

Quarterly Review List 392
(135 Names)
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For initial consideration at the
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UNITED STATES
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALASKA

Mount Blachnitzky: summit, elevation 1,997 m (6,552 ft); in Tongass National Forest, in the Coast Mountains, between Gilkey Glacier and Avalanche Canyon; named for Klaus Peter Blachnitzky (1921-1988), noted surveyor, geodesist, and Juneau Icefield explorer and researcher; City and County of Juneau, Alaska; Sec 34, T35S, R66E, Copper River Mer.; 58°47'48"N, 134°23'46"W; USGS map – Juneau D-2 1:63,360.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=8&n=6517579&e=534899&s=63.360&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Proposal: to make official a new commemorative name

Map: USGS Juneau D-2 1:63,360

Proponent: Keith Daellenbach; Portland, OR

Administrative area: Tongass National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mount Blachnitzky (proponent)

Published: Mount Blachnitzky (*Mazama Annual Journal*, 2004; *American Alpine Journal*, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the new commemorative name Mount Blachnitzky. The summit in question has an elevation of 1,997 m (6,552 ft), and lies in the Coast Mountains, south of Gilkey Glacier and north of Avalanche Canyon, and within Tongass National Forest. The name would honor Klaus Peter Blachnitzky (1921-1988), a native of the Silesia region of Germany (now Poland), who became a noted field and air surveyor, geodesist, and glaciologist. He was known for his contributions to the field of geodesy, authoring numerous technical publications and inventing many improvements to the practice of surveying. In 1987 and 1988, Mr. Blachnitzky was the head surveyor for the Juneau Icefield Research Program (JIRP), which was established in 1946, “to pursue long-term field research on the interrelationships of scientific disciplines to understand the total environment of arctic and mountain regions.” Much of his work was conducted in the vicinity of the unnamed summit in question. According to the proponent, “His surveying leadership led to greater understanding of surface glacial movement... [which] has significantly enhanced the knowledge of southeast Alaska’s glacier systems and has provided insights into the mass balance of glaciers and their use as a sensitive indicator of climate change.” In August 1988, having completed almost two seasons instructing student surveyors and scientists in the science and practice of terrestrial field surveying and geodesy, he was killed when he slipped from a rock cleaver on the slope of Vaughan Lewis Glacier. The site of his death is 6.4 km (4 mi) from the summit now proposed to be named in his honor. In 2004, four climbers, including the proponent, made a memorial climb of the unnamed and previously unclimbed summit, leaving at the peak some surveying mementos from Mr. Blachnitzky’s life. Two accounts of the expedition have since been published, in the *Mazama Annual Journal* of 2004 and in an issue of *American Alpine Journal* in 2005. Both articles refer to the summit informally as Mount Blachnitzky.

ARKANSAS

Howard Mountain: summit, elevation 295 m (968 ft); located 38 km (24 mi) NW of Benton, 27 km (17 mi) NNE of Hot Springs; named for Albert Howard (1813-1883), lifetime area resident, farmer, blacksmith, and church deacon; Saline County, Arkansas; Secs 17&18, T1N, R18W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 34°44'27"N, 92°57'02"W; USGS map – Goosepond Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.7408333333333&lon=-92.9505555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Goosepond Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Darcy Lee Howard; Mabelvale, AR
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Howard Mountain (local residents, family members; hunting club)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Howard Mountain for a 295 m (968 ft) high summit located in western Saline County, approximately 38 km (24 mi) northwest of Benton and 27 km (17 mi) north-northeast of Hot Springs. The proponent, a resident of Mabelvale and member of the Howard family, reports that the feature has been known as Howard Mountain “since before the Civil War.” She says that the summit was named for Albert Howard (1813-1883), a native of Tennessee who settled in Arkansas as a young man, acquiring 80 acres of land just east of the summit in 1849. For the next 34 years, Mr. Howard farmed the land and raised animals, and also served on the local grand jury and as a church deacon. His eleven children were all raised in the area, which soon came to be known informally as “Howard Springs.” The former Howard School House also stood nearby. The land use manager for the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, which now manages the surrounding land, recommends approval of the name, as does a retired church pastor, who recalls being taken as a child on hunting trips to “Howard Mountain.” A member of the Howard Mountain Hunting Club also wrote a letter confirming local use of the name, and the Saline County Ranger for the Arkansas Forestry Commission who is a member of the Howard family supports the proposal as well. In addition to this summit, there are two others in the State named “Howard”; Howard Hill is located in Sebastian County, while Howard Mound is in Jackson County.

CALIFORNIA

Devils Ass Peak: summit, elevation 591 m (1,937 ft); in Henry W. Coe State Park, in the Diablo Range, 40 km (25 mi) SSE of San Jose; Santa Clara County, California; Sec 31, T8S, R5E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°12'01"N, 121°27'50"W; USGS map - Mississippi Creek 1:24,000.

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

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use

Map: USGS Mississippi Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Guertner; San Jose, CA

Administrative area: Henry W. Coe State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Devil's Ass Peak (State Park web description, 2001)

Published: None found

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

Gene Autry Ridge: ridge, elevation 324 m (1,064 ft); located partially within an area administered by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, overlooking Fryman Canyon; named for Gene Autry (1907-1998), recording star, actor, and famed

singing cowboy; Los Angeles County, California; Sec 31, T1N, R14W and Sec 36, T1N, R15W, San Bernardino Mer.; 34°07'38"N, 118°23'47"W; USGS map – Van Nuys 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3777153&e=371239&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Van Nuys 1:24,000

Proponent: Lynette Robe; Studio City, CA

Administrative area: Santa Monica Mountains National Park/Santa Monica Mountains

Conservancy

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Autry Ridge (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Gene Autry Ridge is proposed to be made official for a 324 m (1,064 ft) high ridge that overlooks Fryman Canyon in Los Angeles County. The feature lies in an area administered by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and also partially within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, managed by the National Park Service. The proponent reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, as the feature lies close to the former home of Gene Autry, the late recording star, film actor, and famed "Singing Cowboy." Orvon Gene Autry was born in Texas in 1907, moving to Oklahoma as a teenager, where he performed on local radio as "Oklahoma's Yodeling Cowboy." In the early 1930's he became known nationally for his singing talent and soon thereafter began a film career. By 1937 he was the top Western star at the box office. In 1972, Gene Autry was inducted into the Western Performers Hall of Fame at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma, and in 2003, five years after his death, into the Radio Hall of Fame. He is the only individual to receive five stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. In 1999, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy passed a resolution endorsing the name Gene Autry Ridge, and a recent map of the Mulholland Scenic Parkway labels one of its landmarks "Autry Overlook." The Briarcliff Improvement Association and the Studio City Residents Association are also in support of the proposal. There are no other geographic features in California known to be named "Autry"; the Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum in Los Angeles was recently renamed The Museum of the American West. In 1941, the small community of Berwyn in Carter County, Oklahoma voted to change its name to Gene Autry; this change was made official for Federal use in 1950.

Lake Charo: lake, 5 acres; in Eldorado National Forest/Desolation Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) W of Lake of the Woods in Desolation Valley; the name is a diminutive form of "Rosario," the name of an area in Mexico from which many individuals came to settle in California; El Dorado County, California; Sec 32, T12N, R17E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 38°50'59"N, 120°07'46"W; USGS map – Pyramid Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.84972&lon=-120.12944&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name reported to be used by hikers

Map: USGS Pyramid Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Gutierrez; Santa Rosa, CA

Administrative area: Eldorado National Forest/Desolation Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lake Charo (proponent and local hikers)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Lake Charo is proposed to be made official for a five acre lake located in Desolation Valley in El Dorado County. Although the lake lies in the Desolation Wilderness (administered by the Eldorado National Forest), the proponent suggests an official name is needed to eliminate the confusion that has developed over the years because visitors and hikers have given many different names to the lake. The proponent and his colleagues first began to refer to the lake as Lake Charo fifteen years ago and since then the name has reportedly become more widely known. He notes that other lakes in the area, many of smaller size, have names. In explaining the origin of the name, the proponent states, “*Charo* is a diminutive name for “Rosario,” a location in Mexico that was the origin of many Afromexicans who came to California and contributed significantly to California’s western history and culture in the 18th and 19th centuries.” There are no other geographic features in the State known to be named “Charo.”

Sharsmith Peak: summit, elevation 3,658 m (12,002 ft); in Yosemite National Park/Yosemite Wilderness and Inyo National Forest, in the Sierra Nevada, just E of Skelton Lakes, 4 km (2.5 mi) NW of Tioga Pass; named for Dr. Carl W. Sharsmith (1903-1994), Yosemite National Park ranger-naturalist and alpine botanist; Tuolumne County and Mono County, California; Sec 14, T1N, R24E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 37°56’12”N, 119°17’37”W; USGS map – Tioga Pass 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4201257.94%20&e=298442.91&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Tioga Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: George Durkee; Twain Harte, CA

Administrative area: Yosemite National Park and Inyo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sharsmith Peak (Yosemite Association web diary, 2003)

Published: Sharsmith Peak (Yosemite Outdoor Adventures, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sharsmith Peak for a 3,658 m (12,002 ft) high summit in the Sierra Nevada, just northwest of Tioga Pass and 19 km (12 mi) west of Mono Lake. The summit also lies along the boundary between Yosemite National Park and Inyo National Forest, and on the boundary between Tuolumne County and Mono County. The National Park side of the peak is designated as the Yosemite Wilderness, while the National Forest portion is within the Harvey Monroe Hall Natural Research Area. The proponent, a ranger at Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks and editor of *Sierra Nature Notes*, “an online journal of natural history news in the Sierra Nevada,” reports that the proposed name has come into local use over the past few years. The name would honor Dr. Carl W. Sharsmith (1903-1994), who was a Yosemite National Park ranger-naturalist and alpine botanist, and at the time of his death, the oldest and longest serving National Park Service interpretive ranger. Dr. Sharsmith was featured in many books, magazine articles, and film documentaries about Yosemite. In addition, he created a 15,000-sheet herbarium at San Jose State University where he had taught and was Professor Emeritus; this collection, consisting largely of California native plants, is named the Carl W. Sharsmith Herbarium. In 1956, the Department of the Interior bestowed its Meritorious Service Award on Dr. Sharsmith. The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into recent local use, particularly among local hiking guides; the name also appeared in the Yosemite Association’s *Outdoor Adventures* brochure published in 2002. One hiking website refers to the summit as “Carl Sharsmith Peak.” The proponent has developed a website dedicated to this naming effort (<http://www.name4carl.org/>), at which he outlines his reasons why the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy. He suggests the name provides a means for educating Park visitors about the honoree’s significance to the area, and also that the proposal “will serve to continue inspiration of sound research and accordingly-designed management programs that will help ensure the natural character of the region.” He also provides an extensive list of individuals and offices that support this proposal, including the late Dr. Dallas Peck, former director of the U.S. Geological Survey; Dr. N. King

Huber, USGS Geologist Emeritus; Roger O. Kennedy, former National Park Service Director (1993-1997); several former Yosemite National Park Superintendents, naturalists, and Park rangers; the Yosemite Museum Curator; the Yosemite Association; Elizabeth Stone O’Neil, the author of Dr. Sharsmith’s biography; and a former Board member of the Eastern Sierra Interpretive Association.

Sugarloaf: summit, elevation 1,014 m (3,326 ft); in Cleveland National Forest, in the Santa Ana Mountains, 16 km (10 mi) E of Mission Viejo; Orange County, California; Sec 22, T6S, R6W, San Bernardino Mer.; 33°37’46”N, 117°29’25”W; USGS map – Alberhill 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=3721178&e=454520&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to correct the application of a feature name

Map: USGS Alberhill 1:24,000

Proponent: Kriss Larson; Aliso Viejo, CA

Administrative area: Cleveland National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sugarloaf (local residents)

Published: Sugarloaf (USGS 1901/31/36/48)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a land surveyor in Aliso Viejo, who believes the name Sugarloaf is applied to the wrong summit. Federal maps have shown the name at its current location (the 984 m (3,227 ft) high summit in Section 23) since 1956, but the proponent says the name should be applied instead to the 1,014 m (3,326 ft) summit that lies 1.1 km (0.7 mi) further to the west-northwest, in Section 22. He describes the proposed location as “a conspicuous high point on [the] ridgeline,” whereas the current application refers to a summit that is “much less conspicuous, and is hidden by the larger peak from the main population area of Orange County.” U.S. Geological Survey small-scale topographic maps published between 1901 and 1948 would appear to support the proponent’s claim or at least explain some of the confusion, as the name is applied midway between the two points and slightly closer to the 1,014 m (3,326 ft) peak. However, a review of the USGS field notes for the 1956 edition (the first at a scale of 1:24,000) confirms that the 984 m (3,227 ft) high summit was the intended location. The field notes do not indicate any uncertainty regarding the application of the name. It has been suggested that the name might have been intended to apply to the two peaks collectively, and if so, the primary geographic position should be recorded at their highest point, as proposed.

COLORADO

Cloud Peak: summit, elevation 4,122 m (13,524 ft); in San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Spread Eagle Peak; the name refers to the cloud cover that often forms around the peak; Custer County and Saguache County, Colorado; T45N, R12E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°07’03”N, 105°39’28”W; USGS map – Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=7&lats=3&lond=105&lonm=39&lons=28&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jacke Barnes; Westcliffe, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cloud Peak (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Cloud Peak for a 4,122 m (13,524 ft) high summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. It also lies within the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness. It was submitted by the President of the Custer County Historical and Genealogical Society in response to another proposal, on BGN Review List 391, to name the summit Triage Point. The latter name, submitted by a resident of Littleton, would honor the nation's EMS paramedics and technicians, "whose medical actions and decision making abilities preserve life under a wide array of circumstances." When asked to comment on the proposal for Triage Point, both the Custer County Commissioners and the local historical society expressed opposition, citing a belief that the name has no local significance. The County Commissioners added, "The term Triage describes a function and not really a name of anything. Also, this peak or point has been called various names including Cloud peak [sic] as it is above the Lakes of the Clouds." A third proposal, to name this summit Rusk Peak (q.v.) has been received from another local citizen who wishes to honor the Rusk family, longtime residents and ranchers in the valley.

Crowley Peak: summit; elevation 2,765 m (9,070 ft); in White River National Forest, between Jakeman Creek and Suicide Gulch, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NE of Meredith; named for Claude H. Crowley (1887-1977), lifetime area resident, rancher, and logger; Eagle County, Colorado; Sec 12, T8S, R84W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°22'19"N, 106°42'41"W; USGS map – Meredith 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4359449&e=352574&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Meredith 1:24,000

Proponent: James C. Crowley; Meredith, CO

Administrative area: White River National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Crowley Peak (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Crowley Peak for a 2,765 m (9,070 ft) high summit located in the White River National Forest in south-central Eagle County. It was submitted by a resident of Meredith, who reports that the name has been in local use for "at least 100 years," having been given in honor of the five generations of the Crowley family that have lived and ranched nearby since the late 1880's. He specifically wishes to honor his father, Claude H. Crowley (1887-1977), who lived in nearby Thomasville for most of his life. Mr. Crowley owned a one-room schoolhouse that he later donated to the community for use as a community center and church. He also logged timber near the summit in question, and in 1914 helped raise money to bring in a new herd of elk from Wyoming when the local herd was depleted. The Eagle County Commissioners recommend approval of the proposal. Five area residents have submitted letters of support for the proposal, with several confirming that the name has been in local use "for as long I can remember."

Davids Peak: summit, elevation 3,937 m (12,917 ft); in Uncompahgre National Forest/Uncompahgre Wilderness, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of Precipice Peak, between East Fork Cimarron River and Middle Fork Cimarron Peak; named for David Horace Burr (1928-1997), longtime area resident who owned a cabin overlooking this summit; Hinsdale County, Colorado; Sec 23, T45N, R6W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 38°08'02"N, 107°30'08"W; USGS map - Courthouse Mountain 1:24,000.

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

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Courthouse Mountain 1:24,000
 Proponent: Charlea Burr; Montrose, CO
 Administrative area: Uncompahgre National Forest/Uncompahgre Wilderness
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: David's Peak (local residents, family members)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The proposal for David's Peak was submitted by a resident of Montrose, who reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, following the death in 1997 of longtime area resident, David Horace Burr. Born in Connecticut in 1928, Mr. Burr and his wife moved to Colorado in 1949, where Mr. Burr worked for 33 years for Frontier Airlines. In 1974, following retirement, the Burrs moved to a cabin they built in the San Juan Mountains. The cabin provided a view of the unnamed summit that later came to be known as David's Peak. The summit has an elevation of 3,937 m (12,917 ft) and lies within the Uncompahgre Wilderness of the Uncompahgre National Forest. The proponent reports that David Burr was "a big part of the local community," and that "he knew nearly all of the ranchers, Forest Rangers, and residents of the area." In addition, "he worked to keep the Uncompahgre National Forest as beautiful as the first time he saw it in 1950." There are no other features in Hinsdale County known to be named "David" or "Davids," nor are there any summits in the State with that name.

Rusk Peak: summit, elevation 4,122 m (13,524 ft); in San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, 1.6 km (1 mi) SW of Spread Eagle Peak; named for the Rusk family, longtime residents and ranchers in the valley below the summit; Custer County and Saguache County, Colorado; T45N, R12E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°07'03"N, 105°39'28"W; USGS map – Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=7&lats=3&lond=105&lonm=39&lons=28&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Rito Alto Peak 1:24,000
 Proponent: Harvey W. Rusk; Westcliffe, CO
 Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Cloud Peak (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to name an unnamed 4,122 m (13,524 ft) high summit in the Sangre de Cristo Range, Rusk Peak. The summit lies on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. It also lies within the Sangre de Cristo Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by a Westcliffe resident and member of the Rusk family, who reports that four generations of Rusks have lived and ranched in the valley below the summit. The proponent has been asked to identify a specific member of the family who would satisfy the criteria of the BGN's Commemorative Naming Policy. The BGN has already been asked to apply the new name Triage Point (BGN Review List 391) to the summit, and also to make official the locally-used name Cloud Peak (q.v.) for the same feature. There are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named "Rusk."

Silver Peak: summit, elevation 4,119 m (13,513 ft); in San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/ Sangre de Cristo Wilderness, in the Sangre de Cristo Range, 3.2 km (2 mi) S of Mount Marcy; Custer County and Saguache County, Colorado; T45N, R12E, New Mexico Principal Mer.; 38°07'45"N, 105°40'12"W; USGS map – Electric Peak 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.1291666666667&lon=-105.67&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Electric Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jacke Barnes; Westcliffe, CO

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest/ Sangre de Cristo Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Silver Peak (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Silver Peak for a 4,119 m (13,513 ft) high summit located in the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and between Custer County and Saguache County. It was submitted by the President of the Custer County Historical and Genealogical Society in response to another proposal on BGN Review List 391, to name the summit Maltese Peak. The latter name is intended to honor the nation's firefighters, because the Maltese Cross is the standard badge of honor for the nation's fire departments. When asked to comment on the proposal for Maltese Peak, both the Custer County Commissioners and the local historical society expressed opposition, citing a belief that the name would have no significance within the local community. The County Commissioners added that the summit is known locally as Silver Peak, so if any name is to be made official, that name should be considered. They added, "The peak...has carried the name for many decades due to its bright appearance when it is first covered by winter snows."

GEORGIA

Cherokee Creek: stream, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; heads at 33°34'52"N, 84°27'06"W, flows S then SE to enter Camp Creek; named for the Cherokee Indians who once inhabited the area; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°33'10"N, 84°26'20"W; USGS map - Riverdale 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3715506&e=737777&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3718620&e=736502&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Riverdale 1:24,000

Proponent: William Snowden; Riverdale, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Cherokee Creek is proposed for a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long tributary of Camp Creek at the western edge of Clayton County. It was submitted by a water resources engineer with the Clayton County Water Authority, who suggests a name is needed "to provide identity to the stream and create public awareness of stream water quality." The County conducted a stream-naming contest; the winning entry, submitted by a local resident, was chosen because "the area along the stream was occupied by Cherokee Indians. Artifacts are being discovered daily in this area." There are no other geographic features in Clayton County known to be named "Cherokee." Elsewhere in the State, there are 71 features with the name, including two streams, Cherokee Branch in Catoosa County and Cherokee Creek in Lincoln County. The latter is the closest and is located 197 km (122 mi) from the stream in question.

Geese Chant Creek: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at 33°23'16"N, 84°23'06"W, flows W to enter the Flint River 2.6 km (1.6 mi) E of Inman; named for the geese that inhabit the area, and by combining the names "Chattahoochee" and "Flint"; Clayton County, Georgia; 33°23'13"N, 84°23'28"W; USGS map - Fayetteville 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3715506&e=737777&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3718620&e=736502&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fayetteville 1:24,000

Proponent: Lorene Robinson; Jonesboro, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Geese Chant Creek is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of the Flint River in southern Clayton County. It was submitted by a water resources engineer with the Clayton County Water Authority, who suggests a name is needed "to provide identity to the stream and create public awareness of stream water quality." The County conducted a stream-naming contest; the winning entry, submitted by a local resident, was chosen because "the stream provides habitat for many rare species of geese. The word *Chant* is a combination of "Chattahoochee" and "Flint," two of the major watersheds in Clayton County."

Rehoboth Baptist Branch: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads 3.8 km (2.4 mi) E of the community of Orchard Hill at 33°11'23"N, 84°09'53"W, flows generally E, under Barnesville Road, S of Rehoboth Baptist Church, to enter Buck Creek; Spalding County, Georgia; 33°11'34"N, 84°07'35"W; USGS map – Orchard Hill 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3676341.35590719%20&e=767918.364957543&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3675876.55503679%20&e=764309.845665154&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Orchard Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Cynthia Queen; Griffin, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Rehoboth Baptist Branch to an unnamed tributary of Buck Creek in the southeast corner of Spalding Creek. The proponent, a resident of Griffin, reports that the stream does not appear to have a local name, and "The boys from a nearby church have an interest in naming the creek as part of a project to earn a badge. The boys, ages 5-12, just wanted a name to get people thinking of church. Not any specific denomination: just whatever church that person goes to." The proposal was submitted initially as Go2Church Creek, but after the learned that the Georgia State Geographic Names Authority was opposed to the name, the proposal was amended to Baptism Branch and subsequently to Rehoboth Baptist Branch. In opposing the original proposal, the State cited

concerns that the name might be viewed as hortatory; that is, appearing to be a command or exhortation toward a certain behavior. In addition, “while the citizens proposing the name...refer to it as non-denominational, the name implicitly does not recognize synagogues, mosques, temples or the reflective behavior of some citizenry whose beliefs do not adhere to communal worship.” The State has confirmed that the stream is not named on any local or State products and is not opposed to efforts to establish an official name, preferring that the local community submit an alternative proposal. GNIS lists one other feature in Georgia named “Baptism”; a small lake in Baker County is named Baptism Pond.

IDAHO

Chimeash Creek: stream, 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long; in St. Joe National Forest, heads 0.5 km (0.3 mi) ENE of Nelson Peak at 47°16'24"N, 115°43'04"W, flows N then NW to enter the Saint Joe River 5.6 km (3.5 mi) NNE of Avery; “Chimeash” is the Coeur d’Alene word given to “a young woman of good character”; Shoshone County, Idaho; Sec 36, T46N, R5E, Secs 31-33, T46N, R6E and Secs 4&5, T45N, R6E, Boise Mer.; 47°17'53"N, 115°46'30"W; USGS map - Avery 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek. Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5239006&e=592617&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5236334&e=596977&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

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

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Saint Joe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 391300)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1994, 1995; Shoshone County, 1974)

Case Summary: This is the first of thirteen name changes submitted by the Chairman of the Coeur d’Alene Tribal Council, which believes the existing “Squaw” names are derogatory and should be changed. Ten of the features are in Idaho, one in Montana, and two in Washington, and all are within the Coeur d’Alene’s traditional lands. Three lie within the present-day boundaries of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation, while six are on National Forest lands. The proposed replacement names were offered following consultation with Tribal members and historians, with most of the names referring to women or female characteristics and/or to individuals of historical significance to the Tribe. The first proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, located in Shoshone County and St. Joe National Forest, to Chimeash Creek, a name of Coeur d’Alene origin meaning “a young woman of good character.” The stream in question is a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of the Saint Joe River.

Lockensuit Spring: spring; in Saint Joe National Forest, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of Windy Peak, 14 km (8.5 mi) E of Clarkia; “Lockensuit” is the Coeur d’Alene word for a sweatlodge; Shoshone County, Idaho; Sec 9, T42N, R3E, Boise Mer.; 47°00'23"N, 116°04'54"W; USGS map – Grandmother Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5206272.77723072%20&e=569796.561040225&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Grandmother Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Saint Joe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Spring (FID 391314)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Spring (USGS 1977, 1995)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Spring applies currently to a spring located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) north of Windy Peak, within Saint Joe National Forest. The replacement name, Lockensuit Spring, recognizes the Coeur d'Alene word for a sweatlodge, which according to the proponent is a sauna constructed for use in traditional ceremonies at many Coeur d'Alene campsites.

Neachen Bay: bay, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long by 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide; located near the N end of Coeur d'Alene Lake, just S of the city of Coeur d'Alene; the word "Neachen" is from the Coeur d'Alene for "place to drive animals," specifically where deer were rounded up and forced into the lake to be killed; Kootenai County, Idaho; Secs 5&4, T49N, R3W and Sec 31, T50N, R3W, Boise Mer.; 47°37'25"N, 116°44'51"W; USGS map - Mount Coeur d'Alene 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Squaw Bay.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5274488.01993067%20&e=518978.946833511&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Mount Coeur d'Alene 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Bay (FID 391276)

Local Usage: Squaw Bay (Kootenai County Parks and Recreation Dept.; Coeur d'Alene Lake travel, recreation, and birding websites)

Published: Squaw Bay (USGS 1987, 1996; Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 2002; Kootenai County, 1973)

Case Summary: The bay that is named currently Squaw Bay is 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide, and is located near the north end of Coeur d'Alene Lake. Numerous websites refer to the lake's current name, because of its popularity as a recreation site and its proximity to the city of Coeur d'Alene. The replacement name, Neachen Bay, is of Coeur d'Alene origin and means "place to drive animals," specifically a reference to a site where deer were rounded up and forced into the lake to be killed. Squaw Creek, which flows into the southern end of Squaw Bay, is proposed to be renamed Steamchet Creek (q.v.).

Nehchen Bluff: summit, elevation 907 m (2,975 ft); located on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, 4 km (2.5 mi) WNW of the community of Sanders, 6.4 km (4 mi) SW of Moses Mountain; named for the widow of Coeur d'Alene Tribal Chief Peter Moctelme; Benewah County, Idaho; Sec 28, T44N, R4W, Boise Mer.; 47°07'23"N, 116°50'35"W; USGS map – Sanders 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Squaw Hump.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5218854.00017176%20&e=511908.000000001&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Sanders 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Hump (FID 398172)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Hump (USGS 1994; USFS 2005; Benewah County, 1976; Coeur d'Alene Tribe Department of Natural Resources, 2001)

Case Summary: The summit that is named currently Squaw Hump lies within the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in Benewah County, 4 km (2.5 mi) west-northwest of the community of Sanders. The replacement name would honor Ann Marie "Nehchen" Moctelme (d. 1947), the widow of Peter Moctelme, chief of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe from 1907 to 1932. Chief Moctelme was the last leader to govern the Tribe entirely according to the traditional means of succession and authority. He also oversaw the Tribe's transition to the allotment policy, against which he had fought unsuccessfully. According to the proponent, Nehchen was a well-respected woman who lived out her last days on her allotment, an area that includes Squaw Hump and which is also traversed by Squaw Creek (proposed Nehchen Creek).

Nehchen Creek: stream, 6.4 km (4 mi) long; heads on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation at 47°10'44"N, 116°48'55"W, flows S and SW to enter Hangman Creek 6.4 km (4 mi) SE of Tensed; named for Nehchen, the widow of Coeur d'Alene Chief Peter Moctelme; Benewah County, Idaho; Secs 28,21,22,15,10&3, T44N, R4W, Boise Mer.; 47°07'49"N, 116°50'39"W; USGS map - Benewah 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5219667&e=511805&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5225073&e=513985&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Benewah 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 391279)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1977, 1994; Benewah County, 1976)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of Hangman Creek in southwestern Benewah County. As with the proposal to rename nearby Squaw Hump to Nehchen Bluff (q.v.), the replacement name, Nehchen Creek, would honor the widow of Coeur d'Alene Chief Peter Moctelme.

Seastem Creek: stream, 8 km (5 mi) long; heads 1.9 km (1.2 mi) W of Shattuck Butte at 46°50'05"N, 116°15'12"W, flows S to enter Cameron Creek 4 km (2.5 mi) WSW of the community of Elk River; "Seastem" is the Coeur d'Alene term used by a man to refer to his sister-in-law; Clearwater County, Idaho; Secs 32,29,30,19,18,7&6, T40N, R2E, Boise Mer.; 46°46'13"N, 116°14'05"W; USGS map - Elk River 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5179909.97784567%20&e=558439.334498557&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5187079&e=556946&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

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

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 391299)

Local Usage: None

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1977, 1994; Clearwater County, 1978)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek is applied to an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of Cameron Creek in northwestern Clearwater County, 32 km (20 mi) north of Orofino. The proposed replacement name, Seastem Creek, is of Coeur d'Alene origin and is the term used by a man to refer to his sister-in-law.

Spotwean Peak: summit, elevation 1,930 m (6,332 ft); in Saint Joe National Forest, 1.7 km (1.2 mi) WSW of Junction Peak, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of Bathtub Mountain; "Spotwean" is the Coeur d'Alene word given to "a matriarch, head of the household"; Shoshone County, Idaho; Sec 2, T43N, R7E, Boise Mer.; 47°05'40"N, 115°32'32"W; USGS map – Bathtub Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Peak.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5216687.00017249%20&e=610627.000002406&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Bathtub Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Saint Joe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Peak (FID 391310)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1994, 1995; Shoshone County map, 1974)

Case Summary: The name Spotwean Peak is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw Peak, a 1,930 m (6,332 ft) high summit in Shoshone County and within Saint Joe National Forest. The proponents of the change report that "Spotwean" is the Coeur d'Alene word given to "a matriarch, head of the household."

Squeatah Creek: stream, 9.6 km (6 mi) long; heads on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation at 47°25'11"N, 116°50'23"W, flows S then E to enter Coeur d'Alene Lake at Carey Bay; named for Squetah (d. 1940), a member of the Upper Spokane Indian Tribe who lived with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe; Kootenai County, Idaho; Secs 24-21&16, T47N, R4W, Boise Mer.; 47°24'27"N, 116°46'18"W; USGS map - Harrison 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5250464.49411654%20&e=517234.42338561&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5251805&e=512083&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Harrison 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 391280)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1977, 1996; Kootenai County 1971)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 9.6 km (6 mi) long stream that flows into Coeur d'Alene Lake at Carey Bay in southern Kootenai County. The stream also lies within the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. The proposed replacement name, Squeatah Creek, would honor a woman from the Upper Spokane Indian Tribe who lived with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for many years. Mary Massislaw (or Massaslaw), also known by her Coeur d'Alene name "Squeatah," was one of a group adopted by the Tribe in the early 1890's after the Upper Spokanes were forced by the United States government to relocate from the area that would soon become the new town of Spokane. Squeatah lived on an allotment located along this stream, and from there would travel to nearby lakes and mountains for traditional activities. She was known as an avid ice fisher and gatherer of water potatoes. She died in 1940.

Steamchet Creek: stream, 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long; heads in Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NW of Mount Coeur d'Alene at 47°35'15"N, 116°42'00"W, flows N then NW to enter Coeur d'Alene Lake at Squaw Bay (proposed to be renamed Neachen Bay); "Steamchet" is the Coeur d'Alene term used by a man to refer to his older daughter; Kootenai County, Idaho; Secs 4,9,10,15&14, T49N, R3W, Boise Mer.; 47°37'08"N, 116°44'37"W; USGS map - Mount Coeur d'Alene 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5273973&e=519264&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5270493&e=522555&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Mount Coeur d'Alene 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Coeur d'Alene National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 391281)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (local residents)

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1987, 1996; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2005; Environmental Protection Agency, 2004; Kootenai County map, 1971)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek applies to a 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long stream that flows into Coeur d'Alene Lake at Squaw Bay (proposed to be renamed Neachen Bay (q.v.)). The proponents of the change to Steamchet Creek reports that "Steamchet" is the Coeur d'Alene term used by a man to refer to his older daughter.

Teakweh Creek: stream, 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in the Clearwater National Forest, heads 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SW of Buckingham Point at 46°41'08"N, 115°27'58"W, flows S to enter the North Fork Clearwater River 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Bighorn Point; "Teakweh" is the Coeur d'Alene word given to one's father's sister; Clearwater County, Idaho; Secs 16,9,8&4, T38N, R8E and Secs 33&28, T39N, R8E, Boise Mer.; 46°37'50"N, 115°28'00"W; USGS map - Pot Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek, Squaw Camp Gulch.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5165242.44830466%20&e=617362.447653846&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5171373&e=617287&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Pot Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Clearwater National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 400110)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1982, 1994; Clearwater County, 1978)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the North Fork Clearwater River in central Clearwater County and within the Clearwater National Forest. The proposed replacement name, Teakweh Creek, is of Coeur d'Alene origin and is the word used to refer to one's father's sister.

ILLINOIS

Knutson Creek: stream, 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long; in Fox Township, heads at the community of Knob Hill at 41°36'13"N, 88°29'45"W, flows N then W to enter Hollenback Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of the community of Millbrook; named for the Knutson family, which farmed along the stream from 1910 to 1942; Kendall County, Illinois; Secs 9-12, T36N, R6E, Third Principal Mer.; 41°36'27"N, 88°33'17"W; USGS map – Newark 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

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

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

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

Proponent: Margaret Knutson; Yorkville, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Knutson Creek (proponent and local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Knutson Creek for a 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long tributary of Hollenback Creek in Kendall County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately 24 years, having derived from that of the Knutson family who farmed along the stream from 1910 to 1942 (she has been asked to identify a specific family member who meets the commemorative naming criteria). The proponent says the five other individuals who own property along the stream endorse the proposal. There are no other geographic features in Illinois known to be named "Knutson."

MAINE

Adaline Creek: stream, 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in the Town of Washburn, heads at the S end of Churchill Lake at 46°49'14"N, 68°07'34"W, flows S to enter the Aroostook River 2.6 km (1.6 mi) W of Crouseville; named for Adaline Crouse (1859-1930), wife of Elbridge Crouse who settled on the property in 1875; Aroostook County, Maine; 46°45'28"N, 68°07'24"W; USGS map - Caribou 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Kennard Brook.

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

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

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

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

Proponent: Roguer Crouse; Tracyton, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kennard Brook (FID 569100)

Local Usage: Adaline Creek (longtime area residents)

Published: Kennard Brook (USGS 1929, 1932, 1953, 1984, 1994; Maine Dept. of Transportation 2002; DeLorme Atlas of Maine 1985; *Dictionary of Maine Place Names*, 1970; *The Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1946)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Kennard Brook, a stream in the Town of Washburn in Aroostook County, to Adaline Creek. The stream is a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Aroostook River. Although the current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1929 and is listed in two Maine placename books published in 1946 and 1970, the proponent reports that longtime area

residents have always referred to it as Adaline Creek. He says Elbridge Crouse purchased land along the stream in 1875 and named it for his wife Adaline Bugbee Crouse (1859-1930). The Crouse and Bugbee families were early settlers in the area; a small community just to the west of the stream is named Bugbee and another just to the east is named Crouseville. The proponent also noted that there was at one time a small settlement at the mouth of the stream named Adaline; indeed, this name appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1932 and 1955 but not on the more recent larger-scale maps. He says he has seen handmade signs posted at the stream labeling at “Adaline Creek,” but never any for Kennard Brook. According to *A Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970), Kennard Brook was named “for George Kennard, who cleared the land and settled there.”

Perch Pond: lake, 325 acres; located in Old Town, 1.6 km (1 mi) E of Pushaw Lake; named for the perch found in the lake; Penobscot County, Maine; 44°57'07"N, 68°46'48"W; USGS map – Pushaw Lake 1:24,000; Not: Mud Pond.

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

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the name approved by State Resolution

Map: USGS Pushaw Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: David T. Sewall; Orono, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Pond (FID 571907)

Local Usage: Mud Pond (local residents; City of Old Town)

Published: Mud Pond (USGS 1902, 1946, 1955, 1956, 1985, 1988, 1994; DeLorme Atlas of Maine, 1985; American Society of Civil Engineers, 2004; *Dictionary of Maine Place Names*, 1970; *Length and Breadth of Maine*, 1977), Perch Pond (Census Bureau 1990, 2000; City Zoning Ordinance, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mud Pond, located in the City of Old Town in Penobscot County, to Perch Pond. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1902, and is also listed in all available Maine placename books. The lake is 325 acres in size, and lies just to the east of Pushaw Lake. The proponent describes Mud Pond as “a small, undeveloped lake, which is used by area residents for recreation. There is a municipal park, but no dwellings. There are a number of fish species including perch and sunfish.” He further adds, “For the purpose of full disclosure, I should add that my family has owned land for several generations which borders Mud Pond. The other owner is Hirundo Wildlife Preserve. Our intention is to maintain the lake in pristine condition. In fact, we are currently in discussions with another wildlife conservation organization about the possibility of conveying the land to them.” Further, “The initial (and current) intent was to find a more appealing, but still accurate, name. The first formal attempt, as far as I know, occurred in 1967 when my father, then a State Senator representing this area, introduced a bill in the Maine Legislature entitled: *Resolve, to Change the Name of Mud Pond, Old Town, to Perch Pond*. It was passed and went into effect on October 7, 1967.” The Maine State Names Authority has confirmed that the change was never forwarded to the BGN for consideration, although Perch Pond is listed in the GNIS entry as a variant name. The proponent reports that the Old Town City Manager supports the proposed change. The name Mud Pond still appears at various local and State websites, including the city’s listing of local parks, and at a recreation website that lists bodies of water in Penobscot County. An article published in the *Bangor Daily News* in 2005 referred to the lake as Mud Pond. However, two Census Bureau tract maps, produced for the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, labeled the lake Perch Pond. A zoning ordinance report for the City of Old Town, published in 2006, also refers to it as Perch Pond. According to GNIS, there are 72 bodies of water in Maine named Mud Pond (including five in Penobscot County), but only one, a reservoir in Aroostook County, named Perch Pond.

MARYLAND

Springfield Run: stream, 4 km (2.5 mi) long; heads 4 km (2.5 mi) E of Williamsport at 39°35'16"N, 77°47'02"W, flows W and NW past Springfield Elementary School and Byron Memorial Park in the Town of Williamsport, to enter the Conococheague River 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of its junction with the Potomac River and just inside the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park; named for the farm and school past which the stream flows; Washington County, Washington; 39°36'11"N, 77°49'20"W; USGS map – Williamsport 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4387496&e=257697&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4385698&e=260922&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Williamsport 1:24,000

Proponent: James McCleaf; Williamsport, MD

Administrative area: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Springfield Run to an unnamed tributary of the Conococheague River in Washington County. The name was submitted by a representative of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, on behalf of the Mayor of the Town of Williamsport. The Town Council wishes to “engage our citizenry in [the stream’s] care and encourage a more thorough understanding of watersheds and how we can impact them. The stream naming coincides with a rain garden installation and wildflower garden and riparian buffer plantings.” The stream in question is 4 km (2.5 mi) long and flows from east to west through Williamsport before entering the Conococheague River 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of its junction with the Potomac River. The mouth of the stream also flows for a short distance through the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. The name Springfield Run was chosen because the stream flows past Springfield Elementary School and the old Springfield Farm.

MICHIGAN

Bear Creek: stream, 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in Manistee National Forest, heads in Goodwell Township 1 km (0.6 mi) E of Carey Lake at 43°34'26"N, 85°35'05"W, flows E into Mecosta Township to join Bennett Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) upstream of its junction with the Muskegon River; named for the property owner’s residence; Mecosta County and Newaygo County, Michigan; Sec 30, T14N, R10W and Secs 25&26, T14N, R11W, Michigan Mer.; 43°34'29"N, 85°33'04"W; USGS map – Big Bend 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4825671&e=617001&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4825508&e=614283&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Big Bend 1:24,000

Proponent: Gordon D. Ritchey; Sears, MI

Administrative area: Manistee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bear Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Bennett Creek. The stream heads in Goodwell Township in eastern Newaygo County and then flows east into Mecosta Township in Mecosta County. It also lies within the boundaries of Manistee National Forest. The proponent, a local resident, reports that he has found no name for the stream on any local or State maps, and says the proposed name has the support of the Mecosta County Road Commission, the Mecosta Conservation District, and the government of Mecosta Township. He states that the majority of the stream flows through his property and that he and his family would like to name the new lodge they are building there “Bear Creek Lodge.” According to GNIS, there are 47 streams in Michigan in which the word “Bear” is found, including 31 named Bear Creek. None of these are in Mecosta County, but one is in Newaygo County, approximately 26 km (16 mi) to the northwest of the stream in question.

Black Kettle Creek: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in South Arm Township, heads at 45°08’42”N, 85°10’38”W, flows W to join Liscon Creek at the mouth of Ranney Creek; named for the area’s resemblance to black kettles; Charlevoix County, Michigan; Secs 29&28, T32N, R7W, Michigan Mer.; 45°08’46”N, 85°11’ 54”W; USGS map – Ellsworth 1:24,000; Not: Liscon Creek – in part.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000770&e=641637&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000679&e=643303&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to apply a new name to a portion of a feature already named

Map: USGS Ellsworth 1:24,000

Proponent: Gary Eichler; Novi, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Liscon Creek – in part (FID 630535)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Liscon Creek – in part (USGS 1983, 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Black Kettle Creek to the upper portion of a stream in Charlevoix County that is currently named Liscon Creek. According to USGS topographic maps published since 1961, the latter name applies to a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long, east to west flowing, tributary of Sixmile Lake. However, the proponent, who recently acquired property in the area, believes this is incorrect and says the current name should be moved from the upper portion of the stream to a different branch that flows from the north instead of from the east. This would leave the upper 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long portion unnamed, for which he is proposing Black Kettle Creek. He believes this name is appropriate because “the natural surrounds of the creek resemble a black kettle.” Charlevoix County highway maps published in 1962 and 1967 seem to support the proponent’s claim, with both applying the name Liscon Creek to the northern tributary (the eastern tributary, proposed to be named Black Kettle Creek, is not shown). A separate case brief has been prepared for the change in application of Liscon Creek.

Lake Anne: reservoir, 10 acres; in Lake Township and Lincoln Township, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE of Rosemary Beach, 4 km (2.5 mi) SE of Stevensville; named for Anne Kramer Harris (1909-2001), local resident and lifelong wildlife and nature preservationist; Berrien County, Michigan; Sec 31, T5S, R19W, and Secs 5&6, T6S, R19W, Michigan Mer.; 41°59’07”N, 86°33’21”W; USGS map – Bridgman 1:24,000. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4648233&e=536790&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bridgman 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard and Patty Harris; Stevensville, MI

Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lake Anne is proposed for a ten acre body of water in Berrien County, on the boundary between Lake Township and Lincoln Township. The proponents, residents of nearby Stevensville, report that the name would honor their mother, Anne Kramer Harris (1909-2001), who throughout her life was an ardent supporter of wildlife preservation. The reservoir was created after a sand mining company excavated a portion of the dune, leaving a cavity that soon became water-filled. The proponents report, “[We] were instrumental in helping to guide the natural reclamation of the site as a sanctuary and habitat for migratory birds. It offers no recreational or sport uses.” The governments of both Lake Township and Lincoln Township have stated that they are opposed to the naming effort because of concerns related to the potential rezoning of the area, as well as a lack of evidence that the mining company that now owns the property was consulted. The Berrien County Commissioners concur with the negative recommendations of the townships.

Liscon Creek: stream, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in South Arm Township, heads at 45°09’21”N, 85°11’41”W, flows S then WSW to enter the E side of Sixmile Lake; Charlevoix County, Michigan; Secs 30,29&20, T32N, R7W, Michigan Mer.; 45°08’42”N, 85°12’42”W; USGS map – Ellsworth 1:24,000. Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000602&e=640590&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>
 Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5001857&e=641896&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change the application of a name

Map: USGS Ellsworth 1:24,000

Proponent: Gary Eichler; Novi, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: Liscon Creek – in part (FID 630535)

 Local Usage: None found

 Published: Liscon Creek – in part (USGS 1983, 1984), Liscon Creek (Charlevoix County maps, 1962, 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the application of name Liscon Creek for a stream in South Arm Township in Charlevoix County. According to USGS topographic maps, the name applies currently to a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long stream, flowing generally from east to west into Sixmile Creek. However, the proponent reports that the name should in fact refer to just the 1.1 km (0.7 mi) downstream portion, but further upstream to a different 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long branch that flows from the north instead of from the east. Charlevoix County highway maps published in 1962 and 1967 are in agreement with the proponent’s claim as they already show the northern branch to be Liscon Creek. The proponent, a resident of Novi, believes the “unnamed” portion of the stream that is now labeled Liscon Creek should be given the new name Black Kettle Creek (q.v.).

MINNESOTA

Hunters Lake: lake, 128 acres; located in the City of Albertville and the City of Otsego, just E of School Lake, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) N of Albertville; the name recognizes the lake’s proximity to a new subdivision named Hunter’s Pass Estates; Wright County, Minnesota; Sec 36, T121N, R24W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°14’50”N, 93°38’52”W; USGS map – Saint Michael 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Mud Lake.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5010614.33855574%20&e=449168.048558903&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS Saint Michael 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Dwight Gunnarson; Monticello, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 648357)

Local Usage: Mud Lake (local residents)

Published: Mud Lake (USGS 1958, 1976, 1981, 1991; Wright County highway map, 1994; Otsego Township Road Map 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of a representative of the Minnesota Development Agency. There are six lakes in Wright County named Mud Lake, and so the proponent believes this one should be renamed (in 1991 and in 2004, the BGN also approved proposals to change two others to Mallard Pass Lake and Boo Lake). The lake in question has an area of 128 acres and lies within the City of Albertville and the City of Otsego. It has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps as Mud Lake since 1958. The 1909 USGS map of the area showed that the lake was then part of nearly School Lake, but sometime prior to 1958, that lake separated into two distinct bodies of water. The new name Hunters Lake would recognize the feature's location adjacent to a newly-established subdivision named Hunter's Pass Estates. The origin of the subdivision's name has not yet been determined. The proponent included with his application a petition signed by eighteen local residents supporting the change to Hunters Lake, and the City Council of Albertville passed a resolution of support as well. There are eight other lakes in Minnesota named "Hunter" or "Hunters"; East Hunter Lake and West Hunter Lake, in adjacent Sherburne County, are the closest at 23 km (14 mi) to the north-northeast, while Hunters Lake (the only one with an identical name) is in Winona County, 204 km (127 mi) to the southeast.

MISSOURI

Wild Boar Hollow: valley, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in Mark Twain National Forest, heads at 37°44'11"N, 90°56'06"W, trends SE to enter the NW end of Council Bluff Lake 3 km (1.9 mi) NNW of Enough; Iron County, Missouri; Sec 21, T35N, R1E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 37°43'47"N, 90°55'45"W; USGS map – Johnson Mountain 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.72972&lon=-90.92917&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4178569&e=681950&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Johnson Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Gloria Miller; Salem, MO

Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wild Boar Hollow (Forest Service personnel)

Published: Wild Boar Hollow (USFS 1998)

Case Summary: The name Wild Boar Hollow was submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) on behalf of a representative of the Mark Twain National Forest. The proponent reports that the name has come into local use in recent years and that in 1998 it was added to the Forest Service visitors' map. A search of the Internet did not yield any references to the proposed name referring to the valley, although several recreation sites mentioned the "Wild Boar Hollow Boat Launch." The MOBGN asked the Iron County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. Citing an apparent lack of local objection and evidence that the name has been published on a Federal product, the MOBGN recommends approval of the proposal.

Wild Boar Ridge: ridge; elevation 410 m (1,345 ft); 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; in Mark Twain National Forest, trends generally northwest to southeast, just W of the W end of Council Bluff Lake; Iron County, Missouri; Secs 28,21&22, T35N, R1W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 37°43'43"N, 90°56'52"W; USGS map – Johnson Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4177697&e=680849&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Johnson Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Gloria Miller; Salem, MO

Administrative area: Mark Twain National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wild Boar Ridge (Forest Service personnel)

Published: Wild Boar Ridge (USFS 1998)

Case Summary: The name Wild Boar Ridge is the second of two submitted by the Missouri Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a representative of the Mark Twain National Forest. The proponent reports that the name has come into local use in recent years and that in 1998 it was added to the Forest Service visitors' map. A search of the Internet did not yield any references to the proposed name referring to the valley, although several recreation sites mentioned the "Wild Boar Ridge Campground." The MOBGN asked the Iron County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. Citing an apparent lack of local objection and evidence that the name has been published on a Federal product, the MOBGN recommends approval of the proposal.

MONTANA

Cheawalk Creek: stream; 10.4 km (6.5 mi) long; heads in Lolo National Forest, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Round Top Mountain at 47°38'45"N, 115°17'03"W, flows NW then W to enter Clark Fork 11 km (7 mi) SE of White Pine; "Cheawalk" is the Coeur d'Alene word for "to peel bark off a tree"; Sanders County, Montana; T22N, Rgs30&29W, Principal Meridian; 47°39'23"N, 115°23'52"W; USGS map – Belknap 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5279341&e=620306&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5278366&e=628871&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

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

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: Lolo National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791378)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1978, 1988, 1992; Sanders County map, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal is one of thirteen submitted by the Chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The features all lie within the Tribe's aboriginal territory, but this is the only one in the State of Montana. The Tribe believes the current name, Squaw Creek, is derogatory and should be changed. The new name, Cheawalk Creek, would recognize the Coeur d'Alene word that means "to peel bark off a tree."

Christiansen Creek: stream, 14 km (9 mi) long; heads in Beaverhead National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, 1.6 km (1 mi) N of Foolhen Mountain at 45°45'31"N, 113°11'48"W,

flows W then NW to enter an unnamed tributary of the Big Hole River; named for Matt Christiansen (1870-1945), and his two sons, longtime area residents and ranchers; Beaverhead County, Montana; Tps 1N&1S, R14W, Principal Meridian; 45°48'31"N, 113°19'49"W; USGS map – Pine Hill 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5075409&e=318943&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5069587&e=329159&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

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

Proponent: Ted and Margery Christiansen; Anaconda, MT

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791376)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1962, 1990, 1994; USFS 1981; Beaverhead County map, 1958)

Case Summary: This is one of two proposals submitted by two residents of Anaconda, who own property along Squaw Creek in Beaverhead County. The stream in question is 14 km (9 mi) long and flows generally north and northwest to enter an unnamed tributary of the Big Hole River. It heads within the West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, which is administered by the Beaverhead National Forest. Although the proponents believe the stream's current name is not derogatory and should not be changed, they suggest that if it must, as decreed by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, the replacement name should honor a family that has lived and ranched in the Big Hole Valley for a length of time. Matt Christiansen (1870-1945), the proponents' grandfather, settled in the valley in 1912, and his two sons, Lawrence Christiansen (d. 1986) and Wallace Christiansen (d. 2000) continued to operate the ranch for many years. As the proponent notes, "They were good stewards of the land, taking pride in it and keeping it in pristine condition. They spent their lives there becoming solidly entrenched in the community of the Big Hole Valley." The name Squaw Creek has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1962, but the specific origin of the name is not known. The BGN has already been asked by another area resident to change the name of the stream to Jurds Creek (Review List 391) in honor of Jurd Williams, but the proponent of the change to Christiansen Creek believes the intended honoree of that name was not sufficiently well known in the valley nor did he reside there long. The proponents of this change have also submitted a request to change Squaw Lake to Christiansen Lake (q.v.). The Beaverhead County Commissioners and the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, which had previously endorsed the proposal for Jurds Creek, have both withdrawn their support and now recommend approval of Christiansen Creek.

Christiansen Lake: lake, 4 acres; in Beaverhead National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) WNW of Foolhen Mountain; named for Matt Christiansen (1870-1945), and his two sons, longtime area residents and ranchers; Beaverhead County, Montana; Secs 9&16, T1S, R13W, Principal Meridian; 45°45'27"N, 113°13'20"W; USGS map – Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5069498.00015224&e=327174.999954686&datum=nad83&u=6>

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

Map: USGS Foolhen Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Ted and Margery Christiansen; Anaconda, MT

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 791376)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1962, 1990, 1994; USFS 1981; Beaverhead County map, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by two residents of Anaconda, who own property along Squaw Creek and in the vicinity of Squaw Lake. Although they do not support the Montana House Bill 412 Committee's efforts to rename geographic features named "Squaw," they suggest that if the lake must be renamed, the replacement should honor a family that has lived and ranched in the area for a length of time. Matt Christiansen (1870-1945), the proponents' grandfather, settled in the valley in 1912, and his two sons continued to operate the ranch for many years. The lake is approximately four acres in size and lies along a short unnamed tributary of Squaw Creek. The lake's current name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1962. The BGN has already been asked by the HB 412 Committee to change the name to Indian Woman Lake (Review List 383), while another area resident has submitted a counter-proposal for the name Jurds Lake (Review List 391). The proponents of the change to Christiansen Lake believe the name Indian Woman Lake is not appropriate, and suggest that Jurd Williams, the intended honoree of the second name, was not of sufficient historical significance in the area. The Beaverhead County Commissioners and the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, both of which had previously endorsed the proposal for Jurds Lake, have withdrawn their support and now recommend approval of Christiansen Lake.

Paradise Falls: falls; 4.5 m (15 ft) high; in Helena National Forest, along Left Hand Fork Deadman Creek, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) upstream of its junction with Deadman Creek; descriptive name; Lewis and Clark County, Montana; Sec 34, T12N, R7W, Principal Meridian; 46°45'06"N, 112°27'50"W; USGS map – Granite Butte 1:24,000; Not: Deadman Falls.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.7517&lon=-112.46377&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Granite Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Nancy, Paul & Jeremy Treib; Canyon Creek, MT

Administrative area: Helena National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Deadman Falls (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Canyon Creek, who is requesting that the new name Paradise Falls be applied to an unnamed falls located along Left Hand Fork Deadman Creek in Lewis and Clark County. The feature lies within Helena National Forest, approximately 37 km (23 mi) north-northwest of Helena. The proponent reports that her son, who passed away in 2004 following a five-year battle with brain cancer, would visit the falls for "contemplation, inspiration, and hope." She says he often described the falls as "paradise." She also suggests that some local people refer to the falls as Deadman Falls because of its proximity to Deadman Creek, but there is no evidence that that name has ever been published. There are no other geographic features in Lewis and Clark County known to be named "Paradise."

NEW JERSEY

Chemey Creek: stream, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; in Byram Township, heads on the E slope of Allamuchy Mountain at 40°55'51"N, 74°46'46"W, flows E to enter an unnamed body of water located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Frenches Pond; the name derives from a nickname for nearby Chemical Pond; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°55'51"N, 74°46'15"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&latl=51&lond=74&lonm=46&lons=15&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&latl=51&lond=74&lonm=46&lons=46&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of eight new names submitted by the Byram Township Environmental Commission. The Commission conducted a "Name The Stream contest," in which local residents were asked to suggest names. The name Chemey Brook would apply to a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long stream that flows eastward into a pond that is known locally as Chemical Pond. The latter name is not yet listed in GNIS, but the proponents have been asked whether they wish to submit a proposal. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of the name Chemey Brook. There are no other natural geographic features in the State of New Jersey known to be named "Chemey" or "Chemical."

Cowboy Creek: stream, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; in Byram Township, heads in a marshy area at the W edge of Hopatcong Hills at 40°56'04"N, 74°40'49"W, flows W to enter Lubbers Run at the N end of Lockwood; named for a nearby cowboy theme park known as Wild West City; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°55'52"N, 74°42'23"W; USGS map - Stanhope 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&latl=49&lond=74&lonm=42&lons=22&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=56&latl=4&lond=74&lonm=40&lons=49&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Stanhope 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Cowboy Creek is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Lubbers Run. It was submitted by the Byram Township Environmental Commission, which conducted a "Name The Stream contest" among local residents. The proposed name recognizes the stream's proximity to a cowboy theme park named Wild West City, which for 50 years has served as a local family attraction. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of the name. There are no other geographic features in New Jersey known to be named "Cowboy."

Cranberry Bog Run: stream, 1.7 km (0.9 mi) long; in Byram Township, heads at the NE end of an unnamed lake 1 km (0.6 mi) NNE of Frenches Pond at 40°55'56"N, 74°45'57"W, flows NE to enter Cranberry Lake; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°56'19"N, 74°45'10"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.93861111111111&lon=-74.7527777777778&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&latl=56&lond=74&lonm=45&lonl=57&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Cranberry Bog Run is proposed by the Byram Township Environmental Commission for a 1.7 km (0.9 mi) long stream that flows from the northeast end of an unnamed lake to the southwest end of Cranberry Lake. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of this new name.

Ghost Pony Brook: stream, 1.6 km (0.9 mi) long; in Byram Township, heads at the SW end of Johnson Lake at 40°57'38"N, 74°43'37"W, flows SW to enter an unnamed tributary of Cranberry Lake within Allamuchy State Park; named for nearby Ghost Pony Road; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°57'01"N, 74°44'13"W; USGS map - Stanhope 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=57&latl=1&lond=74&lonm=44&lonl=11&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4534409.00012054&e=522984&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Stanhope 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Ghost Pony Brook is proposed by the Byram Township Environmental Commission for a 1.6 km (0.9 mi) long stream that flows between Johnson Lake and Cranberry Lake. The name recognizes the stream's proximity to a road named Ghost Pony Road. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of this new name.

Ledge Run: stream, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; in Byram Township, heads at the SW end of Allamuchy Mountain at 40°57'16"N, 74°45'12"W, flows SW then SE to enter the W side of Cranberry Lake; named for nearby Cranberry Ledge Road; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°56'54"N, 74°45'06"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.94833333333333&lon=-74.75166666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4533737&e=520759&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Ledge Run is proposed by the Byram Township Environmental Commission for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream that flows from the southwest end of Allamuchy Mountain to the western side of Cranberry Lake. The name was chosen because the stream flows under Cranberry Ledge Road. The Byram Township Council is in support of this new name. There are no other geographic features in Sussex County known to be named "Ledge."

Teeny Creek: stream, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; heads in Allamuchy Township at 40°55'30"N, 74°47'07"W, flows E to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Tiny Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) W of Frenches Pond; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°55'26"N, 74°46'43"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4530337&e=518645&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&lats=30&lond=74&lonm=47&lons=7&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Teeny Creek is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long stream that flows from west to east into an unnamed tributary of Frenches Pond. The other tributary is proposed to be named Tiny Creek (q.v.). Both names are descriptive. They were submitted by the Byram Township Environmental Commission, which conducted a "Name The Stream contest" among local residents. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of the name. There are no other natural geographic features in New Jersey known to be named "Teeny."

Tiny Creek: stream, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads in Allamuchy Township at 40°55'22"N, 74°47'04"W, flows E to enter Frenches Pond; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°55'25"N, 74°46'27"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&lats=25&lond=74&lonm=46&lons=27&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=55&lats=22&lond=74&lonm=47&lons=4&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Tiny Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of Frenches Pond. The name, which is descriptive, was submitted by the Byram Township Environmental Commission. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of the name.

Tow Path Creek: stream, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; heads at the S end of Frenches Pond at 40°55'08"N, 74°46'14"W; flows to enter the Musconetcong River; so named because the stream flows under the route of the historic Morris Canal towpath; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°54'43"N, 74°46'04"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=54&lats=43&lond=74&lonm=46&lons=4&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.9188888888889&lon=-74.7705555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Tow Path Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of the Musconetcong River. It was submitted by the Byram Township Environmental Commission, and the name was chosen because the stream crosses under the route of the historic Morris Canal towpath. The Byram Township Council recommends approval of the name.

Weaver House Run: stream, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads on the E slope of Allamuchy Mountain at 40°56'38"N, 74°45'26"W; flows NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Ledge Run 0.2 km (0.1 mi) W of its confluence with Cranberry Lake; named for the stream's proximity to Weaver House Cove; Sussex County, New Jersey; 40°56'54"N, 74°45'13"W; USGS map - Tranquility 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=56&lats=54&lond=74&lonm=45&lons=13&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=56&lats=38&lond=74&lonm=45&lons=26&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Tranquility 1:24,000
Proponent: Margaret McGarrity; Stanhope, NJ
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Weaver House Run is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Ledge Run (q.v.). The name Weaver House Run was chosen because the small bay into which the aforementioned stream flows is named Weaver House

Cove. A nearby road is also called Weaver House Cove Road. The origin of the name “Weaver” has not yet been determined.

OHIO

Argyle-Woodland Run: stream, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long; in the City of Columbus; heads at 40°00'43"N, 82°57'41"W, flows SE alongside the campus of Ohio Dominican University to enter Alum Creek just N of the State Route 62 bridge; named for two local streets; Franklin County, Ohio; 39°59'27"N, 82°56'17"W; USGS map - Southeast Columbus 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4430917&e=332602&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Andrea Gorzitze; Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

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

Bruce Run: stream, 1 km (0.6 mi) long; heads in the City of Cincinnati at 39°10'53"N, 84°34'09"W, flows SW to join Shepherd Creek 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of Mount Airy Center; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'35"N, 84°34'42"W ; USGS map - Cincinnati West 1:24,000; Not: Bruce Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.1763888888889&lon=-84.5783333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4339713&e=709955&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Cincinnati West 1:24,000

Proponent: James Sherwood; Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bruce Run (local residents)

Published: Bruce Creek (Cincinnati Regional Parks Dept.)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Columbus, who reports that official names are needed for various streams on which the USGS has established streamflow gaging stations. The name Bruce Run would apply to a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Shepherd Creek. Although the name Bruce Run has reportedly been in local use for 30 years, the origin of the name is unknown. The proponent reports that a map of Mount Airy Forest, published

recently by the City of Cincinnati Regional Parks Department, already labels the stream Bruce Creek; however, he reports that the generic term “Run” is more widely used. There is only one other geographic feature in Ohio, a school in Preble County, known to be named “Bruce.”

Cabin Run: stream, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads 0.8 km (0.5 mi) WSW of Mount Airy at 39°11'20"N, 84°34'43"W, flows SSW then SSE to join Shepherd Creek, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) N of Mount Airy Center; named for an early settler's old log cabin that once stood alongside the stream; Hamilton County, Ohio; 39°10'37"N, 84°34'43"W; USGS map - Cincinnati West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.1769444444444&lon=-84.5786111111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=39&latm=11&lats=20&lond=84&lonm=34&lons=43&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cincinnati West 1:24,000

Proponent: James Sherwood; Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by a USGS hydrologist in Columbus, who reports that official names are needed for various streams on which the USGS has established streamflow gaging stations. The new name Cabin Run would apply to a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Shepherd Creek. The name Cabin Run was chosen because an early settler's old log cabin once stood alongside the stream; although the building is no longer standing, it was long regarded as a local landmark. There are three other streams in Ohio named “Cabin,” two named Cabin Run and one named Cabin Creek. The closest is Cabin Run in Clermont County, 45 km (28 mi) to the east-southeast of the stream in question.

Glen Echo Run: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; in the City of Columbus; heads just E of Interstate 71, W of Audubon Park at 40°01'14"N, 82°59'37"W, flows W to enter the Olentangy River just N of Tuttle Park; named for the park through which the stream flows; Franklin County, Ohio; 40°01'07"N, 83°00'55"W; USGS map - Northwest Columbus 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

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

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Andrea Gorzitze; Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Glen Echo Run (local residents)

Published: Glen Echo Run (Columbus Gas of Ohio press release, 2005)

Case Summary: This name was submitted by the Senior Education Coordinator for the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), who reports that new names are needed for various unnamed tributaries in the Greater Columbus area. The stream in question is a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Olentangy River, and the proposed name recognizes the fact that it flows through Glen Echo Park. The name has already been published on a map published in 2005 by the MORPC and was also mentioned in a Columbus Gas of Ohio press release. GNIS already includes an entry for Glen Echo Hollow for the valley through which the stream flows; the latter name was compiled by Dr. H.F. Raup in his “Ohio Place

Names Research File.” A church located along the stream is also named Glen Echo United Methodist Church. There are two communities elsewhere in the State named Glen Echo, one in Clark County and one in Medina County.

Running Bear Run: stream, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; heads in Bloom Township, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) E of Lithopolis at 39°48’14”N, 82°47’57”W, flows NW to enter Bishop Run 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SW of Canal Winchester; the name recognizes the existence of an 18th century stone inscription referring to the killing of an animal or an individual named Running Bear; Franklin County and Fairfield County, Ohio; 39°49’26”N, 82°49’42”W; USGS map – Canal Winchester 1:24,000.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4409802&e=343526&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4407537&e=345980&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Canal Winchester 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrea Gorzitze; Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Running Bear Run is proposed for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of Bishop Run. The stream heads in the northwest corner of Fairfield County, just east of the community of Lithopolis, and flows northwestward into Franklin County. The name was submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, which believes a name is needed to assist in conservation efforts. The Mayor of the Village of Canal Winchester suggests the new name is appropriate because, “a stone found in Canal Winchester decades ago is inscribed with ‘1771 RUNIN BER KILD’ and the initials of the perpetrator who probably carried out the dastardly deed. In recognition of Running Bear who we assume to be a Native American, we feel the stream should be named Running Bear Run in his honor.” GNIS lists 36 streams in Ohio named “Bear,” but none named “Running Bear.” None of these streams are in Franklin County or Fairfield County.

OKLAHOMA

Numu Creek: stream, 13 km (8 mi) long; heads in the City of Lawton, N of State Route 62 at 34°37’48”N, 98°25’29”W, flows S then SE to enter East Cache Creek 4.8 km (3 mi) N of Geronimo; the word “Numu” is Comanche for “the people”; Comanche County, Oklahoma; Tps1&2N, Rgs11&12W, Indian Mer.; 34°31’39”N, 98°22’52”W; USGS map – Lawton 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3820829.07689472%20&e=556792.965726115&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3832154&e=552745&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

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

Proponent: Comanche Indian Tribe

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1098471)

Local Usage: Numu Creek (City of Lawton)

Published: Numu Creek (City of Lawton, 2005, 2006; Comanche Language website, 2006), Squaw Creek (USGS 1981, 1991; City of Lawton, 1994, 2005)

Case Summary: Squaw Creek is a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of East Cache Creek that flows through the City of Lawton in south-central Comanche County. Although it is not known when the current name first came into local use, it has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1946. An online history of Lawton reports that early settlers set up tent camps along Squaw Creek in the early part of the twentieth century. The proposal to rename the stream to Numu Creek was submitted by the Oklahoma State Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the elders of the Comanche Indian Tribe. In 2000, the Oklahoma State Senate passed a concurrent resolution, “directing the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names to work with local officials to rename geographic features that contain a certain derogatory term in their geographic names.” A copy of the resolution was then forwarded to all counties in which there were features named “Squaw.” The Comanche County Commissioners held a public hearing to address the issue, and considered several replacement names. The word “Numu” is Comanche for “the people.” The County Commissioners approved the new name Numu Creek, and the State Board reports that the City of Lawton endorses the change as well. Various city planning documents published prior to 2005 referred to the stream as Squaw Creek, but since then the name Numu Creek has been used. A Comanche Language newsletter published online in January 2006 reports that a new sign has been erected alongside Numu Creek. The Oklahoma State Board recommends approval of the name change.

Pepper Creek: stream, 6.4 km (4 mi) long; heads at 36°01’53”N, 98°11’45”W, flows NE then ENE to enter the Cimarron River 10 km (6 mi) N of Loyal; the name recognizes the stream’s proximity to Salt Creek; Kingfisher County, Oklahoma; Secs 3,10-8,17&18, T18N, R9W, Indian Mer.; 36°03’41”N, 98°08’23”W; USGS map – Parvin 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3991088&e=577468&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3987730&e=572464&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Parvin 1:24,000

Proponent: Kingfisher County Board of Commissioners

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1098469)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1986, 1990)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek is applied currently to a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the Cimarron River in northwestern Kingfisher County. The origin of the current name is not known but it has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1956. When asked by the Oklahoma State Senate to select a replacement name for the stream in their county, the Kingfisher County Commissioners asked local Tribal authorities to submit a new name. After no acceptable names were offered, the Commissioners suggested Pepper Creek. According to the County Chair, “the name Pepper Creek has no real significance at all. There is a Salt Creek just a few miles north of there, hence the names Salt and Pepper Creeks.” The County reports that the local Tribal authorities have no objection to the name Pepper Creek. The Oklahoma State Board recommends approval of the change. There are two other streams in Oklahoma named Pepper Creek, one each in Bryan County and Pawnee County. They are located 307 km (191 mi) and 121 km (75 mi), respectively, from the stream in question.

OREGON

East Fork Sru Creek: stream, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in Siskiyou National Forest, heads on the NW slope of Panther Ridge at 42°41'56"N, 124°00'19"W, flows NW to join West Fork Squaw Creek (proposed West Fork Sru Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Sru Creek); "Sru" is an Athapaskan word for "grandmother"; Coos County, Oregon; Secs 20,21&28, T33S, R11W, Willamette Mer.; 42°42'29"N, 124°01'21"W; USGS map – Illahe 1:24,000; Not: East Fork Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4728902&e=416259&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4727866&e=417671&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Illahe 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Linderman; Powers, OR

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1141604)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1989; USFS 1966, 1997)

Case Summary: This is the first of four proposals submitted by the U.S. Forest Service regional geographic names liaison, on behalf of the District Ranger for the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. The Forest has suggested that the names of Squaw Creek, Squaw Lake, and two tributaries of Squaw Creek should be changed because of concerns that the existing names are derogatory. The District Ranger discussed the issue with a representative of the Coquille Indian Tribe, who in turn consulted with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. The Tribal authorities have requested that the four features be renamed from "Squaw" to "Sru," a word of Athapaskan origin that means "grandmother." The Forest has prepared and distributed a news release within the local community seeking comments on the issue.

Sru Creek: stream, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; in Siskiyou National Forest, heads at the confluence of East Fork Squaw Creek (proposed East Fork Sru Creek) and West Fork Squaw Creek (proposed West Fork Sru Creek) at 42°42'29"N, 124°01'21"W, flows N to enter South Fork Coquille River; "Sru" is an Athapaskan word for "grandmother"; Coos County, Oregon; Secs 17&20, T33S, R11W, Willamette Mer.; 42°43'53"N, 124°00'21"W; USGS map – Illahe 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4729934.39733121%20&e=416132.403359693&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4728902&e=416259&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Illahe 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Linderman; Powers, OR

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150230)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1989; USFS 1966, 1997; State Engineer's Office, 1939)

Case Summary: This name change, proposed by the Coquille Indian Tribe in consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and the U.S. Forest Service, would change officially the name of Squaw Creek to Sru Creek. The stream is a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of the South Fork Coquille

River in southern Coos County. The origin of the current name is not known, but the name was listed in the Oregon State Engineer's Office listing of streams and lakes published in 1939.

Sru Lake: lake, 1 acre; in Siskiyou National Forest, E of the E end of Eden Ridge, 6.4 km (4 mi) W of Hanging Rock; "Sru" is an Athapaskan word for "grandmother"; Coos County, Oregon; Sec 9, T33S, R11W, Willamette Mer.; 42°43'53"N, 124°00'21"W; USGS map – Illahe 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4731472&e=417653&size=s&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Illahe 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Linderman; Powers, OR

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lake (FID 1150279)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Lake (USGS 1989; USFS 1966, 1997)

Case Summary: This name change, also proposed by the Coquille Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, would remove a name considered by the Tribes to be derogatory. The lake in question is less than one acre in size and lies just east of the east end of Eden Ridge.

Tex Creek Arch: arch, 3 m (10 ft) high; in Malheur National Forest, just E of Tex Creek, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) upstream of its junction with Murderers Creek, 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Horse Mountain; named in association with nearby Tex Creek; Grant County, Oregon; Sec 18, T15S, R29E, Willamette Mer.; 44°16'12"N, 119°16'44"W; USGS map - Big Weasel Springs 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=44&latm=16&lats=12&lond=119&lonm=16&lons=44&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Big Weasel Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Connie Jenkins; Enterprise, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the new name Tex Creek Arch for a feature located in the Malheur National Forest, just east of Tex Creek. The name was submitted by a Geometronics Services Specialist with the U.S. Forest Service, who reports that it came into local use in recent years following the discovery in 1982 of the arch by three forestry technicians who were investigating the area as part of an upcoming timber sale. As a result of the discovery, a new logging road was rerouted to protect the arch.

West Fork Sru Creek: stream, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; in Siskiyou National Forest, heads on the N slope of Panther Ridge at 42°41'26"N, 124°01'21"W, flows N to join East Fork Squaw Creek (proposed East Fork Sru Creek) to form Squaw Creek (proposed Sru Creek); "Sru" is an Athapaskan word for "grandmother"; Coos County, Oregon; Secs 20,21&28, T33S, R11W, Willamette Mer.; 42°42'29"N, 124°01'21"W; USGS map – Illahe 1:24,000; Not: West Fork Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4728902&e=416259&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4726956&e=416249&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Illahe 1:24,000

Proponent: Carl Linderman; Powers, OR

Administrative area: Siskiyou National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Fork Squaw Creek (FID 1152117)

Local Usage: None found

Published: West Fork Squaw Creek (USGS 1989; USFS 1966, 1997)

Case Summary: This is the fourth proposal submitted by the U.S. Forest Service, to change officially the name of one of the two tributaries of Squaw Creek in the Siskiyou National Forest. The proposed name is of Athapaskan origin and means “grandmother.”

PENNSYLVANIA

Humphreys Run: stream, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; in Unity Township, heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of Marguerite Reservoir at 40°15'27"N, 79°28'53"W, flows SSE through the community of Humphreys to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named North Branch Sewickley Creek 1.3 km (0.8 mi) W of Pleasant Unity; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°14'32"N, 79°28'28"W; USGS map – Mammoth 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

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

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Richard Danser; Pleasant Unity, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Humphreys Run to a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream in Unity Township in Westmoreland County. The proponent, a resident of Pleasant Unity, has also asked that the stream into which this stream flows be named North Branch Sewickley Creek (q.v.). Along with his application, the proponent included letters of support from the Westmoreland Conservation District Board of Directors and the Unity Township Board of Supervisors. The origin of the name Humphreys has not been determined, although research suggests the name dates back to 1897 when the community was established as coal mining town; a post office named Humphreys also operated from 1897 to 1903. With the exception of the community, there are no other geographic features in Westmoreland County known to be named “Humphreys,” although elsewhere in the State there are a locale and two communities named Humphreys Corners, Humphreys Corner, and Humphreysville.

North Branch Sewickley Creek: stream, 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in Unity Township, heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of Marguerite at 40°15'58"N, 79°26'55"W, flows generally SSW to enter Sewickley Creek 1 km (0.6 mi) NNE of United; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°13'37"N, 79°28'49"W; USGS map – Mammoth 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

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

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

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Richard Danser; Pleasant Unity, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name North Branch Sewickley Creek to an unnamed 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of Sewickley Creek in Unity Township in Westmoreland County. The proponent, a resident of Pleasant Unity, included with his application letters of support from the Westmoreland Conservation District Board of Directors and the Unity Township Board of Supervisors. According to *Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania* (Donehoo, 1998), the name Sewickley “is a corruption of the name Asswekales, the common name given to the Hathawekela division of the Shawnee by the English traders. The name is first mentioned in the Archives of Pennsylvania in 1731.” GNIS lists 25 features in Pennsylvania with the name, with the majority in neighboring Allegany County and nearby Beaver County. In the latter county are streams named Big Sewickley Creek and North Fork Big Sewickley Creek. In addition to Sewickley Creek, Westmoreland County includes a township named Sewickley Township, three churches, a locale, and another stream named Little Sewickley Creek.

Potter Brook: stream, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; in Harris Township, heads on the southeast slope of Nittany Mountain at 40°49’04”N, 77°45’37”W, flows SE to enter Mackeys Run 2.2 km (1.4 mi) NE of Linden Hall; named for General James Potter (1729-1789) and his relatives Fergus Potter and John Fergus Potter, who owned property through which the stream flows in the late 18th century; Centre County, Pennsylvania; 40°48’28”N, 77°44’32”W; USGS map – Centre Hall 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4521044&e=268707&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4522207&e=267203&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to apply a new commemorative name to an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Katie Ombalski; State College, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted by a conservation biologist with ClearWater Conservancy, “a Centre County based land trust and natural resource conservation organization.” The 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream flows through the Potter farm, which was established in 1792 by Fergus Potter, a relative of Revolutionary General James Potter, who had farmed and owned many acres of land in the area. Fergus Potter established a leather tannery near the stream, and one of his grandsons later became Centre County District Attorney. The Potter family still owns the property today. Nearby State Route 322 is named General Potter Highway. There are two other streams in Centre County named Potter Run, one located 10.6 km (6.6 mi) to the east of the stream in question, and the other 32 km (20 mi) to the north-northwest. A small community along the first of these streams is also named Potters Mills. Potter County is named for General Potter, as is Potter Township in Centre County. The Harris Township Board of Supervisors submitted a letter in support of the proposal for Potter Brook. The proponent does not believe the similar names will lead to any confusion because the generic terms are different.

Tannery Run: stream, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; in Harris Township, heads at 40°46’34”N, 77°47’06”W, flows W to enter Spring Creek at the E end of the community of Boalsburg; named for a tannery that once

stood along the stream; Centre County, Pennsylvania; 40°46'37"N, 77°47'20"W; USGS map – State College 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.77694&lon=-77.78889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4517631&e=264957&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to apply a new name to an unnamed feature

Map: USGS State College 1:24,000

Proponent: Katie Ombalski; State College, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Tannery Run is proposed by the ClearWater Conservancy for a small unnamed tributary of Spring Creek in Harris Township. The 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long stream flows past the site of a tannery that operated in the late eighteenth century and which appeared on an 1874 map of the Centre County. The Conservancy reports that an official name is needed for the stream to eliminate confusion that is occurring because local residents believe it is “simply a stormwater ditch.” The Harris Township Board of Supervisors submitted a letter in support of the proposal for Tannery Run. There are two other streams and a valley in Pennsylvania named “Tannery”; Tannery Creek is in Carbon County, 173 km (107 mi) away; Tannery Hollow Run is in Cambria County, 80 km (50 mi) away, and Tannery Hollow is in Westmoreland County, 129 km (80 mi) from the stream in question.

West Branch Sobers Run: stream, 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long; in Bushkill Township, heads on the S slope of Blue Mountain at 40°49'43"N, 75°21'00"W, flows S then SE past the community of Knechts, then E through Jacobsburg State Park to enter Sobers Run 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of Bushkill Center; Northampton County, Pennsylvania; 40°48'04"N, 75°18'33"W; USGS map – Wind Gap 1:24,000.

Mouth: [http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.8011111111111&lon=-](http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.8011111111111&lon=-75.3091666666667&datum=nad83&u=6)

[75.3091666666667&datum=nad83&u=6](http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.8011111111111&lon=-75.3091666666667&datum=nad83&u=6)

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4519784&e=470486&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wind Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Jason Smith; Nazareth, PA

Administrative area: Jacobsburg State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Sobers Run (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name West Branch Sobers Run to an unnamed tributary of Sobers Run. The stream is 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long and flows through Bushkill Township in Northampton County. The proponent, one of the Supervisors of Bushkill Township, reports that a name is needed “to create a sense of ownership and stewardship, a necessary component of the protection process. All local interest groups have targeted this stream to receive maximum protection in the face of intense regional development pressure.” Until recently, the main stream into which this tributary flows was not named officially, but in 2005, the name Sobers Run was found to be published in several acceptable sources and a new entry was added to GNIS. The Township reports that there has long been confusion regarding the names of the two streams as local residents typically refer to the entire watershed area as Sobers Run. The proponent reports that name West Branch Sobers Run is endorsed by representatives of the Two Rivers Area Greenways Plan, the Bushkill Creek Watershed Protection Plan,

the Two Rivers Area Rivers Conservation Plan, the Sobers Run Coldwater Conservation Plan, the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission, the Nazareth Area Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, and numerous others. With the exception of the aforementioned main stream, there are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named “Sobers.” The Township has not been able to determine the origin of the name Sobers Run, other than to suggest the name originates from that of a longtime area landowner.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Serenity Lake: lake; 60 acres; in Richland Township, 3.2 km (2 mi) NW of Lake Kampeska, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) ENE of McKillicans Lake; Codington County, South Dakota; Secs 1&12, T117N, R54W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 44°57’54”N, 97°15’17”W; USGS map – Kampeska 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=4980534&e=637640&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Kampeska 1:24,000

Proponent: South Dakota State Legislature

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Lake (FID 2090233)

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is one of 34 name changes submitted by the South Dakota State Legislative Research Council, which has asked that all geographic features in the State that are named either “Negro” or “Squaw” be renamed. The State Legislature believes these terms are derogatory and the Council has been working with local and Tribal authorities to develop proposals for suitable replacement names. The name Serenity Lake is suggested as a new name for Squaw Lake, a 60 acre body of water in central Codington County, approximately 11 km (7 mi) northwest of Watertown. The remaining 33 names were placed on BGN Review List 390, but this one was set aside pending a determination of the lake’s location. (Although the name was included in the State Legislation, no locative details were provided and there was no entry for the feature in GNIS. The Codington County GIS Office has since clarified the location.)

TEXAS

Dancing Turtles Lake: reservoir, 6 acres; located 8 km (5 mi) NNW of Smithville, 56 km (35 mi) ESE of Austin; named for the property on which the reservoir is located; Bastrop County, Texas; 30°04’57”N, 97°11’21”W; USGS map – Smithville 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=30.0825&lon=-97.18917&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Smithville 1:24,000

Proponent: Conrad G. Walton, Jr.; Austin, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dancing Turtles Lake (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Dancing Turtles Lake is proposed for a six-acre body of water in east-central Bastrop County, 8 km (5 mi) north-northwest of Smithville and approximately 56 km (35 mi) east-

southeast of Austin. The proponent reports that he owns the property on which the newly created reservoir is located and that the name comes from that of the name of his property. GNIS lists 27 geographic features in Texas named “Turtle,” although none are named “Dancing Turtles” and none are in Bastrop County.

WASHINGTON

Awtskin Canyon: locale; 5.1 km (3.2 mi) NW of Rosalia, just E of Pine Creek; “Awtskin” is the Coeur d’Alene word for “(we) looked out (for our enemy)”; Whitman County, Washington; Sec 6, T20N, R43E, Willamette Mer.; 47°15’26”N, 117°26’00”W; USGS map – Plaza 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Canyon, Squaw Canyon Station.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5233828.09685004%20&e=467220.470223269&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Plaza 1:24,000

Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Canyon (FID 1511561)

Local Usage: Squaw Canyon (pheasant hunting website, grain elevator listings)

Published: Squaw Canyon (USGS 1980; Whitman County map, 1968; DeLorme Atlas, 1992; Railroad locations, 1953)

Case Summary: The name Awtskin Canyon is proposed as a replacement for Squaw Canyon. The current name applies to a locale located along the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad line, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) northwest of Rosalia, at the northern edge of Whitman County. It is the first of two proposed replacement names offered by the Coeur d’Alene Tribe for geographic features in the State of Washington and within their aboriginal territory. According to the proponents, “Awtskin” is a Coeur d’Alene word that means “(we) looked out (for our enemy).” Although it has not been determined whether anything remains of the locale named Squaw Canyon, it is mentioned at several websites, including one for a local pheasant hunting company and another that refers to grain elevators in Whitman County. No information has been located regarding the origin of the current name, but the hunting website suggests it dates back to the late 1800’s. A variant name listed in GNIS for the feature is Squaw Canyon Station. The nearby stream, named Squaw Creek, is proposed to be renamed to Shewtem Creek (q.v.).

Cougar Spit: cape, located along the E shore of Hood Canal, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NNE of Musqueti Point, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SSW of Red Bluff; named for a cougar spotted at the site in the early 1900’s; Mason County, Washington; Sec 7, T22N, R3W, Willamette Mer.; 47°24’29”N, 123°06’26”W; USGS map – Lilliwaup 1:24,000.

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

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Lilliwaup 1:24,000

Proponent: Brad Lambert; Tahuya, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Cougar Spit (proponent and family)

Published: Cougar Spit (proponent’s website)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Tahuya, who is asking that the application of the name Cougar Spit be corrected on Federal maps, to correspond with what he reports to be longtime local usage. The name is applied currently to a point of land located on the east shore of Hood Canal just north of The Great Bend, but the proponent says it should be moved to a different cape on the same shoreline, approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) further to the north-northeast. He reports that he and his family have owned the property where the cape is located since the 1930's. He recalls being told that in the 1900's the name came into local use "after several dogs in Hoodsport [on the opposite side of the canal] chased a cougar into Hood Canal. The cougar swam across the canal (1 mile) and came up on our beach and ran into the woods. The big cat lived in the area after that." The name Cougar Spit has been labeled at its current location on USGS maps since 1952, and is also shown at that location on NOAA charts published in 1984 and 1998. A National Geodetic Survey control mark placed in 1934 also referred to the current location as "a prominent gravel spit locally called Cougar Spit." The proponent adds that the point of land currently labeled Cougar Spit is known locally as "Mustokomwode," but further research is needed to determine if a BGN case should be initiated for that name.

East Crater Glacier: glacier; elevation 2,073 m (6,800 ft); in Gifford Pinchot National Forest/Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, within the crater of Mount Saint Helens and a part of Crater Glacier; Skamania County, Washington; Sec 9, T8N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 49°12'00"N, 122°11'06"W; USGS map – Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5116580&e=562876&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent administrative use

Map: USGS Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard B. Waitt; Vancouver, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: "east crater glacier" (USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory)

Published: "east crater glacier" (USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory)

Case Summary: This proposal for East Crater Glacier was submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO), to make official a name for the eastern third of the newly-formed glacier that lies within the crater on Mount Saint Helens. The glacier began to form following the volcano's 1980 eruption, but more recently, it has divided into two distinct portions. In June 2006, the BGN approved a proposal by the CVO to apply the name Crater Glacier to the glacier. Geologists have begun to refer to the eastern lobe as "east crater glacier."

Gallaher Head: summit, elevation 1,952 m (6,403 ft); in Wenatchee National Forest, in the Wenatchee Mountains, at the E end of Hawkins Mountain, 24 km (15 mi) N of Roslyn; named for James M. Gallaher (1834-1909) and his wife Eliza (1835-1901), early residents of the Roslyn area; Kittitas County, Washington; Secs 28&33, T23N, R15E, Willamette Mer.; 47°26'50"N, 120°59'07"W; USGS map – Mount Stuart 1:24,000; Not: Gallagher Head.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5256813.74305391%20&e=651878.715749392&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a feature name

Map: USGS Mount Stuart 1:24,000

Proponent: Clinton J. Gallaher; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: Wenatchee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gallagher Head (FID 1519878)

Local Usage: Gallaher Head (family members)

Published: Gallagher Head (USGS 1961, 1989; USFS 1996; various hiking websites), Gallaher's Head (*Cle Elem Tribune*, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of two submitted by a resident of Seattle, to correct the spelling of the names of two features located in the Wenatchee Mountains of northwestern Kittitas County. Although the name Gallagher Head has appeared on Federal maps since 1961, the proponent reports that the correct spelling should be "Gallaher." He states the summit and nearby lake were named for his ancestors, James Gallaher (1834-1909) and his wife Eliza (1835-1901), natives of Pennsylvania who relocated to the Roslyn area in the late nineteenth century. The proponent provided copies of mining claims dating from the period 1895 to 1905 in which the name is spelled Gallaher and the family signs their name as such. In addition, he included a copy of a stock sale for Gallaher Mining and Milling Company and a copy of the family's genealogical records confirming their longtime association with the area. None of the early documents specifically mentioned Gallaher Head, although an article in *The Cle Elum Tribune* of 1985 described the family's history in the area and at nearby Gallaher's Head [sic]. There are no other geographic features in Washington known to be named "Gallaher."

Gallaher Head Lake: lake, 1.5 acres; in Wenatchee National Forest, in the Wenatchee Mountains, 24 km (15 mi) N of Roslyn; named for James M. Gallaher (1834-1909) and his wife Eliza (1835-1901), early residents of the Roslyn area; Kittitas County, Washington; Sec 33, T23N, R15E, Willamette Mer.; 47°26'35"N, 120°58'42"W; USGS map – Mount Stuart 1:24,000; Not: Enis Lake, Fortune Lake, Gallagher Head Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5256372.0001875%20&e=652417.000023579&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a feature name

Map: USGS Mount Stuart 1:24,000

Proponent: Clinton J. Gallaher; Seattle, WA

Administrative area: Wenatchee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Gallagher Head Lake (FID 1519879)

Local Usage: Gallaher Head Lake (hikers and backpackers)

Published: Enis Lake (*Lakes of Eastern Washington*, 1964), Fortune Lake (*Lakes of Eastern Washington*, 1964), Gallagher Head Lake (USGS 1961, 1989; USFS 1996; *Lakes of Eastern Washington*, 1964, 1973; various hiking websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Gallagher Head Lake, a one and a half acre lake in the Wenatchee Mountains, to Gallaher Head Lake. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1961, and was also listed in the 1964 and 1973 editions of *Lakes of Eastern Washington*, but the proponent reports that the correct spelling should be "Gallaher" since the lake and nearby summit were named for early area residents James and Eliza Gallaher. Numerous hiking and backpacking websites refer to Gallagher Head Lake, but none specifically mention the origin of the name. The 1964 volume *Lakes of Eastern Washington* lists Enis Lake and Fortune Lake as variant names for the feature, but no information was included regarding the history of these names.

Lake Eleanor: reservoir, 1 acre; located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SW of Hayford, 8 km (5 mi) ENE of the community of Medical Lake; named for former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt; Spokane County, Washington; Sec 1, T24N, R41E, Willamette Mer.; 47°35'56"N, 117°34'19"W; USGS map – Four Lakes 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5271894&e=457001&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Four Lakes 1:24,000

Proponent: Patrice Pendell; Spokane, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Lake Eleanor (proponent and family)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Lake Eleanor for a one acre body of water in central Spokane County, was submitted by a resident of Spokane who reports that the name has been in local use for at least 80 years. She notes that the lake lies on property owned by her family for many years, but even prior to their ownership, her parents would visit the area and always knew the lake to be named Lake Eleanor. When asked about the origin of the name, she responded, “it is [for] Eleanor Roosevelt.” There are four other geographic features in Washington named “Eleanor,” including a locale in Lincoln County, two streams in Grays Harbor County and Pierce County, and a lake, also in Pierce County. No information has been located to explain the origin of any of these names. The adjacent lake is proposed to be named officially Spring Lake (q.v.).

Shewtem Creek: stream; 13 km (8 mi) long; heads 2.6 km (1.6 mi) WNW of the community of Plaza at 47°20'02"N, 117°24'46"W, flows SSW then SE to enter Pine Creek; “Shewtem” is a Coeur d’Alene word for “adolescent girl”; Whitman County and Spokane County, Washington; Tps20&21N, Rgs43&42E, Willamette Mer.; 47°14'58"N, 117°26'11"W; USGS map – Plaza 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5232978&e=466982&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5242366.00017457&e=468819.999999999&datum=nad83&u=6>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory
 Map: USGS Plaza 1:24,000
 Proponent: Chief J. Allen; Plummer, ID
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1508659)
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1977, 1980, 1984; Whitman County map, 1968; Spokane County map, 1967; DeLorme Atlas of Washington, 1992; Benchmark Maps, 2004)

Case Summary: The name Squaw Creek is applied currently to a 13 km (8 mi) long stream that heads in southern Spokane County and flows south into Whitman County, to join Pine Creek just west of the community of Rosalia. The origin of the current name is not known. The proposed replacement name, Shewtem Creek, was submitted by the Coeur d’Alene Tribe, and would recognize a Coeur d’Alene word for “adolescent girl.”

Spring Lake: lake, 0.5 acre; located 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of Hayford, 8 km (5 mi) ENE of the community of Medical Lake; Spokane County, Washington; Sec 1, T24N, R41E, Willamette Mer.; 47°35'56"N, 117°34'29"W; USGS map – Four Lakes 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5271884&e=456788&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS Four Lakes 1:24,000
 Proponent: Patrice Pendell; Spokane, WA
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Spring Lake (proponent and family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Spring Lake is proposed for a 0.5 acre lake located in central Spokane County, approximately 11 km (7 mi) southwest of Spokane and 8 km (5 mi) east-northeast of the community of Medical Lake. The proponent, a longtime resident of the area, reports that the lake lies on property owned by her family and that it has been known by the proposed name since at least 1925. The lake is spring fed and includes a small island where Canadian geese have nested for many years. There are eight lakes and reservoirs in Washington in which the word “Spring” appears in the name, including four named Spring Lake. None are in Spokane County, with the closest being in Columbia County, approximately 141 km (88 mi) to the south of the lake in question.

Sturgeon Rock: summit, elevation 1,269 m (4,163ft); in Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) W of Silver Star Mountain, (14 mi) E of Battle Ground; named for the summit’s resemblance to the back of a sturgeon; Skamania County and Clark County, Washington; Sec 18, T3N, R5E and Sec 13, T3N, R4E, Willamette Mer.; 45°44’54”N, 122°14’52”W; USGS map – Bobs Mountain 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5066373&e=558499&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: application change to recognize longtime local usage

Map: USGS Bobs Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Don Nelsen; Vancouver, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None

Local Usage: Sturgeon Rock (local hikers)

Published: Sturgeon Rock (USGS 1934)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a resident of Vancouver who believes Federal maps apply the name Sturgeon Rock to the wrong summit. Although the name has been placed on a 946 m (3,103 ft) high summit, wholly within Clark County, since 1954, the proponent suggests another summit, located 1.7 km (1.1 mi) further to the west and with an elevation of 1,269 m (4,163ft), is in fact Sturgeon Rock. The latter summit straddles the boundary between Clark County and Skamania County, and is also within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. An advance copy of a USGS 1:48,000 topographic map surveyed in 1934 seems to support the proponent’s claim, although the placement of the name on that map is somewhat questionable (and the label for nearby Silver Star Mountain overlaps the summit in question). Several hiking and mountain climbing websites also seem to support the proposal, with photographs confirming that the summit in question resembles the back of a sturgeon fish. The proponent describes the feature as “a prominent basalt rock outcropping rising about 250 feet above the surrounding terrain and extending on an east/west axis about 1,250 feet. It is about 350 feet wide and has columnar basalt columns over 100 feet high on the eastern side.”

West Crater Glacier: glacier; elevation 2,073 m (6,800 ft); in Gifford Pinchot National Forest/Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, within the crater of Mount Saint Helens and a part of Crater Glacier; Skamania County, Washington; Sec 9, T8N, R5E, Willamette Mer.; 49°12’05”N, 122°11’40”W; USGS map – Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5116752&e=562124&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to make official a name in recent administrative use

Map: USGS Mount Saint Helens 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard B. Waitt; Vancouver, WA

Administrative area: Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: “west crater glacier” (USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory)

Published: “west crater glacier” (USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory)

Case Summary: This proposal for West Crater Glacier was submitted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO), to make official a name for the western two-thirds of the newly-formed glacier that lies within the crater on Mount Saint Helens. The glacier began to form following the volcano’s 1980 eruption, but more recently, it has divided into two distinct portions. In June 2006, the BGN approved a proposal by the CVO to apply the name Crater Glacier to the glacier. Geologists have begun to refer informally to the western lobe as “west crater glacier.”

WISCONSIN

Toms Creek: stream, 11 km (7 mi) long; heads in the Town of Lynn at 44°33’00”N, 90°21’02”W, flows generally S and SE to enter East Fork Black River 1.7 km (1.2 mi) NE of the community of Sherwood; named for Captain Thomas Jefferson LaFlesh, Civil War soldier and founder of the Town of Sherwood, who lived beside this stream from 1869 to 1887; Clark County, Wisconsin; Tps23&24N, R1E, Fourth Principal Mer.; 44°28’36”N, 90°19’51”W; USGS map - City Point NE 1:24,000; Not: Tomas Creek (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4928301%20&e=712272&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4936363&e=710454&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the correct name of the honoree

Map: USGS City Point NE 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)

Proponent: Kay Scholtz; Granton, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Tomas Creek (FID 1575501)

Local Usage: Tom’s Creek (family members, Town historian)

Published: Tomas Creek (USGS 1954, 1976, 1980, 1985; Census Bureau 2000; EPA 2002; Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, 2004; Clark County highway map, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Tomas Creek in Clark County to Toms Creek. The proponent is the Sherwood Town Historian, who reports that the 11 km (7 mi) long tributary of East Fork Black River was named for Captain Thomas “Tom” LaFlesh, who served in the Civil War and later founded the Town of Sherwood. He lived alongside the stream from approximately 1869 to 1887. In addition, LaFlesh served as town chairman for many years, and was the community’s first postmaster. He held offices on the Clark County board and county agricultural society. He was a prominent lumberman who promoted the pioneer settlement of Sherwood with his logging and shingle mill businesses, and in 1880 oversaw the construction of a large logging dam over the stream that is reported to bear his name. Although the name Tomas Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and was also on the 1973 Clark County highway map, the proponent reports that county plat maps from 1915 and the 1930’s labeled the stream Tom’s Creek and that family memoirs written in 1948 and 1966 also mentioned that name. Town records dating from 1900 also are reported to include the name as proposed. The proponent says she is not familiar with any individual or family in the area named “Tomas” and believes the current name is a misprint. She also says the Clark County Planning and Zoning Office and the Sherwood Town Chairman have confirmed historical usage of the name Toms Creek.

WYOMING

The following 56 names were submitted by two residents of Lander who are asking that names be made official for many of the unnamed lakes in the Popo Agie Wilderness. They report that they are preparing a book on the lakes of the Wind River Range and that many of the proposed names are already published on an unofficial map found in local sporting goods stores. The Wilderness is administered by Shoshone National Forest. An additional ten names submitted by the same proponent were listed on BGN Review List 391.

Basco Lake; lake; 3 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, located between Middle Popo Agie River and Basco River; associative name; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 8, T31N, R102W, Principal Mer.; 42°40'35"N, 109°02'50"W; USGS map – Sweetwater Gap 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4726712.58814914%20&e=660003.829101921&u=6&datum=nad83>

Bears Ears Lake; lake; 16 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, located 1.4 km (0.9 mi) N of Bears Ears Mountain; associative name; Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°51'09"N, 109°08'01"W; USGS map – Lizard Head Peak 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4746117.70853472%20&e=652502.333592514&u=6&datum=nad83>

Chicken Head Lake; lake; 10 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, on the E side of Roaring Fork Mountain; descriptive name; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 11, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°40'07"N, 108°58'28"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Roaring Fork Lake No. 2.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4725996.20727113%20&e=665993.632992842&u=6&datum=nad83>

Doe Lake; lake; 2 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, within Atlantic Canyon; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 36, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°36'53"N, 108°58'15"W; USGS map - Christina Lake
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720021.5776545%20&e=666433.59028376&u=6&datum=nad83>

Eyrie Lake; lake, 9 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 21, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'47"N, 109°01'06"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4723462.0001018%20&e=662453.000019882&u=6&datum=nad83>

Fawn Lake; lake; 11 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, within Silas Canyon; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 24&25, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'10"N, 108°57'53"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4722409.90385635%20&e=666872.621527996&u=6&datum=nad83>

Fir Lake; lake; 6 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.6 km (1 mi) NNW of Boulder Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 12, T31N, R102W and Sec 7, T31N, R101W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°40'03"N, 108°57'15"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4725910.39831176%20&e=667658.887258346&u=6&datum=nad83>

Footprint Lake; lake; 24 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 22, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'55"N, 109°00'41"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4723707.04083769%20&e=663017.777026674&u=6&datum=nad83>

Fox Lake; lake; 8 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Ice Lakes, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SE of Chimney Rock; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 35, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'06"N, 109°06'00"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4729447.65966198%20&e=655620.552812738&u=6&datum=nad83>

Greyling Lake; lake; 7 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) N of Leg Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 14, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'21"N, 108°58'40"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain; Not: Gap Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4724577.05320122%20&e=665735.134544402&u=6&datum=nad83>

Ham Lake; lake; 17 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Atlantic Canyon; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 26, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'32"N, 108°59'16"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4721204.00009877&e=665012.000022115&datum=nad83&u=6>

Hanks Lake; lake; 15 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) N of Poison Lake; Sublette County, Wyoming; Sec 1, T31N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°40'54"N, 109°05'02"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4727245&e=656982&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Happy Jack Lake; lake; 9 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Lonesome Lake; Sec 36, T33N, R104W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°47'09"N, 109°12'49"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4738590&e=646121&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Helmet Lake; lake; 130 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) SW of Cathedral Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 19&31, T33N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°48'44"N, 109°12'08"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4741536.0001161&e=646982.000010098&datum=nad83&u=6>

Hobbs Lake; lake; 5 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Hobbs Peak; associative name; Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°51'28"N, 109°07'34"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4746728&e=653086&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Holster Lake; lake; 35 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SE of Payson Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°49'23"N, 109°12'42"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4742709&e=646179&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Icicle Lake; lake; 5 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Atlantic Canyon; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 35, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'03"N, 108°59'14"W; USGS map - Christina Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720292.67354389%20&e=665068.934262976&u=6&datum=nad83>

Knob Lake; lake; 4 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Silas Canyon; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 23, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'15"N, 108°58'41"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4722527.87270704%20&e=665769.109194305&u=6&datum=nad83>

L F Lake; lake; 10 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, at the head of Silas Canyon; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 23&26, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'10"N, 108°59'04"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4722360&e=665246&u=6&datum=nad83>

Lightning Lake; lake; 32 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 21&22, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'33"N, 109°00'49"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4723031&e=662854&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Little Mountain Sheep Lake; lake; 13 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) S of Mountain Sheep Lake; Sublette County, Wyoming; Secs 13,14&24, T31N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'07"N, 109°05'30"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4723925.00010754%20&e=656430.000015287&u=6&datum=nad83>

Little Stough Lake; lake; 6 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 15, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'46"N, 109°00'28"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4725281.28385604%20&e=663262.279507792&u=6&datum=nad83>

Little Walled Lake; lake; 5 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Chimney Rock; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 35, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'13"N, 109°06'14"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4729630&e=655283&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Lower Calvert Lake; lake; 10 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1 km (0.6 mi) NNE of Atlantic Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 31, T31N, R101W and Sec 36, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'00"N, 108°57'12"W; USGS map - Christina Lake; Not: Rock Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720270.85056433%20&e=667863.749520307&u=6&datum=nad83>

Lower Deep Creek Lake; lake; 30 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, within Deep Creek Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 23&24, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°44'03"N, 109°05'43"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4733048.63506897%20&e=655920.365616767&u=6&datum=nad83>

Lower Long Lake; lake; 30 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) E of Long Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 15&14, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°44'58"N, 109°06'50"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4734718&e=654358&datum=nad83&u=6>

Lower Saddlebag Lake; lake; 16 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Atlantic Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 27, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'21"N, 108°59'58"W; USGS map - Christina Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720873&e=664025&datum=nad83&u=6>

Middle Deep Creek Lake; lake; 45 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Deep Creek Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 23, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°44'04"N, 109°06'24"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4733066.68798332%20&e=654994.446920521&u=6&datum=nad83>

Notch Lake; lake; 10 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) N of Chimney Rock; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 22&23, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°43'38"N, 109°06'48"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4732234.59317961%20&e=654468.391683632&u=6&datum=nad83>

Palette Lake; lake; 10 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, at the N end of Roaring Fork Mountain; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 9, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°40'15"N, 109°01'38"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4726149.27853432%20&e=661662.115106934&u=6&datum=nad83>

Park Lake; lake; 15 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SSW of Pinto Park Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 19, T32N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°43'31"N, 109°03'48"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4732117.85096856%20&e=658553.137281545&u=6&datum=nad83>

Peak Lake; lake; 5 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) E of West Atlantic Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 34, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'16"N, 109°00'48"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Needles.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720647.54784234%20&e=662925.618565056&u=6&datum=nad83>

Phyllis Lake; lake; 5 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Cook Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 27, T33N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°48'23"N, 109°08'54"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.80652&lon=-109.14835&datum=nad83&u=7>

Popo Lake; lake; 4 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) ESE of Mountain Sheep Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 18, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'21"N, 109°04'02"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4724417.23134361%20&e=658428.987462314&u=6&datum=nad83>

Ridge Lake; lake; 5 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Deep Creek Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 23, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°43'40"N, 109°05'38"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4732355.16737478%20&e=656043.865916711&u=6&datum=nad83>

Sand Piper Lake; lake; 3 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Boulder Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 18, T31N, R101W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'42"N, 108°56'36"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4725312.03328098%20&e=668565.877346647&u=6&datum=nad83>

Shallow Lake; lake; 6 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) N of Boulder Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 18, T31N, R101W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'42"N, 108°56'45"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4725290.42572678%20&e=668362.752404804&u=6&datum=nad83>

Shallow Pond; lake; 9 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Ice Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 25, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°43'00"N, 109°04'41"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4731144.55513601%20&e=657369.749386237&u=6&datum=nad83>

Shoal Lake; lake; 25 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 15, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'20"N, 109°00'36"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4724491.00010123%20&e=663118.000020479&u=6&datum=nad83>

Snowfield Lake; lake; 3 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) NE of Atlantic Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 34&35, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'12"N, 108°59'37"W; USGS map - Christina Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720572.88542835%20&e=664548.027305527&u=6&datum=nad83>

Spruce Lake; lake; 12 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, along Roaring Fork Creek; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 13, T31N, R102W and Sec 18, T31N, R101W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'42"N, 108°57'18"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4725277.69052437%20&e=667608.599852245&u=6&datum=nad83>

Timberline Lake; lake; 8 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Ice Lakes area; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 36, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'19"N, 109°05'17"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4729871.37180397%20&e=656590.226402136&u=6&datum=nad83>

Toadstool Lake; lake; 12 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Stough Creek Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 16, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'24"N, 109°01'11"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4724584.83696174%20&e=662309.607026832&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Buses Lake; lake; 8 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Twin Lakes area; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 26, T32N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'50"N, 108°59'16"W; USGS map - Cony Mountain; Not: West Twin Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4730990.95974691%20&e=664766.338140159&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Calvert Lake; lake; 9 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in the Calvert Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 31&31, T31N, R101W and Sec 36, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'14"N, 108°57'13"W; USGS map - Christina Lake; Not: Little Atlantic Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720705.32110042%20&e=667834.088469804&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Deep Creek Lake; lake; 65 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Deep Creek Lakes; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 23,26&27, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°43'35"N, 109°06'29"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4732159.015978%20&e=654897.397610742&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Ink Blot Lake; lake; 1 acre; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1 km (0.6 mi) N of Dike Mountain; Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°50'34"N, 109°16'17"W; USGS map - Mount Bonneville.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4744818.51640476%20&e=641255.411727579&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Lizard Head Lake; lake; 12 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Lizard Head Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°47'39"N, 109°11'45"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4739539.7484159%20&e=647538.225710437&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Saddlebag Lake; lake; 16 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) NNE of Atlantic Peak; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 27&26, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°37'23"N, 108°59'42"W; USGS map - Christina Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4720903.20548621%20&e=664421.21106386&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Spearpoint Lake; lake; 11 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSW of Spearpoint Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°50'23"N, 109°14'33"W; USGS map - Lizard Head Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4744500.81042529%20&e=643619.277284162&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Tayo Lake; lake; 26 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) NNW of Tayo Lake, 1.8 km (1.1 mi) S of Wind River Peak; Sublette County and Fremont County, Wyoming; 42°41'34"N, 109°07'44"W; USGS map - Temple Peak.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4728413.83183974%20&e=653272.496842201&u=6&datum=nad83>

Upper Toadstool Lake; lake; 6 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, on the E side of Roaring Fork Mountain; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 16, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°39'14"N, 109°01'09"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4724277.00424122%20&e=662370.127896666&u=6&datum=nad83>

Volcano Lake; lake; 15 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) S of Long Lake; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 15, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°44'37"N, 109°07'20"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4734043.11164506%20&e=653693.67363554&u=6&datum=nad83>

Walled Lake; lake; 21 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Chimney Rock; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 35, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'19"N, 109°06'00"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4729841.50983078%20&e=655595.303107128&u=6&datum=nad83>

Warbonnet Lake; lake; 7 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) E of Chimney Rock; Fremont County, Wyoming; Secs 25&26, T32N, R103W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°42'40"N, 109°05'33"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=42.662&lond=109&lonm=5.541&datum=NAD83&u=7>

Zigzag Lake; lake; 11 acres; in Shoshone National Forest/Popo Agie Wilderness, in Stough Creek Basin; Fremont County, Wyoming; Sec 22, T31N, R102W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 42°38'40"N, 109°00'21"W; USGS map - Sweetwater Gap

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4723258.73205227%20&e=663482.202129194&u=6&datum=nad83>