

Docket 382
(75 Names)
Released January 1, 2003
For consideration at the
January 9, 2003 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.

ALABAMA

Kirkpatrick Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads in Bankhead National Forest, just S of Forkville, 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Haleyville at 34°15'55"N, 87°33'11"W, flows SE to enter Woodall Creek; named for James Wesley "Wes" Kirkpatrick (1852-1929), who acquired property along the stream in the 1880's; Winston County, Alabama; Secs 24,13&14,T9S,R10W,Huntsville Mer; 34°15'29"N, 87°32'10"W; USGS map – Kinlock Spring 1:24,000; Not: Phillips Branch.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize the commemorative name in local use
2. Map: USGS Kinlock Spring 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Paul E. Kirkpatrick; Southside, AL
4. Administrative area: Bankhead National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Phillips Branch (ID 01017389/FID 160370)
Local Usage: Kirkpatrick Creek (proponent's family)
Published: Phillips Branch (USGS 1936, 1947, 1949, 1967)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Southside, to change officially the name of Phillips Branch, a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream in Winston County, to Kirkpatrick Creek. The proponent reports that he is the grandson of James Wesley "West" Kirkpatrick (1854-1929), who acquired property along this stream in the 1880's. On this property, Mr. Kirkpatrick raised cattle and grew grain, fruit, and sugarcane, and operated a blacksmith shop. Three generations of the family have since owned the property. According to the proponent, his grandfather was "an asset to his community and made many contributions toward developing and building a better community".

The name Phillips Branch has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1936, and although the origin of the name has not been determined, a search of the Internet yielded several references to a family named Phillips living in the area since the mid-19th century. Martha Phillips acquired 160 acres in a nearby township in 1860, and several Phillips family members were listed in the 1920 Federal Census. A history of the community of Double Springs, the Winston County seat, referred to Stanley Phillips as one of the first to open a general merchandise store there, as well as serving as its first alderman in 1943. The proponent also reports that one of the honoree's daughters married into the Phillips family, which he says may explain the source of the current name, but there are no members of the Phillips family in the area today.

ALASKA

Limber Lake: lake; 10 acres; located 11 km (7 mi) SE of the community of Petersville, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) NW of Safari Lake; named for the feature's distinct curvature; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Sec 32,T28N,R7W and Sec 5,T27N,R7W,Seward Mer; 62°27'57"N, 150°35'45"W; USGS map – Talkeetna (B-2) 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Talkeetna (B-2) 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Robert Hoffman; Wasilla, AK

4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Limber Lake (surveyor, 1980's)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: An individual who owns several plots adjacent to this 10-acre lake in the Safari Lake subdivision proposed this name. He has discovered that a surveyor working in the area in the early 1980's referred to the feature as Limber Lake, which he believes to be an appropriate name due to the "distinct curvature" of the lake. The lake is located 11 km (7 mi) southeast of the community of Petersburg and 1.3 km (0.8 mi) northwest of Safari Lake. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in support of the name, but other local organizations, including various native groups, did not respond to a request for input. The Alaska State Names Authority rejected the proposal based on their "local usage guidelines". No other features in Alaska are known to apply the name "Limber".

Puzzle Piece Lake: lake; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; located 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Lake Louise, 60 km (37 mi) NW of Glennallen; the lake is shaped like a puzzle piece; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 28&29,T7N,R6W,Copper River Mer; 62°21'32"N, 146°21'52"W; USGS map – Gulkana (B-5) 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Gulkana (B-5) 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Susan Haszelbart; Elizabeth, CO
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 resident of Colorado, who owns property on the lake in question. She reports that the 1 km (1.6 mi) long lake is shaped like a puzzle piece, and suggests that the feature needs to be named for identification purposes. The lake lies approximately 6.4 km (4 mi) northeast of Lake Louise, and 60 km (37 mi) northwest of the community of Glennallen. The local chamber of commerce, the local library association, and one native group responded either with no objection or with support based on "a need to have defined locations." However, the Alaska State Names Authority did not approve the name, citing a lack of evidence of local use. No other features in Alaska are known to be named "Puzzle Piece", although there are two streams and a valley elsewhere in the State named "Puzzle".

Sea Horse Lake: lake; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) by 1.3 km (0.8 mi); located 6.4 km (4 mi) NE of Lake Louise, 60 km (37 mi) NW of Glennallen; the lake is shaped like the head of a seahorse; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 19,20,29&30,T7N,R6W,Copper River Mer; 62°22'14"N, 146°22'45"W; USGS map - Gulkana (B-5) 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Gulkana (B-5) 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Janet Oxford; Eagle River, AK

4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Sea Horse Lake (proponent)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: A resident of Eagle River, who owns property on this lake, submitted this proposal for Sea Horse Lake. She suggests that the shape of the lake resembles the head of a seahorse (even including an island where the seahorse's eye would be), and that it should be named for identification purposes. The lake, which is approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) by 1.3 km (0.8 mi) in size, lies 6.4 km (4 mi) northeast of Lake Louise and 60 km (37 mi) northwest of the community of Glennallen, in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area. According to the proponent, the proposed name has come into recent local usage. The only other feature in Alaska applying a similar name is the Seahorse Islands, which are located over 1,000 km (600 mi) to the northeast, in North Slope Borough. The Alaska State Names Authority solicited input from various local authorities; although letters indicating no objection were received from the Greater Copper Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Copper Valley Community Library Association, and the Lake Louise Non-Profit Corporation (a native group), the State Board rejected the proposal, suggesting "the proposal did not meet their guidelines for local usage".

Thompson Glacier: glacier; 9.9 km (6.2 mi) by 5.5 km (3.4 mi); in Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, 192 km (119 mi) NE of the community of Cordova, 5.5 km (3.4 mi) NW of Juniper Island; named in association with Thompson Ridge through which the glacier flows; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 22,27&34,T13S,R17E and Secs 2,3,4,8-17,20,21,&22,T14S,R17E,Copper River Mer; 60°40'28"N, 142°23'29"W; USGS map – Bering Glacier (C-4) 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Bering Glacier (C-4) 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Bradford Washburn; Lexington, MA
4. Administrative area: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and 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 proposal, to name an unnamed glacier in the wilderness area of the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, was submitted by Bradford Washburn, the noted "explorer, mountaineer, geologist, photographer, cartographer, and long-time director of Boston's Museum of Science". The 9.9 km (6.2 mi) long glacier flows through Thompson Ridge, which was named to commemorate J.B. Thompson, a prospector who crossed the area on foot in 1906. According to the proponent, the glacier proposed to be named Thompson Glacier is a unique example of "annual banding", and therefore a name is needed for scientific reports. The Superintendent of the National Park and Preserve does not recommend approval of the proposal, stating, "we do not see an overriding need for a name for this feature. It is park policy to avoid naming features in wilderness [areas]." However, the Cordova Historical Museum suggested the name "seems quite appropriate and a fitting tribute to this prospector", while the Mountaineering Club of Alaska indicated

it had no objection to the name. The Alaska State Names Authority did not receive responses from any of the native groups that it contacted, indicating a lack of objection to the proposal. The State Board recommended that the feature be named as proposed for educational purposes, even though it is in a wilderness area. Although there are no other glaciers in Alaska named officially “Thompson”, a search of the Internet uncovered references to two glaciers that appear to be named informally Thompson Glacier. One is mentioned at a website describing a cruise “through Yakutat Bay, past Thompson Glacier”, while another describes an excursion “up over Thompson Pass to the foot of Thompson Glacier”. Neither of these features appears to be the same as the one proposed to be named.

Wardies Peak: summit; elevation 874 m (2,867 ft); located 4 km (2.5 mi) S of the W end of Anthracite Ridge, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Upper Bonnie Lake; named for Wardie W. King (1914-1995), Chief of Safety for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Alaska District and longtime resident of a cabin located near the summit; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; Secs 17&18, T20N, R7E, Seward Mer; 61°49'16"N, 148°14'28"W; USGS map – Anchorage D-4 1:63,360.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Anchorage D-4 1:63,360
3. Proposer: Matt King; Brier, 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 is proposed for an 874 m (2,867 ft) high summit in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, approximately 104 km (65 mi) northeast of Anchorage. The proponent is the son of Wardie W. King (1914-1995), a native of Minnesota who in 1940, went to the Yukon Territory to work on the Alaska-Canadian Highway. Following U.S. Army service in Europe during World War II, during which he was awarded the Bronze Star, Mr. King relocated to Alaska to become the Chief of Safety for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Alaska District. In 1962, he acquired property at the west end of Long Lake, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) south of the summit that is now proposed to be named Wardies Peak. The King family still owns a cabin that Mr. King placed on the property and that was used by him as a base for recreational and hunting trips on the Matanuska River. As a Department Commander of the American Legion during the 1950's, Mr. King was as a member of the subcommittee that drafted the new Alaska State Constitution. Following his retirement from the USACE in the late 1970's, he continued to work in the field of forensic engineering.

ARIZONA

Naile Canyon: valley, 16 km (10 mi) long; located in Kaibab National Forest/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve; heads 2.4 km (1.5 mi) S of Big Springs at 36°35'08"N, 112°20'47"W, trends N then W then N to join Snake Gulch at the W end of Suicide Ridge; named for John Conrad Naegle (Naile) (1825-1899), an early settler in the area; Coconino County, Arizona;

Tps37&38N,R1W,Gila and Salt River Mer; 36°42'33"N, 112°22'33"W; USGS map – Toothpick Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Hail Canyon, Nail Canyon, Stewart's Canyon.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name
2. Map: USGS Toothpick Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Genevieve and Heber Moulton; Bountiful, UT
4. Administrative area: Kaibab National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Nail Canyon (ID 04015470/FID 8481)
Local Usage: Nail Canyon (U.S. Forest Service; Arizona Game and Fish Online, 2002; GORP mountain biking guide, 2002)
Published: Hail Canyon (USGS quad Index), Nail Canyon (USGS 1958, 1984, 1988; Coconino County map, 1948, 1971; *Arizona Place Names*, 1935; *X Marks the Place*, 1983; USFS/BLM report, 1989; Grand Canyon Place Names online, 2002; Zane Grey novel, 1908; Rex King photograph, 1946), Stewart's Canyon (USFS report, 1989)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the spelling of the name of Nail Canyon to Naile Canyon, was submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names, on behalf of two residents of Bountiful, Utah. The valley that is named currently Nail Canyon, as well as nearby Nail Point, lie within the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve in Kaibab National Forest, in northwestern Coconino County. The valley is approximately 16 km (10 mi) long and is a tributary of Snake Gulch.

The proponent reports that she is a descendant of John Conrad Naegle (1825-1899), a native of Germany, who at the age of seven immigrated with his family to the United States. The family settled in Indiana, but by the early 1870's, Conrad Naegle had relocated to northern Arizona. During the war with Mexico, he joined the Mormon Battalion; company records list his surname as "Naile". Two of Conrad's sons, Alvin and Casper, also used the name "Naile" (the name is a translation of the German word "naegle", meaning "nails"), and the family is listed as such in the 1900 Federal Census of Navajo County. The name "Naile" appeared in various other land records and census reports from the late 19th and early 20th century.

Nail Canyon has been labeled as such on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1958, as well as on the 1948 and 1971 editions of the Coconino County highway map. The proponent reports, and the local Forest Service office has confirmed, that the names "Naegle" and "Naile" are carved into rocks in nearby Rattlesnake Gulch. However, a history of the Arizona Strip region describes the development of agriculture and ranching in the 1870's, and the Nails [sic] are mentioned as early pioneers in the area. The valley is listed as Nail Canyon in Will C. Barnes' *Arizona Place Names* (1935) and in Byrd Granger's *Arizona's Names: X Marks the Place* (1983), with both authors reporting that the name is derived from that of "Alvin and Casper, two sons of an early settler named Nagel, who anglicized their name to "Nail"."

A cultural resources report prepared in 1989 jointly by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management refer to Nail Canyon, and report that the name was derived from that of the Nagel brothers, early ranchers in the area. The USFS/BLM report also suggests that the valley was known originally as Stewart's Canyon, but provides no information on the history of that name. The valley is labeled incorrectly

on the USGS topographic map index as Hail Canyon. The name Nail Canyon appeared in an 1908 novel by author Zane Grey; he suggests that the name is descriptive and that the valley is “aptly named”, as it is “long, straight and square-sided; its bare walls glared steel-gray in the sun...”. The Arizona State Board received a letter of support for the change to Naile Canyon (and Naile Point) from the Coconino Board of Commissioners. The State Board then voted to recommend approval of the proposed change.

Naile Point: cliff, elevation 2,396 m (7,860 ft); 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; located in Kaibab National Forest/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, on Kaibab Plateau, 1 km (0.6 mi) E of Mangum Camp; named for John Conrad Naegle (Naile) (1825-1899), and his sons Alvin and Casper, early settlers and ranchers in the area; Coconino County, Arizona; Secs 6&7,T37N,R1E,Gila and Salt River Mer; 36°37’31”N, 112°20’04”W; USGS map – Warm Springs Canyon 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Nail Point.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name
2. Map: USGS Warm Springs Canyon 1:24,000 (highest point)
3. Proposer: Genevieve and Heber Moulton; Bountiful, UT
4. Administrative area: Kaibab National Forest//Grand Canyon National Game Preserve
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Nail Point (ID 04015472/FID 8482)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Nail Point (USGS 1958,1988; USFS 1994)
7. Case Summary: This is the second of two proposals submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names, on behalf of two residents of Bountiful, Utah, to change the spelling of the names of two features in Coconino County from “Nail” to “Naile”. The cliff that is named currently Nail Point is approximately 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long and lies on the western edge of Kaibab Plateau, within the Kaibab National Forest/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, and overlooking Nail Canyon. The proponent is a descendant of John Conrad Naegle (1825-1899), who was born in Germany, but sometime after he immigrated to the United States, he changed the spelling of his surname to Naile. Unlike nearby Nail Canyon, the cliff is not mentioned in either Barnes’ or Granger’s volumes on Arizona placenames, but the name Nail Point has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1958. After receiving a letter of support from the Coconino Board of Commissioners, the Arizona State Board recommended approval of the change to Naile Point.

COLORADO

Blaurock, Mount: summit; elevation 4,150 m (13,616 ft); located in San Isabel National Forest, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of LaPlata Peak, 4 km (2.5 mi) SE of Ellingwood Ridge; named for Carl Blaurock (1894-1993), President of the Colorado Mountain Club and authority on Colorado mountain climbing; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 16,T12S,R81W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°00’40”N, 106°27’11”W; USGS map – Mount Elbert 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

2. Map: USGS Mount Elbert 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Lowell Forbes and Eric Whisenhunt; Arvada, CO
4. Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest
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 Mount Blaurock is proposed for a 4,150 m (13,616 ft) high summit in the San Isabel National Forest in the northwestern corner of Chaffee County. The proposal would honor Carl Blaurock (1894-1993), one of the founding members and three-time president of the Colorado Mountain Club. Following graduation with an engineering degree from the Colorado School of Mines in 1916, Mr. Blaurock took over his father's dental products business. During World War II, his expertise in technical climbing was put to use by the War Department, which asked him to test their newly-developed nylon climbing ropes. During his 64 years of mountain climbing, Blaurock was the first American to climb all the 14,000-foot peaks in the continental U.S., including several first ascents. He also became known as a photographer of Colorado's mountains, with several of his photographs appearing in the August 1951 issue of the National Geographic Magazine. A biography of his life, entitled *A Climber's Climber: On the Trail With Carl Blaurock*, was published in 1984.

The proponents of this proposal for Mount Blaurock submitted the same name in 1994 for a summit located in the Holy Cross Wilderness, but the BGN, citing the restrictions of its Wilderness Policy, did not approve that proposal. In addition to this new proposal for Mount Blaurock, the proponents have asked that another nearby summit be named for Blaurock's friend and climbing companion, William F. Ervin. These proposals for Mount Blaurock and Ervin Point are the second pair to be received in recent months. There are already on the BGN's Docket 380 two other proposals, submitted by a resident of Denver, for Mount Blaurock and Ervin Peak (note different generic). When the proponents of the proposals on this docket learned that the first pair of summits lay within a BLM Wilderness Study Area and thus subject to the criteria of the BGN's Wilderness Policy, they decided to select alternate features for consideration. Both proponents are aware of the counter-proposals, but neither wishes to withdraw his request. Letters of support for Mount Blaurock have been received from the Commissioners of Chaffee County and Lake County.

Ervin Point: summit; elevation 4,124 m (13,531 ft); located in San Isabel National Forest, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) SE of LaPlata Peak, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) N of Winfield; named for William F. Ervin (1884-1943), mountain climber; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 15, T12S,R81W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°00'13"N, 106°26'16"W; USGS map – Mount Elbert 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Mount Elbert 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Lowell Forbes and Eric Whisenhunt; Arvada, CO
4. Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest
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 Ervin Point is proposed for a 4,124 m (13,531 ft) high summit in the San Isabel National Forest in the northwestern corner of Chaffee County. The proposal would honor William F. “Bill” Ervin (1884-1943), one of the earliest members of the Colorado Mountain Club and a friend and long-time climbing companion of Carl Blaurock, for whom the new name Mount Blaurock (q.v.) is proposed. The summit is also located close to Ellingwood Ridge, which was named for Albert Ellingwood; Blaurock, Ervin, and Ellingwood are often regarded as pioneers in Colorado mountaineering and were the first three individuals to climb all peaks over 14,000 feet in the State. As a businessman, Mr. Ervin was co-operator of the Denver Pressed Brick Company and later co-owner of an automobile distributing agency. Like Mr. Blaurock, Mr. Ervin also climbed all 14,000-foot peaks in the U.S., and was also recognized as an accomplished amateur photographer. Letters of support for Ervin Point were submitted by the governments of Chaffee County and nearby Lake County. There are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named “Ervin”.

Knights Peak: summit; elevation 3,197 m (10,490 ft); in Pike National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of McKinley Peak, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) SE of Mount Big Chief; named for the Saturday Knights Hiking Club; Teller County, Colorado; Sec 24, T15S, R68W, Sixth Principal Mer; 38°43’31”N, 104°56’43”W; USGS map – Mount Big Chief 1:24,000; Not: Mount San Luis.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Mount Big Chief 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Richard A. Butler; Colorado Springs, CO
4. Administrative area: Pike National 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 is to name an unnamed summit, Knights Peak. The summit is located in Pike National Forest in southeastern Teller County, approximately 19 km (12 mi) east of the community of Cripple Creek. The name was suggested by one of the co-leaders of the Saturday Knights Hiking Club, which was founded in Colorado Springs and which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary in July 2003. The proponent reports that the 1999 edition of *The Pikes Peak Atlas*, a local hiking map, identifies the summit as “Mount San Luis”, although this name is not considered official for Federal use. In addition, another summit located just 1.1 km (0.7 mi) to the east is already named officially San Luis Peak. The proponent suggests that by naming the more westerly summit Knights Peak, the confusion caused by the 1999 Atlas will be eliminated. Letters of support for Knights Peak were received from the Cripple Creek District Museum and from the author of several historical accounts of the area. The owners of a ranch located on the east side of the summit have also expressed support for the proposal.

Pacific Tarn: lake; elevation 4,090 m (13,420 ft); 5 acres; located in Arapaho National Forest, in the Tenmile Range, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of Pacific Peak, 10 km (6 mi) SW of Breckenridge; named in association with nearby Pacific Peak; Summit County, Colorado; Sec 28, T7S, R78W, Sixth Principal Mer; 39°25’10”N, 106°07’10”W; USGS map – Breckenridge 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Breckenridge 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Carl Drews; Boulder, CO
4. Administrative area: Arapaho National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: Pacific Tarn (proponent)
 - Published: Pacific Tarn (proponent's website)
7. Case Summary: This new name, proposed by a resident of Boulder, would apply to a glacial lake that the proponent believes to be the highest lake in the United States. The lake lies at an elevation of 4,090 m (13,420 ft), within the Tenmile Range, and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the southeast of Pacific Peak, hence the choice of name. The proponent first visited the lake in 1993, and since then has been attempting to verify his claim that it is the highest lake in the U.S. According to GNIS, the named lake having the highest elevation currently is Lake Waiau in Hawaii, at 3,969 m (13,020 ft).

Wingle Ridge: ridge; elevation 3,643 m (11,977 ft); 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Arapaho National Forest and White River National Forest, extending from 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSE of Shrine Mountain S and SE to the saddle between the head of Wearyman Creek and the head of Wilder Gulch; named for H. Peter Wilder (1933-1997), longtime Forest Service employee, authority on ski-area development, and outdoorsman; Eagle County and Summit County, Colorado; Secs 18,19&20, T6S,R79W,Sixth Principal Mer; 39°31'09"N, 106°15'17"W; USGS map – Red Cliff 1:24,000 (highest point).

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Red Cliff 1:24,000 (highest point)
3. Proposer: Bob Moore; Morrison, CO
4. Administrative area: Arapaho National Forest and White River National 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 new commemorative name was submitted by a retired Colorado State Director for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The name Wingle Ridge would honor H. Peter Wingle (1933-1997), a long-time employee of the USDA Forest Service, who according to the proponent, “contributed much of value to the appreciation, use, and enjoyment of the Colorado mountains, and had a monumental impact on Colorado skiing both on public and private lands and in his beloved backcountry.” Mr. Wingle was regarded as an authority on “planning winter sports development on public lands” (*Denver Post* obituary, June 1997). He had worked for the Forest Service for 34 years prior to his retirement in 1993, and in 1973 he wrote a Forest Service blueprint for ski-area development. His last assignment was as director of recreation, wilderness, cultural resources and landscape management for 12 national forests in five Western states. An avid outdoorsman, Mr. Wingle was inducted into the Colorado Ski Hall of Fame in 1993. He was also involved in the creation of the 10th Mountain Division Hut Association and the

Summit Huts Association and served on the Board of Directors for both organizations.

The ridge proposed to be named Wingle Ridge is 3.2 km (2 mi) long, and lies along the boundary between Eagle County and Summit County, as well as on the boundary between Arapaho National Forest and White River National Forest. The proponent reports that the selection of this feature is appropriate because it is “adjacent to two hut trail networks, between the Copper Mountain and Vail ski areas, and at the geographic center of the Colorado ski country.” Letters of support for the name Wingle Ridge were submitted by the Executive Director of the 10th Mountain Division Hut Association, the Executive Director of the Continental Divide Trail Alliance, the Chairman of the Board of Host Marriott Corporation, and 100 other individuals.

DELAWARE

Burrows Run: stream; 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long; heads in Pennsbury Township in the community of Mendenhall at 39°51'07"N, 75°38'40"W, flows S into Kennett Township, through Shadowbrook Pond, to enter Red Clay Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) ESE of Ashland; New Castle County, Delaware and Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°47'52"N, 75°38'57"W ; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000; Not: Burroughs Brook.

1. Proposal: spelling and generic change to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
3. Proposer: John Gaadt; Chadds Ford, PA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Burroughs Brook (ID 10002006/FID 217469)
Local Usage: Burrows Run (local nature preserve)
Published: Burroughs Brook (US Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs list, 1981)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Burroughs Brook to Burrows Run, was submitted by a representative of an environmental planning and consulting firm based in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Kennett Township (Pennsylvania) Environmental Advisory Council. The stream in question is approximately 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long and heads in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the community of Mendenhall, before flowing south to enter New Castle County, Delaware. Although the stream is not named on any U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, it is listed as Burroughs Brook in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS); the name was compiled from a listing of Dams and Reservoirs provided in 1981 by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The proponent reports that the stream “has always been known locally as Burrows Run”, and although the origin of the name has not been determined, the proposed name did appear on a map entitled “A Map of Vicinity of Philadelphia” published in 1860 by Gillette and Stone. A park located along the stream is named Burrows Run Nature Preserve, and a local road is named Burrows Run Road.

FLORIDA

Black Dog Lake: reservoir; 1 acre; located in the City of Rockledge, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of Rockledge Airpark; named for a dog owned by a local resident; Brevard County, Florida; Sec 21,T25S,R36E,Tallahassee Mer; 28°17'45"N, 80°43'35"W; USGS map – Cocoa 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Cocoa 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Elizabeth J. Beyer; Rockledge, FL
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 Black Dog Lake is proposed by a resident of Rockledge for an unnamed body of water that she describes as a “retention type manmade drainage facility”. The feature lies along a residential street in the subdivision of Meadow Creek, within the City of Rockledge. The proponent reports that the proposed name was chosen because her black Labrador, who has recently developed a form of bone cancer, loves to swim in the water. .

GEORGIA

Clifton Creek: stream; 5.9 km (3.7 mi) long; heads 5.6 km (3.5 mi) ESE of Strouds at 32°54'02"N 84°00'22"W, flows SE then S to enter Echeconnee Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) E of Dyas; named for Edgar C. Clifton (1915-1990) and his wife Vera (1912-1996), longtime residents of the area; Monroe County, Georgia; 32°51'51"N, 83°58'58"W; USGS map – Moran 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Moran 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Richard Clifton; Culloden, GA
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 Clifton Creek is proposed for a 5.9 km (3.7 mi) long tributary of Echeconnee Creek in southern Monroe County, approximately 27 km (17 mi) west of Macon. The proponent, a resident of nearby Culloden, reports that the proposed name would honor Vera Clifton (1912-1996), who was a Monroe County schoolteacher for 30 years, and her husband Edgar (1915-1990). The property through which the stream flows has been in the Clifton family since the 1880's, although in recent years much of the surrounding land has been donated by the family to the Georgia Sheriffs' Youth Homes to be used for the establishment of a girls' home that will be named “Camp Clifton Creek”. There are no other geographic features in Monroe County known to be named “Clifton”.

MAINE

Bartletts Island: island; 2,400 acres; located on the W side of Mount Desert Island, in the Town of Mount Desert, 21 km (13 mi) S of Ellsworth; named for the Bartlett family which settled on the island in the mid-18th century; Hancock County, Maine; 44°21'01"N, 68°26'15"W; USGS map – Bartlett Island 1:24,000; Not: Bartlet Island, Bartlett Island, Bartlett's Island.

1. Proposal: to change the form of a name to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Bartlett Island 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Samuel and Joan Vaughan, Lester and Juge Smallidge; Mount Desert, ME
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Bartlett Island (ID 23000734/FID 561669)
 - Local Usage: Bartletts Island (local residents)
 - Published: Bartlet Island (Hancock County highway map, 1974), Bartlett Island (USGS 1904, 1938, 1942, 1956, 1958, 1981, 1985; NOS 1990, 1991; Coast Pilot, 1991; Maine Department of Natural Resources, 1998; *Dictionary of Maine Placenames*, 1970; *The Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1946; County and Township Map of Maine, 1887; Conservation Law Foundation, 2002; *The Maine Coast Guide*, 2002; Ellsworth American, 2002), Bartletts Island (Binnewies and Davisson, 1981; Century Atlas, 1897; Bartlett family genealogy), Bartlett's Island (*Maine Place Names*, 1955; *Gazetteer of Maine*, 1886; Maine Conservation Legislation; *A History of Bartlett's Island*, 1981; New York Simmentel Association, 2002; American Farmland Trust, 2002; Penobscot Bay Watch, 2002)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by four residents of Mount Desert Island in Hancock County, to change officially the name of Bartlett Island to Bartletts Island. They report that the plural form of the name has been used locally ever since the island was first settled by the Bartlett family in the mid-18th century. They cite a volume entitled "A History of Bartlett's Island, Mount Desert, Maine", published in 1981 by Binnewies and Davisson. A search of the Internet yielded references to both the singular and plural form of the name, with most of the latter sites including the possessive apostrophe.

The name Bartlett Island has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1904, and is also used by the National Ocean Service, the Maine Department of Natural Resources, and The Maine Coast Guide. The singular form also appeared on a County and Township Map of Maine published in 1887; in Attwood's 1946 volume *The Length and Breadth of Maine*; and in Rutherford's *Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (1970), which reported that the island was settled by Christopher Bartlett in 1760. The plural form of the name appeared in recent Maine State Legislation relating to the conservation of wildlife management areas, as well as at a website of the American Farmland Trust, and in two family genealogies dating back to the late 18th century. The island was mentioned in *A Gazetteer of Maine* (Varney, 1886), which reported that in 1838, it had been set off with several other islands to form the new town of Seaville, but that this act of incorporation was repealed in 1859 and "Bartlett's Island was returned to Mount Desert". *The Century Atlas of Maine* (1897) labels the island Bartletts Island, while the volume *Maine*

Place Names (Chadbourne, 1955) lists it as Bartlett's Island. The 1974 Hancock County highway map applies the name Bartlet Island. The channel that separates Bartlett Island from Mount Desert Island is named Bartlett Narrows; the proponents did not address that name in their application.

Greenings Island: island; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) by 0.6 km (0.4 mi); located in the Town of Southwest Harbor, off the SE coast of Mount Desert Island, 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Kings Point; named for a family that once owned the island; Hancock County, Maine; 44°16'44"N, 68°17'55"W; USGS map – Southwest Harbor 1:24,000; Not: Greening Island.

1. Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Southwest Harbor 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jennifer Petersen; Concord, MA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: Greening Island (BGN 1928)
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Greening Island (ID 23006856/FID 581430)
 - Local Usage: Greening Island (real estate listings; kayak racers), Greenings Island (real estate listings; sailing websites)
 - Published: Greening Island (USGS 1938, 1956/73, 1966, 1983, 1985; NOAA 1989, 1991; NPS 1997; National Register of Historic Places; Maine Dept of Conservation, 1998; Maine Dept of Human Services, 1959; Friendship Sloop Society, 2000), Greenings Island (USGS 1904; USC&GS 1915, 1926; Maine State Legislature, 1999; Town of Southwest Harbor; Friendship Sloop Society, 2001; Maineboats.com; *Ellsworth American* article; Colton family history, 1931), Greening's Island (Islesford Historical Society; Gott family history)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Greening Island to Greenings Island, was submitted by an individual whose family owns property on the island. The 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long island is located in Hancock County, approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) north of Kings Point and 1.6 km (1 mi) west of the community of Southwest Harbor. Several maps from the late 19th and early 20th centuries applied the name Greenings Island to the feature, such as the U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute topographic map of 1904, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey charts of 1915 and 1926, and The Century Atlas of 1897, but in 1928, the BGN approved a proposal by a representative of the National Research Council to change the name to the singular form, presumably to recognize the name in local use at that time. Greenings Island is listed in GNIS as a variant. The BGN files indicate that Greening was a family name, and that the island was “owned by the Greening estate.” Since the 1928 decision, the singular form has appeared on all available Federal products, as well as in a geologic report by the Maine Department of Conservation (1998), the Maine Department of Human Services (1959), the National Register of Historic Places, and at the websites of a local kayaking group and real estate listings. However, the plural form is still used by the Town of Southwest Harbor, the Friendship Sloop Society, the Islesford Historical Society, and in several family histories published on the web. In 1999, the Maine State Legislature rejected a bill that had been submitted to separate the island and surrounding waters from the Town of Southwest Harbor and to incorporate as the Town of Greenings Island [sic]. The 1928 BGN decision also made official the name Greening Ledge for a small rock located off the southwest coast of Greenings Island; a separate proposal has been initiated to change that name as well.

Greenings Ledge: island; located 1 km (0.6 mi) NW of Kings Point, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of Greenings Island; named for nearby Greenings Island; Hancock County, Maine; 44°16'30"N, 68°18'20"W; USGS map – Southwest Harbor 1:24,000; Not Greening Ledge.

1. Proposal: to change a name to conform to the name of a nearby feature
2. Map: USGS Southwest Harbor 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jennifer Petersen; Concord, MA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: Greening Ledge (BGN 1928)
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Greening Ledge (ID 23020324/FID 578915)
Local Usage: Greening Ledge (sailing website), Greenings Ledge (local sailors)
Published: Greening Ledge (NOAA 1989; Notice to Maine Cruisers, 1999; Northeast Harbor fleet, 1999), Greenings Ledge (*Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1946; Friendship Sloop Society, 2001)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted to change the name of Greening Ledge to Greenings Ledge. The name applies to a small rocky island located approximately 0.3 km (0.2 mi) southwest of Greening Island, the name of which is also proposed to be changed to the plural form. A 1928 decision by the BGN removed the “s” from the names of both the larger and smaller islands. The smaller island is not named on U.S. Geological Survey maps, but is labeled on NOAA charts and is mentioned at the website of the Northeast Harbor Fleet. The name Greenings Ledge is reportedly used by local sailors, by the Friendship Sloop Society, and it was published in Stanley Attwood’s 1946 volume *Length and Breadth of Maine*.

Kirby Island: island; 450 m (1,475 ft) by 200 m (655 ft); located in the Town of Liberty, at the S end of Lake Saint George, 27 km (17 mi) W of Belfast; named for Donald J. Kirby (1907-1992), artist, and for over 50 years owner of the island; Waldo County, Maine; 44°22'40"N, 69°20'43"W; USGS map – Liberty 1:24,000; Not: Pratt Island.

1. Proposal: to change a name to recognize the name reported to be in local use
2. Map: USGS Liberty 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Betty Kirby Dimock; Wappinger Falls, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Pratt Island (ID 23013960/FID 573757)
Local Usage: Kirby Island (proponent’s family and local residents)
Published: Pratt Island (USGS 1893, 1961, 1973)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Pratt Island to Kirby Island, was submitted by a member of the Kirby family living in Wappinger Falls, New York. The island in question is approximately 450 m (1,475 ft) long and 200 m (655 ft) wide, and lies at the southern end of Lake Saint George, in the Town of Liberty in Waldo County. Although the name Pratt Island has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1893, the proponent reports that the island has been known locally as Kirby Island for at least 50 years. Her research indicates that the name “Pratt” appeared in tax records in the 1900’s and that in 1911 the Pratt family built the cottage that still stands on the island. However, she believes the Pratt family “lost interest in the property because my father purchased it for back taxes in the ‘30’s”.

Donald Joseph Kirby (1907-1992) was employed by the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company in Hartford, Connecticut as a graphic artist, and although his time on the island was limited during his working years, he became known locally for his paintings and drawings of the people and scenery of Liberty. Many of these artworks were donated to the Liberty Historical Society and are displayed in its museum. Following their retirement in 1971, Mr. Kirby and his wife were able to spend summer months on the island, despite a lack of electricity or running water. In 1989, Mr. Kirby deeded his property to his daughter, who has been a summer resident there ever since. She provided the names of three longtime local residents, including the Town's tax collector, who reportedly refer to the island as Kirby Island.

MARYLAND

Henrys Cove: bay; 200m (656 ft) by 80m (262 ft), located on the E 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 Henry Osborn, a local landowner in the 17th 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: David Hale; Calvert County Board of Commissioners
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Osborn Cove (property owners)
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 for Henrys Cove was submitted by the Chair of the Calvert County Board of Commissioners, in response to a request for input on another proposal that was submitted to name the feature Osborn Cove (see BGN Docket 381). The latter name was proposed by an environmental scientist living in the area who reports that he has always known the feature to be named Osborn Cove. However, the County Commissioners indicated that during a public hearing on the issue, it appeared that there was sufficient local knowledge of the feature as Henry Cove, and so that name was proposed instead. Although the exact origin of neither name has been determined, research shows that in the mid-17th century, Henry Osborn owned property in the area; it has been suggested that both of the proposed names might refer to the same individual. The proponent of the name Osborn Cove has indicated that he intends to petition the County Commissioners to revisit the case.

MICHIGAN

Lucky Lake: lake, 40 acres; located in Grant Township, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Wildcat Lake, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NW of Rothbury, 21 km (13 mi) S of Hart; named for Buland Lyle “Lucky” McCormick (1925-1990), lifetime resident of Michigan; Oceana County, Michigan; Secs 20&21,T13N,R17W,Michigan Mer; 43°30’45”N, 86°22’22”W; USGS map – Shelby 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Shelby 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Donald G. McCormick; Montague, MI
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Lucky Lake (proponent)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Montague, who reports that the unnamed lake in question lies on property that is owned by him and his wife. The proposed name, Lucky Lake, would honor the proponent’s father, Buland Lyle “Lucky” McCormick (1925-1990), a lifetime resident of Michigan. Following service in the U.S. Navy in World War II, Lucky McCormick returned to Michigan and entered the construction business, building homes in the Detroit/Ypsilanti area for returning GI’s. In the 1950’s, he relocated to the Benton Harbor area, where he spent many years employed as a craftsman and carpenter. He was also a member of the Masons and the White Shriners, and he served as a Scoutmaster. In 1984, the honoree and his son purchased 80 acres of land in southern Oceana County, where the family camped, and fished, swam, and stocked fish in the unnamed lake in question. Lucky McCormick hoped to build a retirement cabin on the lake, but he died at the age of 65 before this could be accomplished. The proponent and his wife have since constructed a house on the property, overlooking the lake. The governments of Grant Township and Oceana County both passed resolutions in support of the proposed name. There are currently three features in Michigan known to be named “Lucky”; Lucky Bay Mine and Lucky Island are in Keewenau County, while another lake named Lucky Lake is located in Luce County, on the Upper Peninsula, 309 km (193 mi) to the north-northeast of the lake in Oceana County.

Sanders Creek: stream; 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long; heads in Barton Township (3.1 mi) SSE of Hawkins at 43°45’36”N, 85°34’31”W, flows NE through Green Township, to enter Paris Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Paris; named for Walter Sanders (d. 1928), who began farming on property along the stream in 1911; Mecosta County and Newaygo County, Michigan; Secs 16-19,T16N, R10W and Sec 24,T16N,R11W,Michigan Mer; 43°47’00”N, 85°31’20”W; USGS map – Reed City South 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Reed City South 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Dolores Maidlow-Kramer; Paris, MI
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 would honor Walter Sanders, who in 1911 purchased 140 acres of land along the stream, where he farmed until his death in 1928. The stream is 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long, and originates in northeastern Newaygo County, before flowing to the northeast through Green Township in northwestern Mecosta County, to enter Paris Creek approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) northwest of the community of Paris. The proposal to name this unnamed stream Sanders Creek has the support of the Boards of Commissioners of Mecosta County and Newaygo County, as well as the Green Charter Township Board. The current owner of the property through which the unnamed stream flows has also indicated support for the proposal. There are no other streams in Michigan known to be named “Sanders”.

MINNESOTA

Camelot, Lake: lake; 24 acres; located in Plymouth Township, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) NW of New Hope, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Pomerleau Lake; named for two adjacent housing developments; Hennepin County, Minnesota; Secs 3&4, T118N, R22W, Fifth Principal Mer; 45°03'35"N, 93°27'32"W; USGS map – Osseo 1:24,000; Not: Mud Lake.

1. Proposal: name change to eliminate duplication of a name
2. Map: USGS Osseo 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Lake Camelot Homeowners Association; Plymouth, MN
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Mud Lake (ID 27013464/FID 648230)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1967; Minnesota Department of Conservation *Lake Inventory*, 1968; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources *Protected Waters Inventory*, 1984; Hennepin County map, 1981)
7. Case Summary: The Minnesota Board on Geographic Names submitted this proposal on behalf of the members of the Lake Camelot Homeowners Association. The lake in question is 24 acres in size, and lies in Plymouth Township, in the northwestern suburbs of Minneapolis. The current name, Mud Lake, first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps in 1955. As there are three other lakes in Hennepin County also named Mud Lake, the proponents suggest the name Lake Camelot would be more appropriate and would eliminate duplication. They also believe the proposed name would be “a benefit to our neighborhood and the surrounding area”, as the current name “is not an asset for our neighborhood”. The housing development that lies adjacent to the lake was named Lake Camelot Estates in the late 1980’s and another development named Lake Camelot Overlook is located nearby.

A petition with 64 signatures of local residents who support the proposal was provided, and in accordance with Minnesota State Statute, a public hearing on the proposed change was conducted. Following this hearing, the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change to Lake Camelot. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State’s Geographic Names Authority, then recommended approval of the change.

Aside from the aforementioned housing developments, there are no other geographic features in Minnesota known to be named “Camelot”.

Holmbo Island: island; 1 acre; located in Kabetogama State Forest, within Vermilion Lake, at the NE end of Norwegian Bay; named for Homer Russell Holmbo (1904-1980), who acquired the island in 1934; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; Sec 8, T63N,R17W,Fourth Principal Mer; 47°57’09”N, 92°31’38”W; USGS map – Norwegian Bay 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Norwegian Bay 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gary Holmbo; New Brighton, MN
4. Administrative area: Kabetogama 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 new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of New Brighton, who would like to honor his great-uncle by naming an unnamed island within Vermilion Bay, Holmbo Island. The island is approximately one acre in size and lies within Kabetogama State Forest. The honoree, Homer Russell Holmbo (1904-1980), acquired the island in 1934, as payment for work he had done for the couple that owned the island at the time. Mr. Holmbo built a log cabin on the island that he used frequently following his retirement; the cabin still stands today. The proponent provided a petition signed by 20 local residents in support of the proposal, and the Saint Louis County Commissioners conducted a public hearing, at which no objection was raised. The Commissioners then passed a resolution supporting the proposal, after which the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the State’s Geographic Naming Authority, recommended approval of the name. According to the State Names Authority, the State’s Division of Forestry, which manages the State Forest, “has no issue with the name”. There are no other features in Minnesota named “Holmbo”.

Paulson Lake: lake; 146 acres; located in the Superior National Forest/Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Sea Gull Lake, 10.4 km (6.5 mi) W of the W end of Gunflint Lake, 58 km (36 mi) NW of Grand Marais; named for John and Addie Paulson, late 19th century mining entrepreneurs; Cook County, Minnesota; Sec 24,T65N,R5W and Sec 19,T65N, R4W, Fourth Principal Mer; 48°05’57”N, 90°54’36”W; USGS map – Gillis Lake 1:24,000; Not: Jap Lake, Japanese Lake.

1. Proposal: to change a name to restore its original commemorative intent
2. Map: USGS Gillis Lake 1:24,000
3. Proposer: MN Dept. of Natural Resources
4. Administrative area: Superior National Forest/Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness
5. Previous BGN Action: Japanese Lake (BGN 1974)
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Japanese Lake (ID 27009525/FID 656772)
Local Usage: Jap Lake (local residents)
Published: Jap Lake (USGS 1957, 1959/65/86; USFS 1966,1976,1984,1994; US Census Bureau map, 2000; US Army Corps of Engineers, 1964; Minnesota

Department of Drainage *Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes*, 1928; Minnesota Department of Conservation *Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources *Protected Lakes*, 1985; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources *Lake Survey*, 1997; *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 1920, 1969; Cook County map, 1966; *Outside Magazine*, 2000; GORP online, 2002), Jap (Japanese) Lake (Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Lake Tables, 2002), Japanese Lake (Superior National Forest lake list, 2002)

7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, to change officially the name of Japanese Lake to Paulson Lake. The lake in question is 146 acres in size and lies within the Superior National Forest/Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) in northwestern Cook County. For much of 20th century, the lake was named officially Jap Lake, but in 1971, all features named “Jap” were renamed by the BGN, thus making it officially Japanese Lake. There is no evidence that the area has ever been inhabited by families of Asian descent, and the name Jap Lake still appears on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. In 1997, the Minnesota State Names Authority received an inquiry regarding the possibility of changing the lake’s name to Passage Lake in recognition of the Grand Portage Passage Sled Dog Race, which runs every January from Old Fort William in Thunder Bay, Ontario, south to the shores of Lake Superior, and close to Japanese Lake.

While researching the history of the existing name, the State Names Authority learned that the name Jap Lake was very likely derived from the initials of John and Addie Paulson, who in the 1880’s had moved to the area to open a mine in the lucrative iron ore fields. The lake lies in the vicinity of the Gunflint Trail, which was established in the 1890’s along the route of an old Ojibwe hunting trail, and which is described today as “63 scenic miles of corridor through the north woods of Minnesota”. The official website of the Gunflint Trail includes the following reference: “The Paulson Mine [was located] approximately 45 miles north of the entrance to the Gunflint Trail. John Paulson, a Minneapolis banker, opened the Paulson Underground Mine along the Gunflint Trail in 1888. Touted as “the most promising mine in 1893”, it closed within months due to steep competition and an unsavory investor”. The name Jap Lake was listed in Warren Upham’s *Minnesota Geographic Names* (1920 and 1969), and in various Minnesota State lake inventories from 1928 to 1985. After learning of the origin of the name Jap Lake, the State Names Authority suggested that the original intent of the name should be retained and that Japanese Lake should be changed officially to Paulson Lake. The Commissioners of Cook County conducted a public hearing to consider both requests, and voted to approve the proposal to change J.A.P. Lake [sic] to Paulson Lake. The U.S. Forest Service, which administers the BWCAW, recommends approval of the proposal.

MISSOURI

Holloway Mountain: summit; elevation 369 m (1,210 ft); located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the head of Walnut Hollow, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) NNE of Anderson, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) SE of Elliff; named for John Wesley Holloway (1832-1896), who homesteaded at the site in 1891; McDonald County, Missouri; Sec 29,T23N,R32W,Fifth Principal Mer; 36°41’19”N, 94°24’48”W; USGS map – Anderson 1;24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
2. Map: USGS Anderson 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Gregg Holloway; Anderson, MO
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Holloway Mountain (proponent's family and local residents)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for a 369 m (1,210 ft) high summit located 5.1 km (3.2 mi) north-northeast of Anderson in north-central McDonald County. The proponent reports that the summit has been known as Holloway Mountain for over 100 years, ever since his ancestor, John Wesley Holloway (1832-1896) homesteaded on property on the feature in 1891. Descendants of the honoree still reside in the area.

Roche Percée Natural Arch: arch; located within the Schnabel Woods/Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area, to the E of Perche Creek, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) ENE of Lupus; descriptive name; Boone County, Missouri; Sec 18, T47N, R13W, Fifth Principal Mer; 38°51'19"N, 92°25'24"W; USGS map – Jamestown 1:24,000; Not: Pierced Rock Natural Bridge, Roche a Peirce, Roche Percee, Roche Percée Natural Bridge, Rocher Percé, Split Rock.

1. Proposal: to make official a historic name
2. Map: USGS Jamestown 1:24,000
3. Proposer: James Denny; Jefferson City, MO
4. Administrative area: Schnabel Woods/Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Pierced Rock Natural Bridge (proponent)
Published: Pierced Rock Natural Bridge (Denny, 2000), Roche a Peirce (James, 1904), Roche Percee (Brachenridge, 1904), Roche Percée Natural Bridge (Denny, 2000), Rocher Percé (Nitske, 1973), Split Rock (Clark, 1804)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the historic name Roche Percée Natural Arch for a feature in Boone County. The proposal was submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a historian with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources/Division of State Parks, who has discovered references to the feature in various historical sources. In Volume Two of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (Moulton, ed., 1983) is the statement, "This creek [Roche Percee Creek] takes its name [from] a projecting rock with a hole thro: a point of the rock." Paul Wilhelm, the Duke of Wurttemberg, in his *Travels in North America 1822-1824*, said: "Opposite the northern end of the island is the pierced rock, Rocher Perce...", and in Reuben Gold Thwaites' *Early Western Travel, 1748-1846*, "After having a favorable wind the greater part of the day, [we] encamped at the Roche Percee, perforated rock; a high craggy cliff on the N.E. side." Finally, in Edwin James' *1904 Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, performed in The Years 1819, 1820*, is the reference, "Here is a range of rocky cliffs, penetrated by numerous cavities and fissures, hence called by the French boatmen, Roche a Peirce, and giving name to the creek."

At the time of the early 19th century expeditions, the mouth of Perche Creek (formerly Roche Perche Creek) was located in the immediate vicinity of the arch, but after two hundred years, the course of the Missouri River has changed dramatically and now the arch lies over 1.6 km (1 mi) from the river.

In his studies and accounts of the geography and history of the feature, the proponent referred to it primarily as Pierced Rock Natural Bridge, but following further discussions with the Missouri Board, it was decided that “the feature more closely resembles Missouri natural arches than natural bridges”, so the generic was modified accordingly. The proponent also agreed that the historical name “Roche Percée” would be more appropriate. The State Board asked the Commissioners of Boone County to comment on the proposal, but indicated that if no response was received in 45 days, it would be presumed that there was no objection to the name. Following a lack of response from the County, the State Board voted to recommend approval of the name Roche Percée Natural Arch.

Straub Mountain: summit; elevation 411 m (1,350 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Table Rock, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) SE of Table Rock Dam, 8 km (5 mi) SW of Branson; named for James David Straub (d. 1990), a firefighter who died while attempting a rescue at the feature; Taney County, Missouri; Secs 26,27&23,T22N,R22W,Fifth Principal Mer; 36°35’01”N, 93°17’28”W; USGS map – Table Rock Dam 1:24,000; Not: Baird Mountain, Magic Mountain.

1. Proposal: to change a name in commemoration
2. Map: USGS Table Rock Dam 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Dana Aumiller; Branson, MO
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Baird Mountain (ID 29000731/FID 748641)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Baird Mountain (USGS 1907, 1921, 1956, 1989; USFS 1988; Ramsay Missouri placename file, 1933; *Place Names of Taney County*, 1950), Magic Mountain (Ramsay file, 1933)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Baird Mountain, a 411 m (1,350 ft) high summit in western Taney County, to Straub Mountain. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1907, and although the exact origin is not known, Robert Ramsay in his 1933 Missouri Place Name file and again in his 1950 article entitled “Place Names of Taney County”, suggested it was named for “old man Baird, a miner who lived in the earliest days of settlement and died at work upon the mountain”. Ramsay also listed Magic Mountain as a variant name for the feature, but provided no additional information on that name.

The summit lies 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Branson, overlooking the White River and Table Rock Lake, and just outside the boundaries of Table Rock State Park and the Mark Twain National Forest. The proponent, who serves as the Assistant Fire Chief for the Western Taney County Fire Department, is proposing that Baird Mountain be renamed Straub Mountain in honor of James David Straub, who in 1990, while working as a firefighter, died during a rescue attempt on the summit. The Park Superintendent of the nearby State Park reports that the summit lies on property that is owned today by Silver Dollar City Properties, Inc., and that it is used for their amphibious vehicle tours. Prior to World War II, the land was administered by the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which used rock quarried from the summit in the construction of nearby Table Rock Dam. The dam was completed in 1959, and during the late 1980's, the land was acquired by the current owners who intended to use it for a theme park. These plans were never fulfilled. The Park Superintendent confirmed that Mr. Straub was killed in 1990, "trying to rescue a person or persons climbing illegally on the bluffs above the lake." The website of the U.S. Fire Administration includes Mr. Straub's name in a listing of "1990 Fallen Firefighters Honored at the Tenth Annual Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service". Mr. Straub was also a musician, who in the 1980's performed in nearby Branson. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated that it does not need to issue a formal recommendation on this proposal, as the feature lies a few miles outside the National Forest boundary.

MONTANA

Eagle Rock: cape; elevation 1,646 m (5,400 ft); located 0.3 km (0.2 mi) NW of the mouth of Mill Gulch, overlooking Rock Creek, 24 km (15 mi) W of Philipsburg, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; named for eagles often seen in the vicinity; Granite County, Montana; Sec 16,T17N,R16W,Principal Meridian; 46°21'26"N, 113°36'38"W; USGS map – Cornish Gulch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Rock.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Cornish Gulch 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Keith Churchill; Yuba City, CA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Rock (ID 30023837/FID 791396)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Rock (USGS 1975, 1976, 1993, 1996)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a cape overlooking Rock Creek in Granite County from Squaw Rock to Eagle Rock. The proponent, who resides in Yuba City, California, reports that he is a descendant of a family which first settled in the Rock Creek area in the 1880's and whose log homes and ranch buildings are still standing. Although the proponent considered submitting a name that would honor one of the original ranching families in the area, he decided that since all the longtime families were worthy of the honor, it would be more equitable to select a non-commemorative name. The name Eagle Rock would recognize "the majestic eagles that soar over the valley and build their nests in the rock outcropping". The proponent also suggests the name should be acceptable to the native Americans of the area because the eagle is respected by them and "represents the honored symbol of a free spirit."

The origin of the name Squaw Rock has not been determined; it has appeared on Federal maps since 1975. The feature lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), while nearby Squaw Rock Campground lies on National Forest land (a representative of the BLM suggested that the campground has already been renamed, but this has yet to be confirmed).

Another proposal, to change the name Squaw Rock to Wright Rock, has also been received and docketed. That proposal was submitted by the Boone and Crockett Club, which wishes to honor Dr. Philip Wright, noted ornithologist, mammalogist, and zoologist. Both proposals were forwarded to the BGN by the Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee, but with no preference given to either name. The Committee has asked that the BGN render the final decision on which of the proposed names is more appropriate. There are three other features in Granite County named “Eagle” – Eagle Canyon, Eagle Creek, and Eagle Point. The closest is the stream, located 13 km (8.2 mi) to the northwest. In addition, there are nine features in Montana already named Eagle Rock. The closest of these is in Beaverhead County, 85 km (53 mi) to the south-southeast.

Goat Mountain: summit; elevation 3,298 m (10,820 ft); located in Gallatin National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Ramona Lake, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) SE of Hilgard Peak; the name recognizes the abundance of mountain goats found on the summit; Madison County, Montana; Sec 1,T11S,R2E, Principal Meridian; 44°54’29”N, 111°26’05”W; USGS map – Hilgard Peak 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Hilgard Peak 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Colin Croft; Mitchell, NE
4. Administrative area: Gallatin National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness
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 for the new name Goat Mountain was submitted by a resident of Mitchell, Nebraska, who reports that during numerous hiking trips, he has discovered that the 3,298 m (10,820 ft) high unnamed summit “is frequented by numerous Mountain Goats, far more so than the surrounding peaks”. The summit lies within the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in Gallatin National Forest, in southeastern Madison County. There are currently 18 other summits in Montana named “Goat”, although none are in Madison County.

Leckrone Creek: stream; 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long; in Kootenai National Forest, heads 3.7 km (2.3 mi) S of Brush Mountain at 48°11’23”N, 115°23’04”W, flows SE to enter Fisher River 6.4 km (4 mi) NW of Fritz Mountain; named for Glen Leckrone (1927-1982), who for many years owned a cabin near the mouth of the stream; Lincoln County, Montana; Secs 33,28,29,20,17,18&34,T28N, R29W,Principal Meridian; 48°08’42”N, 115°19’29”W; USGS map – Fisher Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not Squaw Creek.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Fisher Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Thomas Scow; Port Aransas, TX, and Charlene Leckrone; Libby, MT
4. Administrative area: Kootenai National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 30023812/FID 791379)
Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1935, 1966, 1978, 1983; USFS 1985; Lincoln County highway map, 1958)

7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Creek in Lincoln County to Leckrone Creek, to remove a name that is considered by some to be derogatory. It was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change Committee”, on behalf of the students of Libby High School, as well as a member of the Leckrone family and a resident of Port Aransas, Texas. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on Federal maps since 1935. The name Leckrone Creek would honor Glen Leckrone (1927-1982), who for many years leased a cabin near the mouth of the stream. He was well known for his love of nature and his extensive knowledge of the area around Squaw Creek. He was a longtime member of the Libby Rod and Gun Club and “spent many years working for the community” and “helping out with almost all community events”.

The proposal included letters of support from Montana Governor Marc Racicot, from the Commissioners of Lincoln County, and from the Plum Creek Timber Company, which owns much of the land in the valley of Squaw Creek. When asked to comment, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation responded that they were not in support of the proposal, citing “a desire to retain tribal placenames in our aboriginal territory”. The Director of Tribal Preservation indicated the Tribes would be submitting an alternative proposal, but when none was received, the H.B. 412 Committee voted to recommend approval of the change to Leckrone Creek.

Spirit Woman Butte: summit; elevation 1,027 m (3,368 ft); located within Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of the mouth of Little Suction Creek, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Lake Seventeen; the name symbolizes “the Mother who raises her children and holds her family together”; Blaine County, Montana; Sec 11,T26N,R22E,Principal Meridian; 48°01’05”N, 108°50’57”W; USGS map – Lake Seventeen East 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Butte.

1. Proposal: name change to remove a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Lake Seventeen East 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Fort Belknap Indian Community Council; Harlem, MT
4. Administrative area: Fort Belknap Indian Reservation
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Butte (ID 30023788/FID 777116)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Butte (USGS 1971, 1984)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Butte, located on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in southern Blaine County, to Spirit Woman Butte. The change was initiated by the President of the Fort Belknap Indian Community Council, in response to an inquiry from the Chair of the Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee. The name Squaw Butte has appeared on Federal maps since 1971. The proponent reports that the summit serves as a geographic landmark with much significance to the people of Fort Belknap and says the proposed name recognizes “the Mother who raises her children and holds her family together”. A letter in support of the change to Spirit Woman Butte was submitted by Montana State Senator Greg Jergeson. The House Bill 412 Advisory Committee also recommended approval of the change.

Wright Rock: cape; elevation 1,646 m (5,400 ft); located 0.3 km (0.2 mi) NW of the mouth of Mill Gulch, overlooking Rock Creek, 24 km (15 mi) W of Philipsburg, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; named for Dr. Philip L. Wright (1914-1997), noted ornithologist, mammalogist, and zoologist; Granite County, Montana; Sec 16,T17N,R16W, Principal Meridian; 46°21'26"N, 113°36'38"W; USGS map – Cornish Gulch 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Rock.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Cornish Gulch 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Boone and Crockett Club; Missoula, MT
4. Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Squaw Rock (ID 30023837/FID 791396)
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: Squaw Rock (USGS 1975, 1976, 1993, 1996)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of a cape located in Granite County, overlooking Rock Creek, from Squaw Rock to Wright Rock. It is the second of two such proposals; the first is to rename the feature, Eagle Rock (q.v.). Both proposals were forwarded to the BGN by the Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee, which has asked that the BGN render the final decision on which of the proposed names is more appropriate. The proposal for Wright Rock was submitted by the Executive Director of the Boone and Crockett Club, which was founded by Theodore Roosevelt in 1887 and which claims to be “the oldest conservation organization in North America”. Headquartered in Missoula, the organization’s slogan is “Trailblazers in Conservation, Fair Chase in Hunting, and Shared Use of Natural Resources”.

The name Wright Rock is intended to honor Dr. Philip L. Wright (1914-1997), noted ornithologist, mammalogist, and zoologist, and for 46 years, professor at the University of Montana-Missoula. The proponents report that Dr. Wright “became keenly interested in “Squaw Rock” and the entire Rock Creek area in 1940, shortly after he started teaching. He saw Rock Creek as an open-air laboratory where he guided his students on ornithology and mammalogy field trips a couple of times every semester to observe and study the birds and mammals. The golden eagles on “Squaw Rock” were of special interest to Dr. Wright....as he monitored their activity every year.” He also supported the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep transplants that occurred in Rock Creek in the 1960’s, and he examined and recorded biological data on the sheep for many years. The University of Montana’s zoological museum is named the Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum, and the Five Valleys Audubon Society has named its research program the Philip L. Wright Research Award, “for [Wright’s] many years of dedication to their organization and the birds of Montana”. Dr. Wright was a member of the Montana Academy of Sciences and its president in 1956. He also served as the Assistant Leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit for ten years, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Mammalogists. As a hunter, Dr. Wright hunted almost exclusively in the Rock Creek area, and in 1969, he purchased a cabin on 40 acres of land less than a mile from Squaw Rock. Just before his death, he placed a permanent conservation easement on his property, allowing it to remain natural and undeveloped.

Letters of support for the proposed change to Wright Rock were submitted by U.S. Senator Max Baucus, U.S. Congressman Denny Rehberg, and Montana State Representative Butch Waddill, as well as by the President of the University of Montana-Missoula; the Director of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks; the Conservation Chair of the Five Valleys Audubon Society; the President of Bear Trust, International; and 27 other friends and associates of Dr. Wright.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lows Bald Spot: summit; elevation 873 m (2,865 ft); located in White Mountain National Forest/Great Gulf Wilderness, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) N of Pinkham Notch, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) ENE of Mount Washington, just off the Appalachian Trail; named for J. Herbert Low, who marked a trail to the site in the early 20th century; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°16'58"N, 71°15'05"W; USGS map – Mount Washington 1:24,000; Not: Lowes Bald Spot, Lowe's Bald Spot, Mr. Low's Bald Spot.

1. Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical usage
2. Map: USGS Mount Washington 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Larry Garland; Gorham, NH
4. Administrative area: White Mountain National Forest/Great Gulf Wilderness
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Lowes Bald Spot (ID 33008156/FID 871366)
 - Local Usage: Lowes Bald Spot (White Mountain hiking guides)
 - Published: Lowes Bald Spot (USGS 1982, 1986, 1988, 1995), Lowe's Bald Spot (trails.com), Lows Bald Spot (USFS Botanical Reports, 1989, 1993)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, to change officially the name of Lowes Bald Spot to Lows Bald Spot. The summit in question has an elevation of 873 m (2,865 ft) and lies within the White Mountain National Forest/Great Gulf Wilderness, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) east-northeast of the peak of Mount Washington and just off the Appalachian Trail. The name Lowes Bald Spot has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1982, and the same spelling (although typically with an apostrophe) is mentioned in various online hiking guides. However, a botanical report published in 1989 by the U.S. Forest Service refers to the feature as Lows Bald Spot, as proposed.

The proponent reports that for many years, it was presumed that the summit was named for a local family named Lowe, but research conducted in the 1980's by noted geographer and explorer Bradford Washburn determined that it was more likely named for J. Herbert Low of Brooklyn, New York. In the early 20th century, Mr. Low frequently escorted tour groups along the carriage road to Mount Washington. In 1933, he retired as Principal of Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. An historical account of Mr. Low's expeditions to Mount Washington, published in *The Gorham Mountaineer* in 1910 and recently uncovered at the Gorham Library, stated, "In the first party to be conducted to the outlook was Mrs. Vera Johnson of New York, who evoked peals of laughter from the party by impulsively crying out, "Oh, Mr. Low! What a beautiful view from your Bald Spot!" ...Mr. Low's Bald Spot it has been ever since". Although the feature in question is not listed in Robert Julian's 1993 volume *Place Names of the White Mountains*, there is an entry for Lowes Path,

which leads to the summit of nearby Mount Adams. Julyan reports that this trail was named for Charles Lowe of Randolph, who in the late 19th century was regarded as “a well-known guide in the region” and who in the 1870’s had constructed a path from his home to Mount Adams.

NEW YORK

Rain Dance Pond: lake; 2.5 acres; located in the Town of Oppenheim, along Little Sprite Creek, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) SE of Phipps Corners, 8.8 km (5.5 mi) E of Dolgeville; descriptive name; Fulton County, New York; 43°05’55”N, 74°39’17”W; USGS map – Oppenheim 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Oppenheim 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Richard and Ulla Jonassen; Dolgeville, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Rain Dance Pond (proponents)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new name was submitted by the owners of an alpaca-breeding farm that is named Rain Dance Pond, LLC. The proponents report that in 1989 they acquired 175 forested acres in the Town of Oppenheim, and shortly after began raising alpacas there. They cleared land and constructed buildings and fences for the business, which they named Rain Dance Pond, LLC because of “the way the rain dances across the surface [of the lake] during the thunder storms we get in the summer.” The lake proposed to be named Rain Dance Pond is 2.5 acres in size and is located along Little Sprite Creek.

Survey Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads in the Town of North Greenbush, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) N of Defreestville, on the W side of the intersection of U.S. Route 4 and State Route 405 at 42°40’41”N, 73°41’28”W, flows NW then W to enter the Hudson River 4 km (2.5 mi) N of Rensselaer; named for the hydrologic surveys conducted along the stream by the U.S. Geological Survey; Rensselaer County, New York; 42°41’07”N, 73°42’44”W ; USGS map – Troy South 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Troy South 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Patricia Murray; Troy, NY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Survey Creek (USGS Water Resources Division)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: The new name Survey Creek is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of the Hudson River in the Town of North Greenbush in western Rensselaer County, just northeast of Albany. The proposal was submitted by an employee of the

Troy office of the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Division (USGS-WRD), which recently installed a “demo gage” along the stream. This gage is used for training purposes, as well as for equipment testing and “possible outreach programs”. The USGS-WRD team will also be using the gage to collect continuous (15-minute) real-time data.

OREGON

Caufield Creek; stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads just W of the intersection of Glen Oak Road and State Route 213, just S of the boundary of the City of Oregon City at 45°19’03”N 122°34’05”W, flows W then SW to enter Beaver Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Fishers Corner; named for James Caufield, early pioneer in the area; Clackamas County, Oregon; Secs 17,8&9,T3S,R2E,Willamette Mer; 45°18’33”N, 122°35’33”W; USGS map – Oregon City 1:24,000; Not: Canfield Creek.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name
2. Map: USGS Oregon City 1:24,000
3. Proposer: David Knoll; Oregon City, OR
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Canfield Creek (ID 41004712/FID 1118560)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Canfield Creek (USGS 1954, 1961, 1982, 1985; State Engineer’s Office, 1939; Clackamas County highway map, 1965)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the GIS Coordinator for the City of Oregon City, to change officially the name of Canfield Creek, a stream that flows just outside the city’s corporate boundary, to Caufield Creek. The existing name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1954 and was also listed as such in *Streams and Lakes of Oregon*, published in 1939 by the State Engineer’s Office. No information regarding the origin of the existing name has been uncovered. The proponent reports that the stream was named for James Caufield, an early pioneer of the area. The stream in question is a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Beaver Creek.

Dunawi Creek; stream; 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; heads on the NE slope of Bald Hill at 44°34’05”N, 123°19’53”W, flows ESE into western Corvallis, to enter Marys River at Avery Park; the name is Kalapuyan for “female elder”; Benton County, Oregon; Sec 3,T12S,R5W,Willamette Mer; 44°33’11”N, 123°16’40”W; USGS map – Corvallis 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
2. Map: USGS Corvallis 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Suzanne Stillwaggon; Corvallis, OR
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Creek (ID 41026772/FID 1150237)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1953, 1956, 1969, 1986; AMS 1942; State Engineer’s Office, 1939; City of Corvallis Wetlands Study, 2000)

7. **Case Summary:** This proposal was submitted by a student at Oregon State University in Corvallis, who believes the name Squaw Creek is derogatory and should be changed. The proposed new name, Dunawi Creek, is reportedly of Kalapuyan origin and means “female elder”. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on Federal maps since 1942, and was listed in a 1939 *Inventory of Streams and Lakes in Oregon* (State Engineer’s Office), but the origin of the name is not known.

The stream in question is 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long and heads on the northeast slope of Bald Hill before flowing to the east-southeast through Corvallis and into the Marys River. The Mayor of the City of Corvallis has indicated support for the proposed change, while the Commissioners of Benton County stated they would be in favor “if there was evidence of public support”. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has recommended approval of the change from Squaw Creek to Dunawi Creek.

Fern Rock Falls, falls; located in Tillamook State Forest, just upstream of the point where Fern Rock Creek enters Devils Lake Fork, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) N of Woods Point; named in association with nearby Fern Rock Creek; Tillamook County, Oregon; Sec 33,T2N,R6W, Willamette Mer; 45°36’27”N, 123°26’10”W; USGS map – Woods Point 1:24,000; Not: Fern Rock Creek Falls.

1. Proposal: to make official a name in local use
2. Map: USGS Woods Point 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Doug Decker; Forest Grove, OR
4. Administrative area: Tillamook State Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Fern Rock Falls (State Forestry maps)
Published: Fern Rock Creek Falls (Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest website, 2000)
7. **Case Summary:** This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a representative of the Oregon Department of Forestry. It is to make official the name Fern Rock Falls for a 35-40 foot high waterfall located within Tillamook State Forest. The falls are located along Fern Rock Creek, a short distance upstream of its junction with Devils Lake Fork. Although the name Fern Rock Creek Falls appears at a website entitled “Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest”, the proponent reports that the more widely used form omits the word “Creek”. After the government of Tillamook County reported that it had no objection to the proposal, the Oregon Board recommended approval of the name.

Killin Wetlands: flat; 240 acres; located 3.2 km (2 mi) W of Banks, along the N side of State Highway 6; named for Benton Killin (1842-1905), attorney and Oregon pioneer; Washington County, Oregon; Secs 34&35,T2N,R4W,Willamette Mer; 45°37’00”N, 123°09’05”W; USGS map – Gales Creek.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Gales Creek 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Fritz Paulus; Portland, OR
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 proposed by a representative of the Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department in Portland. The proposed name, Killin Wetlands, would honor Benton Killin (1842-1905), a real estate attorney and Oregon pioneer. Mr. Killin was born in Iowa but moved to Oregon as a young child. After inheriting his family's property in 1872, he practiced law but continued to maintain his interest in agricultural practices. He also served as School Superintendent for two years. Following retirement from his law practice, he served as a regent of Oregon Agricultural College, and as a trustee of Pacific University at Forest Grove. He also served one term as president of the Oregon Pioneers' Society, and in 1897, was appointed by President McKinley to prepare a report on the agricultural prospects of Alaska.

The area of wetlands proposed to be named in honor of Mr. Killin is approximately 240 acres in size and lies 3.2 km (2 mi) west of Banks, along the north side of State Highway 6. The application describes it as being located "on an ancient lake bed, formed by the impeded drainage of Park Farms Creek, a tributary of the West Fork Dairy Creek". The proponent indicates that the ecological significance of the wetlands was outlined in a "Preserve Design Plan" that was prepared in 1991 for the Nature Conservancy, and the feature is also listed in the National Wetlands Inventory. The Commissioners of Washington County have stated that they are in support of the proposal, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval of the name.

Molinari Creek: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads 1 km (0.6 mi) ESE of Union Gap at 43° 24' 15"N, 123° 18' 17"W, flows S to disappear underground into a culverted extension of Sutherlin Creek; named for Thomas J. Molinari (1922-1990), Sutherlin resident since 1962; Douglas County, Oregon; Sec 16, T25S, R5W, Willamette Mer; 43° 23' 45"N, 123° 18' 03"W; USGS map – Sutherlin 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Sutherlin 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Timothy Molinari; Sacramento, 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: The new name Molinari Creek is proposed for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Sutherlin Creek in Douglas County. The name would honor the proponent's father, Thomas J. Molinari (b. 1922) who from 1962 until his death in 1990, resided on property located along the stream. Following service in the U.S. Army in World War II, Mr. Molinari operated the Sutherlin Sanitary Service. He also served on the Sutherlin School Board Budget Committee and in the Sutherlin Water Control District. Letters of support for the proposal were submitted by the Douglas County Board of Commissioners, the County Historical Society, the Sutherlin City Council, and the District Manager of the Sutherlin Water District. A petition in support of the name was also signed by 12 local residents. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has recommended approval of the proposal.

North Fork McNulty Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads 1.7 km (1.2 mi) SE of Yankton at 45°51'09"N, 122°52'00"W, flows E then S to enter McNulty Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of McNulty; associative name; Columbia County, Oregon; Secs 8,5,6&7,T4N,R1W and Sec 1,T4N,R2W,Willamette Mer; 45°50'46"N, 122°50'27"W; USGS map – St Helens 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS St Helens 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Warren Baker; St. Helens, OR
4. Administrative area: City of St. Helens
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 Planning Administrator of the City of St. Helens in order to apply the name North Fork McNulty Creek to an unnamed, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of McNulty Creek. The proponent reports that although unnamed, the stream is identified in the St. Helens Local Wetlands Inventory and in the City's Comprehensive Plan as a significant riparian corridor. It has also been recognized by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as worthy of protection as a natural resource. These reports refer to the stream only by number, so it is suggested that a name is needed. At a public hearing conducted by the City Council of St. Helens, only one objection was received. A local resident suggested the stream should be named Batchelor's Creek or Batchelor Flat Creek because of its location within Batchelor Flat. However, this suggestion was rejected by the City Council and the proposal for North Fork McNulty Creek was endorsed. The government of Columbia County then indicated that it had no objection to the latter name. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has recommended approval of the proposal.

Tartar Gulch: valley; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE of Mountain Ranch at 42°06'18"N, 123°29'18"W, trends W then WNW to enter the valley through which flows Althouse Creek, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) SE of Holland; the name is derived from a nickname once given to itinerant farm produce peddlers; Josephine County, Oregon; Secs 9,10&11,T40S,R7W,Willamette Mer; 42°06'31"N, 123°31'22"W; USGS map – Takilma 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Carter Gulch, Tarter Gulch.

1. Proposal: spelling change to recognize a historical term
2. Map: USGS Takilma 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Lewis L. McArthur; Portland, OR
4. Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Tarter Gulch (ID 41027944/FID 1158518)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Carter Gulch (USGS 1917/27/37), Tartar Gulch (USGS 1917/42; EPA List of Impaired Waters, 2002; *Oregon Geographic Names*, 7th Edition, 2002), Tarter Gulch (USGS 1954, 1989, 1996; USFS 1984; Josephine County map, 1969; StreamNet listing, 2000)

7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Tarter Gulch to Tartar Gulch, was submitted by Lewis L. McArthur of the Oregon Geographic Names Board. The valley in question is 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long, and lies just outside the boundaries of Siskiyou National Forest, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The earliest U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the area is the 1:125,000-scale Kerby topographic map, published in 1917; on that map, the valley is labeled Carter Gulch. This name was continued on the 1927 and 1937 revisions of that map, but with the 1942 revision, the name was amended to Tartar Gulch. In 1954, the name was modified again, to Tarter Gulch, the spelling that has continued to the present. The latter spelling also appeared on the 1969 Josephine County highway map.

Mr. McArthur's father, author of the Second Edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* in 1944, indicated that according to a long-term area resident, the term "tartar" referred to the fact that gold in the area was in "very spotted pockets" and that "a Tartar Gulch was considered not good for mining". Although the senior Mr. McArthur reported that he had not been able to verify that meaning, he did indicate that in 1943, U.S. Forest Service officials had informed him that "Tarter" was incorrect and "Tartar" was correct. Further research by Lewis L. McArthur uncovered an article that was published in a local newspaper in 1935, in which it was stated, "the term "tartar" was applied during the mining excitement days to itinerant farm produce peddlers from Douglas and Lane counties. Exuberant miners and gamblers often cheated or robbed them of their wares." The Josephine County Historical Society has stated that it fully supports the change to Tartar Gulch, and the County Board of Commissioners stated, "it would appear that the information you have provided is correct". The Oregon Geographic Names Board has recommended approval of the proposal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Black Creek: stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at the S end of a tailings pond, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) ESE of Kaska in Blythe Township, at 40°44'05"N, 76°05'27"W; flows S to enter Swampy Creek just N of Middleport; descriptive name; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°43'49"N, 76°05'24"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 is the first of fifteen proposals submitted by the Schuylkill Headwaters Association, to make official new names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County. The Association, headquartered in Pottsville, was established in 1997, "to protect, preserve, and restore the Schuylkill Watershed within Schuylkill County". The application states that many of the streams in the county were heavily

impacted by acid mine drainage as a result of years of intensive coal mining, and that “unfortunately, the county’s coal mining heritage has helped develop the misconception that waterways are non-significant dumping grounds.” The Association’s recent efforts in stream remediation have earned it the Governor’s Award for Watershed Stewardship, and its Project Manager suggests that, “acquiring official names for some of these waterways will increase the efficiency and significance of our efforts”. Naming the streams will also aid the Association when applying for grants.

In an attempt to educate and involve the local citizens in stream conservation, the Association initiated a stream-naming contest. The contest was publicized in the local media, and ran from November to December 2001.

The first of the proposals is to name one of the unnamed streams Black Creek. This name is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Swampy Creek (q.v.), in Blythe Township. The name was suggested because the stream flows through an area that was historically the site of accumulation of coal silt, hence it is descriptive. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Black Creek.

Burrows Run: stream, 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long; heads in Pennsbury Township in the community of Mendenhall at 39°51’07”N, 75°38’40”W, flows S into Kennett Township, through Shadowbrook Pond, to enter Red Clay Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) ESE of Ashland; New Castle County, Delaware and Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°47’52”N, 75°38’57”W ; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000; Not: Burroughs Brook.

1. Proposal: spelling and generic change to recognize local usage
2. Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
3. Proposer: John Gaadt; Chadds Ford, PA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Burroughs Brook (ID 10002006/FID 217469)
Local Usage: Burrows Run (local nature preserve)
Published: Burroughs Brook (US Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs list, 1981)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Burroughs Brook to Burrows Run, was submitted by a representative of an environmental planning and consulting firm based in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania on behalf of the Kennett Township (Pennsylvania) Environmental Advisory Council. The stream in question is approximately 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long and heads in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the community of Mendenhall, before flowing south to enter New Castle County, Delaware. Although the stream is not named on any U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, it is listed as Burroughs Brook in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS); this name was compiled from a listing of Dams and Reservoirs provided in 1981 by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The proponent reports that the stream “has always been known locally as Burrows Run”, and although the origin of the name has not been determined, the proposed name did appear on a map entitled “A Map of Vicinity of Philadelphia” published in 1860 by Gillette and Stone. A park located along the stream is named Burrows Run Nature Preserve, and a local road is named Burrows Run Road.

Buteo Brook: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Hemlock Heights in West Brunswick Township at 40°38'06"N, 75°59'35"W, flows W from the W side of Blue Mountain through State Game Lands 106, to enter the Little Schuylkill River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Drehersville; named for the annual migration of hawks which occurs nearby; "buteo" is Latin for "hawk"; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°38'03"N, 76°00'56"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in West Brunswick Township. The stream flows from the west side of Blue Mountain, through State Game Lands 106 and through the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. The proponent reports that the name recognizes the area's association with the annual hawk migration, because "buteo" is a Latin word meaning "hawk". The word is also a genus name for three species of Pennsylvania hawks. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name **Buteo Brook**.

Conrad Weiser Branch: stream; 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long; in Pine Grove Township and Washington Township; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of DeTurksville at 40°34'36"N, 76°19'27"W, flows SW along the S side of Stone Ridge to enter an unnamed tributary of Swatara Creek at Pleasant Valley; named for Conrad Weiser (1696-1760), who explored and mapped Schuylkill County in the early 18th century; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°33'43"N, 76°22'05"W; USGS map – Swatara Hill 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Swatara Hill 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of an unnamed stream in Pine Grove Township and Washington Township. The proposed name would honor Conrad Weiser (1696-1760), who in the 18th century explored and mapped the area that in 1811 would become Schuylkill County. He also aided in the construction of the iron furnace at Swatara Falls as well as a canal that was used for transporting the area's iron, coal, lumber, and agricultural products. According to a history of Weiser State Forest, also located in Schuylkill County, "Conrad Weiser [spent] his earlier years as a pioneer among the Mohawk Indians near Albany, New York. He served as an Indian interpreter, teaching the

words and ways of Native Americans to other settlers.” Another website added, “Weiser was asked [by Shekilammy, Chief of the Six Nations Federation] to be the Provincial Indian Interpreter and Agent at a meeting of the provincial council. Weiser devoted his remaining years to interpreting the words and thoughts of the Indians to white men.” In addition to the State Forest, a park and a lake in nearby Berks County are named for Conrad Weiser, as are a school in York County and a stream in Clarion County. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Conrad Weiser Branch.

Deep Hollow Run: stream; 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long; in East Brunswick Township and Walker Township; heads within State Game Lands 222, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Webster at 40°43’26”N, 76°59’38”W, flows SW then SSE to enter the Little Schuylkill River 0.3 km (0.2 mi) N of Hecla; descriptive name; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°42’24”N, 75°59’59”W; USGS map – New Ringgold 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS New Ringgold 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in East Brunswick Township and Walker Township. The proposed name is descriptive. The proponent reports that the area is “pristine and secluded”. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Deep Hollow Run.

Ellis Creek: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; in the Borough of New Philadelphia and Blythe Township; heads on the N side of Sharp Mountain at 40°43’02”N, 76°06’08”W; flows W to enter the Schuylkill River at New Philadelphia; named for Edmund Ellis (1849-1923), one of the first business owners in New Philadelphia; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°43’08”N, 76°06’57”W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 name is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in Blythe Township and the Borough of New Philadelphia. The name would honor Edmund Ellis (1849-1923), who was one of the first business owners in New Philadelphia following its incorporation in 1868. Ellis operated several businesses in the community, including The Farmers and Mechanics Hotel, which was located directly opposite the mouth of the stream now proposed be named

Ellis Creek. There are no other geographic features in Schuylkill County known to be named “Ellis”. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Ellis Creek.

Frisbie Branch: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Kunkles Dam in East Brunswick Township at 40°39’51”N, 76°02’50”W, flows W into West Brunswick Township, to enter Pine Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Frisbie; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°39’27”N, 76°04’00”W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek in West Brunswick Township and East Brunswick Township. The proposed name would recognize the stream’s proximity to the community of Frisbie. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Frisbie Branch.

Kendig Creek: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of the community of Strasburg at 39°59’01”N, 76°11’52”W, flows NW into Pequea Creek, named for Martin Kendig, an early settler who was granted a tract of land in 1710; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 39°59’24”N, 76°12’46”W; USGS map – Quarryville 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Quarryville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: May Gaynor; Strasburg, PA
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 local resident, to name an unnamed stream in Lancaster County Kendig Run. The proponent reports that naming the feature will help to recognize and protect local water resources. The 1.6 km (1 mi) stream heads approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) west of the community of Strasburg and flows northwest into Pequea Creek. The name honors an early settler, Martin Kendig. The stream heads and flows through a tract of land that had been granted to Kendig in 1710. According to the proponent, the proposed name has come into local use in recent months, and over 200 residents signed a petition in favor of making official the name Kendig Run. The governments of the Borough of Strasburg and Strasburg Township, the Hourglass Foundation, the Lancaster County Conservation District, and State Representative Gibson Armstrong all provided letters supporting the proposal. There are no other features in the State known to be named “Kendig”.

Liberty Run: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in the Township of Middletown and the Borough of Rose Valley, heads 1.7 km (1.1 mi) SSE of Bortondale, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) NE of the intersection of Knowlton Road and Middletown Road, at 39°53'20"N, 75°23'57"W, flows NE then SE to enter Ridley Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SW of Long Point; the name represents the liberty of local citizens; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; 39°53'28"N, 75°23'24"W; USGS map -Media 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Media 1:24,000
3. Proposer: C. Scott Seltzer; Rose Valley, PA
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 Liberty Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Ridley Creek in Delaware County. The stream is 1 km (0.6 mi) long and flows along the boundary between the Township of Middletown and the Borough of Rose Valley. The proponent reports that during recent local ordinance debates, the County Watershed Authority determined that the stream was unnamed. He believes that if these ordinances that are currently being considered by the Borough of Rose Valley are enacted, "the liberty of citizens to manage their own property would be severely restricted" and the name would "mourn the loss of liberty to the wishes of do-gooders". However, he suggests the name Liberty Run would also be appropriate if the measure is defeated, because the name would then "celebrate the victory of liberty over regulation".

Long Run: stream; 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in North Manheim Township and Wayne Township; heads in the community of Friedensburg at 40°36'08"N, 76°14'22"W; flows NE alongside State Route 443 to enter the Schuylkill River at Schuylkill Haven; descriptive name; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°37'21"N, 76°10'30"W; USGS map – Friedensburg 1:24,000; Not: Long Run Creek.

1. Proposal: to make official a name in historical use
2. Map: USGS Friedensburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: No record
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: Long Run Creek (*Images of America*, 1996)
7. Case Summary: This name is proposed for a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in North Manheim Township and Wayne Township. The stream was shown in a historical photograph that was included in a 1996 volume entitled *Images of America*; the stream was referred to in the photograph's caption as Long Run Creek, but the proponent reports that the form Long Run is more widely used today. A road named Long Run Road is also located nearby. The stream extends from the community of Friedensburg northeastward, to join the Schuylkill River at

Schuylkill Haven. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Long Run.

Mine Hollow Run: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW of Kaska in Blythe Township, at 40°44'06"N, 76°06'55"W; flows SSE to enter the Schuylkill River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) upstream of New Philadelphia; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°43'37"N, 76°05'24"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to name an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 name is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in Blythe Township and the Borough of New Philadelphia. The name was selected in recognition of the abandoned mine workings that are located nearby. The proponent reports that aluminum and iron from these mine workings are still found along the stream. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Mine Hollow Run.

Morgan Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in Middleport Borough and Blythe Township, heads on the S side of Sharp Mountain at 40°43'18"N, 76°04'33"W, flows NW to enter the Schuylkill River at Middleport; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°43'37"N, 76°05'24"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a name found on a historical document
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: Morgan Run (D.F. Kissawetter map, 1937)
7. Case Summary: This name is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in the Borough of Middleport and Blythe Township. The name was discovered in a 1937 Works Project Administration survey, and it also appears on a map published that year by D.F. Kissawetter (the proponent reports that this map exists in the Middleport Borough building, but because of its age and condition, it cannot be photocopied). She did confirm that the name Morgan Run is familiar to local old-timers, although the origin of the name has not been determined. A search of various Schuylkill County genealogy websites yielded numerous references to Morgan families in the area. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Morgan Run.

Moss Glen Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads on the S slope of Locust Mountain, in Schuylkill Township at 40°46'27"N, 76°04'17"W, flows S to enter Big Creek immediately N of

Brockton; named for the Moss Glen Rod and Gun Club; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°45'14"N, 76°03'57"W; USGS map – Delano 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Delano 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Big Creek in Schuylkill Township. The name “Moss Glen” was suggested because the stream flows past the Moss Glen Rod and Gun Club, which has been a local institution for many years. The stream, which flows through old mine workings, is also located in the vicinity of the historic Moss Glen Colliery and approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) east of Moss Glen Reservoir. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Moss Glen Creek.

Red Church Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in West Brunswick Township; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) S of Orwigsburg at 40°38'29"N, 76°05'20"W, flows E to enter Pine Creek 4.8 km (3 mi) W of Dreherstown; named for nearby Zion United Church of Christ, also known as “The Old Red Church”; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°38'26"N, 76°04'16"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 name is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek in West Brunswick Township. The proposed name would recognize the stream’s proximity to Zion United Church of Christ (also known as The Old Red Church or Zion’s Red Church), which was established in the 1750’s and which still functions today. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Red Church Run.

Rip Rap Run: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads in the SE part of McKeansburg in East Brunswick Township at 40°40'37"N, 76°01'16"W, flows E to enter the Little Schuylkill River 1 km (0.6 mi) SSW of New Ringgold; named for a popular fishing hole located nearby; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°40'43"N, 76°00'06"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in East Brunswick Township. The proponent reports that the name was suggested because the mouth of the stream is near a popular fishing hole known locally as “Rip Rap”. She further reports that property owners along the stream support the proposal. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Rip Rap Run.

Robin Run: stream; 3.7 km (2.3mi) long; heads 4 km (2.5 mi) SE of Tamaqua in West Penn Township at 40°46'44"N, 75°55'50"W, flows SW through State Game Lands 257 to enter the Little Schuylkill River at South Tamaqua; named for the abundance of songbirds found nearby; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°45'17"N, 75°56'48"W; USGS map – Tamaqua 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Tamaqua 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in West Penn Township. The proposed name would recognize the abundance of songbirds found in the area and would continue the theme of naming streams for the area’s wildlife. Rabbit Run and Owl Creek are located nearby. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Robin Run.

Sleepy Hollow: valley; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads in Robeson Township, 0.4 km (0.2 mi) WNW of Plowville at 40°12'53"N, 75°54'54"W, trends NW into Brecknock Township; named for the nearby Sleepy Hollow Athletic Club; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°13'50"N, 75°56'10"W; USGS map – Morgantown 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: to make official a historic name in local use
2. Map: USGS Morgantown 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Floyd Gebhart; Mohnton, PA
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, to make official the name Sleepy Hollow for a valley in Berks County, was submitted by the President of the Sleepy Hollow Athletic Club, in association with another proposal to name the stream that flows through the valley, Sleepy Hollow Run (q.v.). The proponent reports that the Athletic Club, which was

established in 1932, took its name from that of the valley, although no maps or documents have been found that specifically name the feature. Until recently, the road that runs along the valley was named Sleepy Hollow Valley Road, but due to U.S. Postal Service regulations, it was renamed to Westley Road. The proponent would like to preserve the historical name by making official the name “Sleepy Hollow” for the stream and the valley. The valley in question is 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long and heads in western Robeson Township, near the small community of Plowville. It then trends to the northwest into Brecknock Township.

Sleepy Hollow Run: stream; 3 km (1.9 mi) long; heads in Robeson Township, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) WNW of Plowville at 40°12'57"N, 75°54'58"W, flows NW into Brecknock Township to enter Allegheny Creek, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) W of Beckersville, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Hummels Store; named for the valley through which the stream flows; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°14'00"N, 75°56'11"W; USGS map – Morgantown 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Morgantown 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Floyd Gebhart; Mohnton, PA
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, to name an unnamed stream in Berks County, Sleepy Hollow Run, was submitted by the President of the Sleepy Hollow Athletic Club. The proponent reports that the Athletic Club, which was established in 1932, is located along the road that runs alongside the stream. This road was known at one time as Sleepy Hollow Valley Road, but was recently renamed. A separate proposal has been initiated to apply the name Sleepy Hollow to the valley. The stream proposed to be named Sleepy Hollow Run is 3 km (1.9 mi) long and heads in western Robeson Township, just to the west-northwest of the small community of Plowville. It then flows to the northwest to enter Brecknock Township, where it enters Allegheny Creek. The proposal for Sleepy Hollow Run has the support of Pennsylvania State Representative Samuel E. Rohrer.

Swampy Creek: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Kaska in Blythe Township, at 40°44'07"N, 76°06'22"W; flows SE to enter the Schuylkill River at Middleport; descriptive name; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°43'44"N, 76°05'11"W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
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 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in Blythe Township. The name is descriptive. The proponent reports, “This tributary flows freely until it fills a large man-made water basin referred to as *The Swampy* to most local residents”. The portion of the stream below this basin is a haven for ducks, amphibians, and nocturnal animals. A separate proposal has been initiated to make official the name Swampy Pond for the aforementioned basin. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Swampy Creek.

Swampy Pond, reservoir; located on Swampy Creek, 1.1 km (0.6 mi) SE of Kaska; descriptive name; Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; 40°43’57”N, 76°06’00”W; USGS map – Orwigsburg 1:24,000; Not: The Swampy

1. Proposal: to make official a name in local use
2. Map: USGS Orwigsburg 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Schuylkill Headwaters Association; Pottsville, PA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: The Swampy (local residents)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This name is proposed for small body of water located along Swampy Creek (q.v.), near Kaska in Blythe Township. The name is descriptive. The proponent reports, “[Swampy Creek] flows freely until it fills a large man-made water basin referred to as *The Swampy* to most local residents”. The Board of Commissioners of Schuylkill County is in support of the name Swampy Pond.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Guoji Family Way: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads in an unnamed lake 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Enoree Fork Church at 34°52’54”N, 82°15’41”W, flows E to enter the Enoree River 0.6 km (0.4 mi) N of Horseshoe Bend, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Greer, 9.6 km (6 mi) E of Greenville; the name recognizes the diversity of the local population as “Guoji” is a Chinese word meaning “international”; Greenville County, South Carolina; 34°52’55”N, 82°15’12”W; USGS map – Taylors 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Taylors 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Jerry Guo; Greer, SC
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 Guoji Family Way is proposed for an unnamed, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of the Ecoree River in eastern Greenville County, approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) east of the City of Greenville. The proponent reports

that “there are many families from all over the world living in the subdivision” that adjoins the stream, and that the word *Guoji* “means international in Chinese and it symbolizes the harmony and peace of living in such diversity.” There are no other features in the U.S. known to be named “Guoji”.

TENNESSEE

Trout Belly Spring: spring, located near the mouth of an unnamed tributary of Doe Creek, under State Route 67, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Pandora; the name refers to the trout-bearing nature of the stream; Johnson County, Tennessee; 36°25'39"N, 81°56'08"W; USGS map – Doe 1:24,000; Not: Lowe Spring.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Doe 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Robert Benfield; Powell, TN
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Lowe Spring (local residents)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to name an unnamed spring in Johnson County Trout Belly Spring, was submitted by a geologist with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. The proponent states that according to various recently-published scientific reports, the spring is “a significant feature that supports the growth of naturally reproducing trout”. The spring lies just upstream of the mouth of an unnamed tributary of Doe Creek, and flows through a culvert under State Route 67. The proponent reports that he has heard the stream referred to informally as “Lowe Spring”, because the farmer who owns the farm around the spring is named Lowe. Because this individual is still living, the proponent believes the name “Lowe” is not appropriate.

TEXAS

Apache Peak: summit; elevation 2,454 m (8,060 ft); located within the Davis Mountain Preserve, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) WNW of Baldy Peak, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) S of Whitetail Mountain; named to honor the Mescalero Apache Indians; Jeff Davis County, Texas; 30°38'18"N, 104°11'02"W; USGS map – Mount Livermore 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Mount Livermore 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Daniel Smith; Fort Worth, TX
4. Administrative area: Davis Mountain 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 proposal is the first of two submitted to name unnamed summits in honor of the Mescalero Apache Indian tribe. Evidence suggests that in the past, the area surrounding both summits was considered sacred by the tribe. The summit proposed to be named Apache Peak lies within the Nature Conservancy's Davis Mountains Preserve; the Conservancy is in support of the proposal. The name Apache Peak is listed as a variant of nearby Mount Livermore (BGN 1948), and is also the name of another summit located approximately 113 km (70 mi) to the northwest, in neighboring Hudspeth County. No other features in Jeff Davis County are named "Apache".

Donwell, Mount: summit; elevation 220 m (722 ft); located 26 km (16 mi) NE of the center of the City of Fort Worth, 8.9 km (5.5 mi) SW of Grapevine Lake; Tarrant County, Texas; 32°55'04"N, 97°10'35"W; USGS map – Colleyville 1:24,000

1. Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use
2. Map: USGS Colleyville 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Dee Barker, Colleyville, TX
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Mount Donwell (2 residents)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Mount Donwell for a summit in northeast Tarrant County, was submitted by the Commissioner of the Tarrant County Historical Commission, who claims that the 220 m (722 ft) high summit has had this name "for a number of years". The summit is located approximately 26 km (16 mi) northeast of the center of Fort Worth and 8.9 km (5.5 mi) southwest of Grapevine Lake. A nearby road is named McDonwell School Road, but the proponent reports that this should be Mount Donwell School Road, and she has submitted a request to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Mapping Center to correct it. Mount Donwell School is listed in GNIS as a historical feature, and Tarrant County School District records indicate that in the early 1900's, the name "Mount Donwell" was applied to the local school district, an area that includes the summit proposed to be named Mount Donwell. There is no information on the origin of the name Donwell. The government of Tarrant County supports the proposal. No other features in the State are known to be named "Donwell".

Mescalero Peak: summit; elevation 2,457 m (8,060 ft); located in the Davis Mountains Preserve, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Baldy Peak, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) S of Whitetail Mountain; named to honor the Mescalero Apache Indians; Jeff Davis County, Texas; 30°38'18"N, 104°11'02"W; USGS map – Mount Livermore 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Mount Livermore 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Daniel Smith; Fort Worth, TX
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 for Mescalero Peak was submitted in order to honor the Mescalero Apache Indian tribe, who according to the proponent considered the summits in this area to be sacred. This 2,457 m (8,060 ft) high feature lies within the Davis Mountains Preserve, which is owned by the Nature Conservancy; the Conservancy has indicated support for the proposed name. No other geographic features in Jeff Davis County apply the name “Mescalero”.

UTAH

Enniss Peak: summit, elevation 2,841m (9,322 ft); located within a private inholding in Wasatch National Forest, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) S of the head of Bear Canyon, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) E of Draper; named for John Enniss (1821-1918), his wife Elisabeth, and their son Willard (1857-1947), early settlers in the area; Salt Lake County and Utah County, Utah; Sec 36, T3S,R1E, Salt Lake Mer; 40°30’51”N, 111°47’10”W; USGS map – Draper 1:24,000; Not: Baldy Peak.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Draper 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Enid Enniss; Salt Lake City, UT
4. Administrative area: Wasatch National Forest
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Baldy Peak (local residents)
Published: None found
7. Case Summary: This new commemorative name is proposed for a 2,841m (9,322 ft) high summit located on the boundary between Salt Lake County and Utah County, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) east of Draper, in the southeastern suburbs of Salt Lake City. The summit also lies on a private inholding within the boundaries of Wasatch National Forest.

The name Enniss Peak would honor John Enniss (1821-1918), his wife Elisabeth, and their son Willard (1857-1947), pioneers in the settlement of the Salt Lake Valley. John and Elisabeth Enniss were natives of England who migrated to Utah in 1851, where they were among the first 20 families to settle in the new community of Draper. John Enniss served in the town’s early government and as a school trustee, and was one of Draper’s earliest businessmen, helping to establish one of its first mercantile stores. As a farmer, he owned and leased property at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, near the unnamed summit now proposed to be named in his honor. Along with his son, Willard, John Enniss helped develop canals and irrigation systems for Draper, and together they formed Draper Irrigation Company which is still in operation today. They also mined coal and silica from the valleys below the summit in question. John’s wife Elisabeth was known as a healer, community nurse, and midwife, and her journal is one of the few to have survived from the 1860’s to the 1880’s. Willard Enniss was a teacher in the new township, and he also assisted in the development of a railroad line from Salt Lake City to Draper. He was instrumental in bringing electricity to Draper. In 1914 and 1915, he served in the 11th Utah State Legislature. The proponent reports that some residents of Draper refer to the summit as “Baldy Peak”, but no published evidence of this name has been found.

A letter of support for the name Enniss Peak has been received from the Mayor of Salt Lake County.

VERMONT

Thor Mountain: summit; elevation 228 m (748 ft); located in the Town of Westminster, 1.6 km (1 mi) S of the community of North Westminster, W of the Connecticut River; named for the Norse God of Thunder; Windham County, Vermont; 43°06'22"N, 72°27'07"W; USGS map – Walpole 1:25,000; Not: Bald Hill.

1. Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be unpleasant
2. Map: USGS Walpole 1:25,000
3. Proposer: Christian Blake; Putney, VT
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Bald Hill (ID 50000191/FID 1456216)
Local Usage: Thor Mountain (proponent)
Published: Bald Hill (USGS 1927, 1930, 1985; Vermont Legislature Redistricting map, 2002; Windham County highway map, 1966; Town of Westminster Zoning map, 2001; DeLorme *Atlas of Vermont*, 1984; *Vermont Place-Names*, 1977)
7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Putney, who would like the name Bald Hill changed officially to Thor Mountain. The summit in question has an elevation of 228 m (748 ft) and is located in the Town of Westminster, just west of the Connecticut River. The name Bald Hill has appeared on Federal maps since 1927, and also appears on zoning and redistricting maps produced in 2001 by the Town of Windham and in 2002 by the Vermont State Legislature. The proponent suggests that the current name is “unpleasant [and] not original”, and that it does not accurately describe the feature. He also reports that there are six other summits in Vermont named Bald Hill, as well as a summit named Bald Mountain in the Town of Townshend which is also in Windham County. He indicates that the proposed name is “tied into the Norwegian God of Thunder”, but does not elaborate on his reasons for selecting that name. He does state that he has in his possession a new signpost that reads “Thor Mountain Pass”, which he intends to install on his private property. There are no other features in Vermont known to be named “Thor”.

Twilight Bay: bay; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) wide; located in the Town of Shelburne, on the W side of Lake Champlain, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SSW of Meach Cove, between Meach Island and Hill Point; named for Reverend Alexander Twilight (1795-1857), long-time schoolteacher, minister, and in the 1830's, a member of the Vermont Legislature; Chittenden County, Vermont; 44°21'17"N, 73°16'18"W; USGS map – Willsboro 1:24,000; Not: Fylers Bay.

1. Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Willsboro 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Stephen Unsworth; Shelburne, VT
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Fylers Bay (18th century map)

7. Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Vermont State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of several residents of the Town of Shelburne. The bay proposed to be named Twilight Bay is approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) wide and is located on the east side of Lake Champlain, approximately 13 km (8 mi) south-southwest of Burlington. The name would honor Reverend Alexander Twilight (1795-1857), who is generally regarded as the first African-American to graduate from an American college. A native of Corinth in Orange County, Twilight spent his early years as an indentured servant, but went on to receive a college degree from Middlebury College in 1823. After teaching school in New York, he studied for the ministry, then returned to Vermont to teach and preach in Vergennes and then in Brownington. When the school at which he taught became overcrowded, Twilight took on the task of building and designing a four-story, 60-foot long, granite school building, which still stands today and which serves as the main office of the Orleans County Historical Society. In 1836 and 1837, he was elected to serve in the Vermont General Assembly, becoming the first African-American to be elected to the State Legislature. Following his political service, he returned to teaching. Twilight Hall, located on the campus of Middlebury College, was renamed in 1986 in honor of Alexander Twilight.

The proponents of the name Twilight Bay believe that a name is needed for the feature, to aid the Coast Guard in locating boats “if they got in trouble there”. They submitted their request to the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State’s Naming Authority. Although the library’s staff located an 18th century map that labeled the feature Fylers Bay, presumably for an individual who owned land nearby in the Revolutionary War era, the proponents decided to propose the name Twilight Bay instead. They also observed that there are “beautiful twilights” on the bay. The Vermont Board of Libraries passed a resolution in support of the proposal.

Zaskanek: summit; elevation 642 m (2,106 ft); located in the Town of Newark, 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Walker Mountain, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) NE of Center Pond, 35 km (22 mi) NNE of Saint Johnsbury; the name is derived from an Abenaki word meaning “place of moose antlers”; Caledonia County, Vermont; 44°43’35”N, 71°54’03”W; USGS map – West Burke 1:24,000.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS West Burke 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Scott C. Williams; Guilford, CT
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, to name an unnamed summit in the Town of Newark in northeastern Caledonia County Zaskanek, was submitted by a resident of Guilford, Connecticut. He reports that after acquiring property on the summit, and in an effort to honor the native peoples who once occupied the area, he contacted a member of the Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People for guidance on naming the feature. Several possible names were provided, or it was suggested that if the

proponent “offered tobacco to the Creator, Great Mystery, the Four Winds, and the Spirits of the Ancient Ones”, an answer would be made clear. The Abenaki representative also offered to translate any proposed name into the native dialect. After following this advice and hiking to the top of the summit, the proponent reported that he “walked through a stand of striped maple rubbed up by moose”, so a name meaning “Place of the Moose Antlers” seemed appropriate.

The Abenaki name offered by the tribal member was “M8zaskanek” (pronounced “moohz-ZAH-skahn-uk”), but because the proponent suggested that the general public would be unable to pronounce a word with the number in it, it was modified to Zaskanek (the Abenaki vowel “8” is reportedly the nasal “o(n)” sound). In addition, when asked to provide an English generic, in accordance with the Board’s native names policy, the proponent responded that because the policy only recommends such an addition, “to add the word “Mountain” or “Peak”... detracts from its true meaning”. He further stated, “I feel that excluding a generic English term from the naming of this feature further promotes the “cultural heritage of the United States”.”

WASHINGTON

Lake Sacajawea Bar: bar; elevation 256 m (840 ft); 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; located on the W bank of Lake Sacajawea, opposite the community of Sheffler; Franklin County, Washington; Secs 23,26&27,T11N,R33E,Willamette Mer; 46°24’48”N, 118°38’55”W; USGS map – Snake River 1:24,000; Not: Sheffler Bar.

1. Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
2. Map: USGS Snake River 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Bruce Bjornstad; Richland, WA
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Sheffler Bar (local residents and scientists)
Published: Sheffler Bar (Ice Age Floods website, 2002)
7. Case Summary: The new name Lake Sacajawea Bar is proposed for an unnamed bar located along the west bank of Lake Sacajawea, which lies on the Snake River. The feature is described as “a giant, Ice Age, flood bar”, or in geologic terms, a “pendant bar” because it was formed by deposition beyond a bedrock spur. The proponent is a geologist and senior research scientist with the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in Richland. He reports that the flood bar is approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide at its widest point. With a maximum height of 122 m (400 ft), it is one of the tallest flood bars in existence. The proponent reports that the bar was created over 13,000 years ago, “as a result of deposition beyond a bedrock spur by Pleistocene floods from glacial Lake Missoula and pluvial Lake Bonneville”. He suggests that because of the feature’s significant size and interest as a potential natural resource for mining of sand and gravel, it deserves special recognition. The application indicated that some members of the public and several scientists refer to the feature as “Sheffler Bar”, presumably because of its proximity to the community of that name. The feature was identified as Sheffler Bar at one website dedicated to the Ice Age floods of the Pacific

Northwest. The proposal for Lake Sacajawea Bar has the support of a retired librarian at the Ice Age Floods Institute.

Squock Glacier: glacier; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Mount Baker National Recreation Area, heads at Sherman Peak, trends S between Easton Glacier and Tatum Glacier, on the S slope of Mount Baker; named for one of the two Indian guides who accompanied Edmund T. Coleman on the first ascent of Mount Baker in 1869; Whatcom County, Washington; Secs30&31,T38N,R7E,Willamette Mer; 48°44'40"N, 121°47'20"W; USGS map – Baker Pass 1:24,000; Not: Easton Glacier, Squak Glacier.

1. Proposal: to correct the spelling of a commemorative name
2. Map: USGS Baker Pass 1:24,000
3. Proposer: Austin Post; Vashon, WA
4. Administrative area: Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest/Mount Baker National Recreation Area
5. Previous BGN Action: Squak Glacier (BGN 1973)
6. Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squak Glacier (ID 53019474/FID 1526445)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squak Glacier (USGS 1979, 1989; USFS 1988; USGS Professional Paper 1022-E, 1983; USFS website, 2002; NPS website, 2002; US Census Bureau, 2000; DeLorme Atlas of Washington, 1992; Bellingham Herald Outdoors Guide, 2000)
7. Case Summary: This proposal is to amend the spelling of a name that was made official by a decision of the BGN in 1973. The glacier in question lies on the southeast slope of Mount Baker, within the Mount Baker National Recreation Area, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Although the name Squak Glacier was approved by the BGN in 1973, more recent research by the proponent suggests that the correct spelling of the honoree's name was "Squock". In 1972, when the proposal for Squak Glacier was submitted, the proponent was employed as a hydrologist at the U.S. Geological Survey. In the course of preparing new maps of the glaciers of Mount Baker, he had discovered a 1912 reference to an Indian guide named Squak, who had accompanied Edmund T. Coleman on his 1869 ascent of Mount Baker. The submission of the name Squak Glacier in 1972 was also intended to help eliminate confusion due to the misapplication of the name Easton Glacier to the feature.

However, since then, the proponent has uncovered another volume, entitled "The First Ascent of Mount Baker" written in 1869 by Coleman himself, in which he refers to his Indian guide as "Squock". Coleman stated, "We can not forget the expertness displayed in many difficulties by Squock and Talum. Squock is son-in-law of Umptlalum, the principal chief of the Nootsak Indians." One local high school website describing the history of Mount Baker reports that, "The first people to climb [Mount Baker] were Coleman, Stratton, Squock, and Talum on August 17, 1868. The Indians were the first humans to have contact with Mt. Baker." The current spelling, Squak Glacier, has appeared on various Federal maps and documents following the 1973 decision, as well as at numerous websites dedicated to glaciers, hiking, and outdoors adventures.

WYOMING

Poston Draw: stream; 27 km (17 mi) long; heads 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Stud Horse Butte at 42°28'32"N, 109°39'35"W, flows E then SE to enter the Big Sandy River 4.5 km (2.8 mi) NW of Poston Reservoir; named for the historical Poston Ranch located nearby; Sublette County, Wyoming; Tps28&29N,Rgs106&107W, Sixth Principal Mer; 42°24'28"N, 109°29'32"W; USGS map – Tabernacle Butte 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Bull Draw.

1. Proposal: name change to recognize a historical commemorative name
2. Map: USGS Tabernacle Butte 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
3. Proposer: Paul N. Scherbel; Big Piney, WY
4. Administrative area: None
5. Previous BGN Action: None
6. Names associated with feature:
 - GNIS: Bull Draw (ID 56002573/FID 1586099)
 - Local Usage: None found
 - Published: Bull Draw (USGS 1969, 1980), Poston Draw (State of Wyoming Water Rights, 1949, 1977; State of Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners, 1978, 1979)
7. Case Summary: This proposal, to change officially the name of Bull Draw to Poston Draw for a stream in Sublette County, was submitted by a surveyor in Big Piney who serves as a member of the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names. The proponent reports that the name Poston Draw was found in various Water Rights Adjudication documents published by the State of Wyoming in 1949 and 1977, as well as in references to the construction of a reservoir along the stream in 1978 and 1979. The latter documents were submitted to the State of Wyoming Board of Control by the State's Board of Land Commissioners and the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent does not know the origin of the name Bull Draw, although it has appeared on Federal maps since 1969. The name Poston Draw was derived from that of the Poston Ranch that was once located along the Big Sandy River, at the mouth of the stream in question. The Poston Ranch was homesteaded in the early 1900's by brothers Frank J. and Loni J. Poston, who sold it just prior to World War II to the Erramouspe family. The latter family still owns and operates a ranch on the land today; they report that they have always known the stream to be named Poston Draw. The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change from Bull Draw to Poston Draw, and the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal.