also become involved in the local Salmon Watcher Program.

**Irene Creek**: stream, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads at 47°28'04"N, 122°49'00"W, flows SW to enter Union River just NW of Belfair; named for Irene McKnight (1896-1987) who settled on property along the stream in 1934; Mason County, Washington; Secs 21,28,29,T23N,R1W, Willamette Mer; 47°27'17"N, 122°49'56"W; USGS map – Belfair 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Belfair 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Ken Van Buskirk; Belfair, WA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Belfair. The proposal for

Irene Creek would honor Irene McKnight, who in 1934 settled with her husband on 40 acres along the stream. Nearby McKnight Road is also named for the family. The stream in question is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and is a tributary of Union River. There is one other stream in Washington named Irene Creek; it lies 164 km (102 mi) to the northwest, in Skagit County.

**Raccoon Run**: stream, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads in Capitol State Forest, on the W slope of the Black Hills, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of McCleary at 47°01'24"N, 123°14'19"W, flows W to enter Mox Chehalis Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) SSW of Sine; named for the raccoons found along the stream; Grays Harbor County, Washington; Secs 26&25,T18N,R4W and Sec 30,T18N,R5W, Willamette Mer; 47°01'18"N, 123°16'10"W; USGS map – McCleary 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS McCleary 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Janet Strong; McCleary, WA
4. Administrative area: Capitol State Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of McCleary. The stream in question is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and is described as “perennial and fish-bearing”. It heads in the Black Hills, just inside the boundary of Capitol State Forest, and flows to the west to join Mox Chehalis Creek south of McCleary. The proponent reports that “raccoons are very common throughout this little sub-basin” and suggests that “streams with names receive more attention and care... It deserves a name.” She states that she has spoken with three long-time neighbors, none of whom could recall a name for the stream and all of whom agreed “it would be good to give it a name”. There is one other stream in Washington known to be named “Raccoon”; Raccoon Creek is located 62 km (39 mi) to the south, in Lewis County.

**Sweetwater Creek**: stream, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Belfair Elementary School at 47°26'14"N, 122°49'27"W, flows W under State Route 3 to join Lynch Cove at the N end of Hood Canal; Mason County, Washington; Sec 32,T23N,R1W,Willamette Mer; 47°26'11"N, 122°50'30"W; USGS map - Belfair 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: make official a name in local use
2. Map: USGS Belfair 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Neil W. Werner; Belfair, WA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: Sweetwater Creek (Washington Dept. Fish & Wildlife; Hood Canal Watershed Project Center)
  - Published: Sweetwater Creek (*Mason County American*, 1996)
7. Case Summary: The name Sweetwater Creek is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long

stream that flows into Lynch Cove at the north end of Hood Canal. The proponent, who is the Executive Director of the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, reports that the stream is used for raising salmon and trout supplementation, as well as for educational research. He also reports that the proposed name has been known to area residents since the 1950's, and that it is also in use by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The name also was mentioned in a 1996 article in the *Mason County American* and in a 1992 letter from the Skokomish Indian Tribe to a local archaeologist. The stream lies within the traditional lands of the Skokomish, and the surrounding area was the site of a tribal hunting camp. In the late 1800's, European settlement began, and farms and other services were soon established to support the logging industry. The Puget Mill Company purchased the surrounding land in 1890, and after dikes and drainage ditches were built, the stream became an important source of Belfair's drinking water. In 1988, the Hood Canal Wetlands Project was organized and the stream became the focus of salmon restoration projects. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group is described as a grass roots organization that collaborates with landowners, private citizens, and civic organizations to provide interaction in the restoration and preservation efforts.

## WYOMING

**Greenwood Springs**: spring, located along an unnamed stream just N of Killpecker Creek, 4 km (2.5 mi) WSW of Halfway, 36 km (23 mi) NW of Big Piney; named for James A. Greenwood, Jr. (1921-1989), who homesteaded near the feature; Sublette County, Wyoming; Sec 30, T33N,R113W,Sixth Principal Mer; 42°47'48"N, 110°23'01"W; USGS map – Maki Creek 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Maki Creek 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Paul Scherbel; Big Piney, WY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a member of the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names on behalf of a ranching family residing in Sublette County. The proposed name, Greenwood Springs, would honor the proponent's father, James A. Greenwood, Jr. (1921-1989), who homesteaded on property that included these springs and who was described as "a well-known and community oriented citizen". The three springs in question are located in close proximity, along an unnamed tributary of Killpecker Creek, 36 km (23 mi) northwest of the community of Big Piney. The proponent, who now ranches on the original homestead, has applied to the State Engineer's Office for a water right on the springs and so a name is needed for the feature. The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name, and the Wyoming State Board also recommends approval of the proposal.

**Quarter Corner Pond**: lake, 122m (400 ft) by 91m (300 ft); located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 4.8 km (3 mi) SW of Fontenelle, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SW of Slate Creek Butte; named for the lake's location at the corner of a quarter of a section; Lincoln County, Wyoming; Secs 22&27,T23N,R112W,Sixth Principal Mer; 41°57'04"N, 110°06'15"W; USGS map – Fontenelle 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Fontenelle 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Paul N. Scherbel; Big Piney, WY
4. Administrative area: BLM
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed lake in Lincoln County Quarter Corner Pond, was submitted by a surveyor in Big Piney, who also serves as a member of the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names. He reports that the lake, which is 122m (400 ft) by 91m (300 ft), is situated at the corner of a quarter section, and on its banks is a witness corner monument. A survey of the area conducted in 1904 by the General Land Office referred to the location of the quarter section, and so the proponent suggests that a name is needed to reference the feature. The Lincoln County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal. There are no other features in Lincoln County known to be named "Quarter", although there is a mine named Quarter Corner Pit Mine in Sublette County, 121 km (75 mi) to the north of this lake.