

Quarterly Review List 394
(64 Names)
Released March 6, 2007

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jee-Shee-Mah River: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, heads at the S edge of an unnamed body of water at 60°55'28"N, 164°11'03"W, flows SW then SSE to enter Baird Inlet; Bethel Census Area, Alaska; Secs 16,9,4&5, T9N, R84W and Secs 32,29&28, T10N, R84W, Seward Mer.; 60°52'31"N, 164°11'09"W; USGS map - Baird Inlet D-6 1:63,360.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=60.87518&lon=-164.18577&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=60.92454&lon=-164.18427&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

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

Map: USGS Baird Inlet D-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Steve Taylor; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jee-Shee-Mah River (BLM Master Title Plat)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a natural resource specialist with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, to make official the name Jee-Shee-Mah River for an unnamed tributary of Baird Inlet. The 4.8 km (3 mi) long stream heads at the southern edge of an unnamed body of water and flows south to enter Baird Inlet. It also lies within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, and in the Bethel Census Area. Although he does not know the origin of the name, the proponent reports that "it appears to have extensive use" and that it appears in a BLM Master Title Plat. He adds that there are many native allotments along the stream and presumably the name is indigenous.

Pula Lake: lake; 10 acres; located 0.5 km (0.3 mi) S of Echo Lake, 8 km (5 mi) SSW of Soldotna; the name is of Botswanan origin meaning "rain" or "precious"; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Sec 15, T4N, R11W, Seward Mer.; 60°26'01"N, 151°09'51"W; USGS map – Kenai B-4 NE 1:25,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=60.43351&lon=-151.1644&s=63.360&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kenai B-4 NE 1:25,000

Proponent: Cheryl Schey; Soldotna, AK

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 Pula Lake is proposed for a 10-acre lake in Kenai Peninsula Borough, approximately 8 km (5 mi) south-southwest of Soldotna. The proponent, who lives along the shore of the lake, suggests the lake needs a name for reference purposes. She selected the name Pula Lake after discovering the word in a novel and learning that it is of Botswanan origin meaning "rain" or "precious," both of which she believes are appropriate references to the feature.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission and the Soldotna Historical Society and Museum both submitted letters endorsing the name, but the Alaska State Geographic Names Board does not recommend approval, citing concerns that if a name was needed, it should be of Native Alaskan origin.

They further noted that the Borough had attempted to solicit comments from the lake's other property owners but only one response was received; this individual stated that a name of Alaska origin would have been preferable. In researching the proposal, the State Board forwarded a copy to the following Alaska Native groups and local offices, but no response was received: Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; the Kenaitze Indian Tribe; the Salamatof Native Association; the Kenai Native Association; the City of Soldotna; and the Alaska Native Language Center. There are no other geographic features in Alaska known to be named "Pula."

CALIFORNIA

Abbott Lakes: lake; 10 acres; in Los Padres National Forest, just S of Arroyo Seco, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) NE of the mouth of Tassajara Creek, 29 km (18 mi) W of King City; named in association with the Abbott Ranch which was settled in the 1880's by Ai Hale Abbott (1854-1936); Monterey County, California; Sec 36, T19S, R4E, Mount Diablo Mer.; 36°13'54"N, 121°29'04"W; USGS map - Junipero Serra Peak 1:24,000; Not: Arroyo Seco Lakes, The Lakes.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.23163&lon=-121.48438&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Junipero Serra Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: George DeBisschop; Lafayette CA

Administrative area: Los Padres National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: The Lakes (FID 274088)

Local Usage: Abbott Lakes (local residents)

Published: Abbott Lakes (USFS 2006; Los Padres National Forest Environmental newsletter, 1991; California Reclamation Board, 2005; California Tourism Commission website, 2006; Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2006; GORP.com, 2006; California Fishing website, 2006; San Jose State University Herbarium, 1965; Ventana Wilderness Alliance Forum, 2005), Abbott Lakes (The Lakes) (California State Water Resources Control Board, 1994); Arroyo Seco Lakes (*Monterey County Place Names*, 1991), The Lakes (USGS 1930, 1948, 1949, 1961/72, 1974, 1982, 1995; USFS 2002; California Department of Fish and Game, 1965; Southern California Geographic Area Coordination Center, 2003; Ventana Wilderness Alliance, 2005; American Journal of Enology and Viticulture, 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of The Lakes to Abbott Lakes. The existing name refers collectively to two lakes with a total area of approximately ten acres, located adjacent to Arroyo Seco, in central Monterey County and within the Los Padres National Forest. The proposed change was submitted by a resident of Lafayette, who reports that longtime area residents have always referred to the lakes as Abbott Lakes because they were located within the old Abbott Ranch that was settled in the 1880's by Ai Hale Abbott (1854-1936).

In addition to being applied to USGS maps since 1930, the name The Lakes has appeared on Forest Service maps since at least 1966 and is on the 1991 Monterey County highway map. The name also is mentioned at the websites of the California Department of Fish and Game; the Southern California Geographic Area Coordination Center; and the Ventana Wilderness Alliance, as well as in *The American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*. The name Abbott Lakes, however, was found in a Los Padres National Forest Environmental newsletter (1991), and at the websites of the California Reclamation Board; the California Tourism Commission; the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; the San Jose State University Herbarium (1965 report); and the Ventana Wilderness Alliance Forum. *Monterey County Place Names* (Clark, 1991), also lists the lakes as Abbott Lakes, with a note that they are "frequently called The Lakes, or Arroyo Seco Lakes; sometimes the names Upper and Lower are

added.” Clark cites a 1941 edition of *The Rustler-Herald* and a 1980 edition of the *Newsletter of the Monterey County Historical Society* as other sources for the name Abbott Lakes.

Gates Mountain: summit; elevation 1,259 m (4,130 ft); in Shasta-Trinity National Forest, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SSW of Pattison Peak, 17 km (11 mi) NW of Hayfork; named for the Gates family who homesteaded in the area in the late 1880’s and who established the Bar 717 Ranch and Trinity Camp in the 1930’s; Trinity County, California; Sec 11, T3N, R7E, Humboldt Mer.; 40°39’21”N, 123°21’25”W; USGS map – Big Bar 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.65565&lon=-123.35693&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

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

Map: USGS Big Bar 1:24,000

Proponent: Kent Collard; Hayfork, CA

Administrative area: Shasta-Trinity National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Gates Mountain (Bar 717 Ranch staff and campers; Gates family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the application of the name Gates Mountain, as applied to a summit in Trinity County. Although the name has appeared on USGS maps at its current position since 1982, the proponent states this is incorrect. He believes the name should be moved to another summit 5.6 km (3.5 mi) further to the northeast, which has an elevation of 1,259 m (4,130 ft). The proponent serves as the director of Camp Trinity, located on the historic Bar 717 Ranch, and he reports that the summit in question has long been the focal point of the camp. The surrounding land was homesteaded by the Gates family in 1890, and in 1930, Grover and Erma Gates founded Camp Trinity. According the proponent, the summit in question has been known as Gates Mountain by camp staff and visitors and the Gates family ever since. He adds, “[The] Mountain peak [is] directly north of the Bar 717 Ranch. [The] Peak has [an] old dozer built fireline and heliport from 1964 and 1987 fires. Firelines are now used as a trail by campers from the Bar 717 Ranch/Camp Trinity when hiking to summit.” The stream that flows to the east and south of the proposed location is named Gates Creek.

Uncle Lee Peak: summit; elevation 2,141 m (7,025 ft); in Klamath National Forest/Marble Mountain Wilderness, on Big Ridge, 1.7 km (1.1 mi) SE of Buckhorn Mountain; named for “Uncle” Lee C. Waddell (d. 1971), a mule packer and U.S. Forest Service trail maintenance man; Siskiyou County, California; Sec. 16, T44N, R12W, Mount Diablo Mer.; 41°39’37”N, 123°14’03”W; USGS map – Grider Valley 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.66037&lon=-123.23418&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Grider Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: James A. Waddell; Roseville, CA

Administrative area: Klamath National Forest/Marble Mountain Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Uncle Lee Peak (area residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Uncle Lee Peak for a 2,141 m (7,025 ft) summit on Big Ridge in western Siskiyou County. The summit also lies within the Marble Mountain Wilderness, administered by Klamath National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Roseville, reports

that the proposed name has been in local use for 35 years, having been named for “Uncle” Lee C. Waddell (d. 1971), “a mule packer, man of the mountains, and U.S. Forest Service trail maintenance man for over forty years.” Mr. Waddell died in the vicinity of the summit; the proponent reports that it took two days for his family and other searchers to locate his body. There are no other geographic features in California known to be named “Uncle Lee”, but in Siskiyou County, there are two named “Lee,” specifically Lees Lodge, a historical locale, and Lees Meadow, a flat.

COLORADO

Agnes Vaille Falls: falls; 23 m (75 ft); in San Isabel National Forest, along Cascade Canyon, 4.8 km (3 mi) N of Mount Antero; named for Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), mountaineer and charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 28, T15S, R79W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 38°43’14”N, 106°14’04”W; USGS map - Mount Antero 1:24,000; Not: Agnes Vail Falls.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.72055&lon=-106.23447&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a commemorative name

Map: USGS Mount Antero 1:24,000

Proponent: U.S. Forest Service

Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Agnes Vail Falls (FID 197672)

Local Usage: Agnes Vail Falls (local hikers); Agnes Vaille Falls (local hikers)

Published: Agnes Vail Falls (USGS 1994), Agnes Vaille Falls (USFS 2006; localhikes.com, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the spelling of the name of Agnes Vail Falls to Agnes Vaille Falls. It was initiated as a result of research being conducted for a new proposal, on BGN Review List 393, to name an unnamed summit in Chaffee County, Point Agnes Vaille. A search of GNIS uncovered an entry for the waterfalls, but it is presumed the name is spelled incorrectly. It was then discovered that a request to correct the spelling had been completed by the U.S. Forest Service in 1991 but was never submitted to the BGN for consideration. The waterfall was named for Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), one of Colorado’s first female mountaineers and a charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club. Miss Vaille died at the age of 35 during an attempted winter ascent of Longs Peak. These waterfalls are located 10 km (6 mi) from the summit proposed to be named in her honor. There is also a feature on Longs Peak named the Agnes Vaille Memorial Shelter.

Mount KIA/MIA: summit; elevation 3,439 m (11,282 ft); in San Isabel National Forest, in the Sawatch Range, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Mount Ouray, 24 km (15 mi) SW of Salida; named in honor of the Nation’s “Killed in Action” and “Missing In Action”; Saguache County, Colorado; Secs 32&33, T48N, R7E, Sixth Principal Mer.; 38°22’00”N, 106°12’18”W; USGS map – Bonanza 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4246996.00010962&e=394717.999999406&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Topographic Map: USGS Bonanza 1:24,000

Proponent: Bruce Salisbury; Aztec, NM

Administrative area: San Isabel 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 name an unnamed 3,439 m (11,282 ft) summit in the Sawatch Range in north-central Saguache County, Mount KIA/MIA. This new name, submitted by a military veteran living in New Mexico, is intended to honor the nation's "Killed in Action" and "Missing in Action" who have served in all of America's wars. This proponent has submitted two previous proposals to the BGN, both of which were rejected. The first, in 2003 (BGN Review List 384), was to rename Sheep Mountain on the boundary between Dolores County and San Miguel County. After learning there was considerable opposition to changing a long-standing name, the BGN voted in July 2004 not to approve that proposal.

The second effort (BGN Review List 389) was to apply the name Mount Kiamia to this unnamed summit in Saguache County. This proposal was also rejected by the BGN, citing concerns that the form of the name would be meaningless to anyone not familiar with the military acronym. The proponent has asked that the BGN once again consider naming the same summit, although this time with the abbreviation in uppercase. Approximately one dozen e-mail messages indicating support for the latter proposal were received from friends and colleagues of the proponent. The Saguache County Commissioners have reaffirmed their earlier support for this effort by expressing support for the amended proposal.

Rejection Point: summit; elevation 3,966 m (13,011 ft); in San Isabel National Forest, at the W end of Gladstone Ridge, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) ENE of Ptarmigan Lake, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) SSE of Turner Peak; the name honors "all people who shunned or were shunned by the Ivy League and those who chose a less conventional and more adventurous path in life"; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 32, T14S, R80W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 38°47'02"N 106°21'45"W; USGS map – Mount Yale 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.78385&lon=-106.36247&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to name an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Mount Yale 1:24,000
 Proponent: Tracy Ross; Nederland, CO
 Administrative area: San Isabel 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 apply the new name Rejection Point to an unnamed 3,974 m (13,038 ft) summit located at the west end of Gladstone Ridge, in the San Isabel National Forest in Chaffee County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Nederland, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor "all people who shunned or were shunned by the Ivy League and those who chose a less conventional and more adventurous path in life." This somewhat remote summit receives far fewer visitors than the more well-known named peaks, and she adds, "The world is filled with people who all do the same thing, go the places people tell them, and never set off on their own path. That is the way it's always seemed to me in terms of Colorado's 14-thousand-foot peaks. Because they're 14ers, or "Ivy League" mountains, everyone flocks to them, leaving all the lesser but no less beautiful mountains unvisited." According to the proponent, this proposal has the support of the owner of a local outdoors store, who also serves as the chair of the Chaffee County Visitors Bureau. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Colorado known to be named "Rejection."

Whittaker Mountain: summit; elevation 2,772 m (9,094 ft); located 2.4 km (1.5 mi) SE of Horse Mountain, 13 km (8 mi) SE of Eagle; named for Jesse Gordon Whittaker (1904-1981), who homesteaded and ranched on property at the base of summit and who was active in community affairs; Eagle County, Colorado; Sec 32, T5S, R83W, Sixth Principal Mer.; 39°34'09"N, 106°43'07"W; USGS map – Fulford 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.56915&lon=-106.71846&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Fulford 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jack G. Whittaker; Aurora, CO
 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 Whittaker Mountain is proposed for a 2,772 m (9,094 ft) high summit in Eagle County, approximately 13 km (8 mi) southeast of the community of Eagle. The name is intended to honor Jesse Gordon Whittaker (1904-1981), who in 1932 homesteaded on land at the base of summit. The proponent is the son of the intended honoree; he reports that his father operated a cattle and sheep ranch and was “one of the original homesteaders in Eagle, [was] named National Woolgrower of the year, and was a major contributor to the area, the town of Eagle and its early development.” Mr. Whittaker’s ashes were scattered on the summit now proposed to be named in his honor. The proponent adds that the nearby resort area of Cordillera already includes several features named for his father, including Whittaker Cabin, Whittaker Pines, and Whittaker Pond. The BGN has received three letters of support for this proposal from longtime friends and colleagues of Mr. Whittaker.

CONNECTICUT

Howe Bay: bay; in the Town of Stonington, E of Mason Island, W of Andrews Island, N of Enders Island; named for Cyprian Howe, eighteenth century colonel in the Massachusetts Militia; New London County, Connecticut; 41°20’00”N, 71°57’37”W; USGS map – Mystic 1:24,000.
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4579980&e=252279&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to apply a new commemorative name to an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Mystic 1:24,000
 Proponent: Michael Baker; Waipahu, HI
 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 Howe Bay to an unnamed body of water located immediately to the east of Mason Island in the Town of Stonington. The proponent is a resident of Hawaii who reports that he grew up in the vicinity of the bay; he suggests the bay should be named for Cyprian Howe, a colonel in the Massachusetts Militia who led an expedition to Portsmouth (New Hampshire) in 1780. The proposal was submitted in response to an article that appeared in an online newspaper, describing efforts by a local resident to apply the name Mason Bay to the same feature. The latter name would recognize the bay’s proximity to Mason Island, but several area residents have objected to the name “Mason” because Captain John Mason is known to have been an active participant in the Pequot Indian Massacre of 1837. Sixteen other counter-proposals have been submitted and are listed on BGN Review List 393. The Mystic Harbor Management Commission, the Mason’s Island Yacht Club, the Masons Island Company, and the Town Selectmen of Stonington have all expressed support for Mason Bay.

ILLINOIS

Batavia Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; in the City of Batavia, heads in Big Woods Park at 41°50'09"N, 88°17'41"W, flows S then W to enter the Fox River at the Glenwood Park Forest Preserve; Kane County, Illinois; Secs 27&26, T39N, R8E, Third Principal Mer.; 41°50'02"N, 88°18'42"W; USGS map - Aurora North 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83381&lon=-88.31126&size=l&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83575&lon=-88.29477&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

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

Map: USGS Aurora North 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Scheffel; Batavia, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Batavia Creek (City of Batavia, 2006; Batavians for a Healthy River, 2007)

Published: Batavia Creek (City of Batavia newsletter, Fall 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Batavia Creek for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Fox River in the City of Batavia in Kane County. It was submitted by the Assistant City Engineer, who reports that the name has come into recent local use, particularly as the community is becoming increasingly focused on the stream's preservation. In the course of erecting new signs on many of its streams, especially within urban areas, the Kane County Department of Environmental Management learned that this stream had no official name. The City decided that "naming and signing the creek was the first step in bringing attention and awareness to it." A search of the Internet yielded one mention of the efforts to name the "nameless stream" in a newsletter published in the fall of 2006 by the City government, and in early 2007, a citizens' group called Batavians for a Healthy River referred to the stream by the proposed name. Although GNIS lists eleven features in Kane County named "Batavia," these are primarily administrative features within the city.

INDIANA

Willowdale Creek: stream; 1.6 km (1 mi) long; in the City of Fort Wayne, heads at 41°04'27"N, 85°11'17"W, flows E through Wildwood Park and Rockhill Park to enter Junk Ditch 1.4 km (0.9 mi) S of Mirror Lake; named in association with Willowdale Drive, alongside which the stream flows; Allen County, Indiana; Sec 9, T30N, R12E, Second Principal Mer.; 41°04'23"N, 85°10'26"W; USGS map – Fort Wayne West 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.07306&lon=-85.17361&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.07411&lon=-85.18809&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

Map: USGS Fort Wayne West 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant Shipley; Fort Wayne, IN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Natural Drain #2, (City of Fort Wayne Surveyor)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Willowdale Creek for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Junk Ditch in the City of Fort Wayne. The proponent, who serves as president of the Wildwood Park Community Association, reports that the proposed name has been used informally for 85 years but to his knowledge has never been applied to any maps or documents. The Fort Wayne City Surveyor suggests a small section of the feature is documented in the city's records as Natural Drain #2, but it is believed this is more of a designation than an official name (many Indiana townships designate such features as natural drains and number them for cataloguing purposes).

IOWA

Crystal Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in the City of Davenport, heads at Jackson Elementary School at 41°31'58"N, 90°38'51"W, flows N then NE through Emeis Park to enter Duck Creek; named in association with the subdivision of Crystal Creek through which the stream flows; Scott County, Iowa; Secs 20&29, T78N, R3E, Fifth Principal Mer.; 41°33'08"N, 90°38'03"W; USGS map - Davenport West 1:24,000.

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

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

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Davenport West 1:24,000

Proponent: Carrie Anderson; Davenport, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Crystal Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Crystal Creek for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Duck Creek in the City of Davenport. The proponent, a watershed coordinator for the Scott County Soil and Water Conservation District, reports that the name is in local use and that it refers to the fact that the stream flows through the Crystal Creek subdivision. She adds that an official name is needed for water quality monitoring, and that the proposal has the support of the City of Davenport and at least one individual who owns property along the stream. The Scott County Planning and Development Department also submitted a letter of support. According to GNIS, there are two other streams in Iowa named Crystal Creek, one in Clinton County and one in Tama County. These are 29 km (18 mi) and 182 km (113 mi) from the stream in question, respectively.

Frytown: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 245 m (804 ft); in Washington Township, 16 km (10 mi) SW of Iowa City; named for a family named Fry who settled in the area in the 1840's; Johnson County, Iowa; Secs 11-14, T78N, R8W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 41°34'12"N, 91°43'57"W; USGS map - Williamstown 1:24,000; Not: Forest City, Frank Pierce, Williamstown.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.57001&lon=-91.73239&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Williamstown 1:24,000

Proponent: W. Jamie Ward; Cedar Rapids, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Williamstown (FID 463065)

Local Usage: Frytown (Johnson County Zoning Department; local residents; farmers' electric cooperative)

Published: Forest City (Dilts, 1993), Frank Pierce (Colton's Map of Iowa, 1862; Mott, 1973), Frytown (Johnson County Planning and Zoning Department; Johnson County Conservation Board; community history, 1984; Dilts, 1993), Williamstown (USGS 1938/49, 1965, 1958, 1984, 1990; Johnson County highway map, 1998; Mott, 1973; Dilts, 1993)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Williamstown, a small unincorporated community in Johnson County, 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Iowa City, to Frytown. The existing name has appeared on Federal maps since 1938 and is shown also on the official Johnson County highway map; however, the proponent, a resident of Cedar Rapids, reports that the community has long been known locally as Frytown.

An online search shows numerous references to both names, although virtually all occurrences of Williamstown originate from the listing in GNIS. Examples of those that refer to the community as Frytown include a description of historical stagecoach trails in Iowa and a volume entitled *Frytown, Iowa 1854-1984, the First 130 years* (Kinsinger, 1984). The Johnson County Conservation Board manages the Frytown Conservation Area, while the Johnson County Planning and Zoning Department includes a map of Frytown in a recent zoning report (although within the text of the same report, the community is listed as "Williamstown (Frytown)"). The same office, in a 2002 planning report, refers to the creation of a master plan for Frytown. The website of a local farm electric cooperative refers to its location as Frytown, and another site lists an auto show to be held in Frytown. An online genealogy of the Fry family includes a reference to Jacob Fry, a native of Virginia who moved to Iowa in 1839 and who "died in 1842 in Frytown"; Mr. Fry is buried in Frytown Cemetery. Although it is not known if this is the origin of the proposed name, a list of Johnson County placenames found on the Iowa GenWeb site includes "Frytown: Another name for Williamstown, located in Section 11, Washington Township. It was called Frytown because the elder Mr. Fry and his large family of sons settled near there."

There is further evidence that the community might also have had other names in the past. The name Frank Pierce was labeled in the approximate vicinity of present-day Williamstown on G.W & C.B. Colton's 1862 Map of Iowa, and was also shown as an alternate name for Frytown on the aforementioned stagecoach trail map. The volume *Abandoned Towns, Villages and Post Offices of Iowa* (Mott, 1973) includes an entry for Williamstown, noting "Another name by which was known the hamlet of Frank Pierce. Williamstown was platted as a village in 1854." Yet another volume, *From Ackley to Zwingle: The Origins of Iowa Place Names* (Dilts, 1993), includes entries for both Frytown and Williamstown. The first reads, "John, Jacob, William and T.R. Fry came to Washington Township when it was first settled in 1839. The name is linked with this family of pioneers," while the second says, "Williamstown was first called Forest City. It was later named after William Grant, who applied for the post office."

According to GNIS, the aforementioned Frytown Cemetery is the only other feature in Johnson County named "Fry". There is one other community in the State, in Chickasaw County, named Williamstown, as well as two others named Williamson and Williamsburg, and two more both named simply Williams. Williamsburg is located in Iowa County and lies just 24 km (15 mi) from the community in question.

MICHIGAN

Bear Wallow Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; in Huron-Manistee National Forest, in Norman Township, heads 1.6 km (1 mi) SE of Chittenden Lake at 44°12'40"N, 85°55'40"W, flows NW then SSW to enter Pine Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE of Star Lake; Manistee County, Michigan; Secs 23,14&13,

T21N, R14W and Sec 18, T21N, R13W, Michigan Mer.; 44°12'35"N, 85°58'31"W; USGS map – Wellston 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.20981&lon=-85.97521&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.21742&lon=-85.94239&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Wellston 1:24,000

Proponent: Ramona Venegas; Manistee, MI

Administrative area: Huron-Manistee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bear Wallow Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Bear Wallow Creek for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek in southeastern Manistee County and within the Huron-Manistee National Forest. The proponent, who serves as a recreation manager for the forest, reports that the name has been in local use for 100 years and that it should be made official so that it can be published on visitor maps.

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Michigan known to be named “Bear Wallow,” although there are 47 streams with names that include the word “Bear,” including two in Manistee County. These streams, Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek, are located 14 km (9 mi) and 26 km (16 mi) from the stream in question.

Spirit Creek: stream; 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long; heads in Mackinaw State Forest and Cross Village Township at 45°39'36"N, 84°59'29"W, flows W to enter Lake Michigan 1.7 km (1.2 mi) NE of the community of Cross Village; the name refers to a historical meeting site of the Odawa Indians; Emmet County, Michigan; Secs 34,35,26&25, T38N, R6W, Michigan Mer.; 45°39'21"N, 85°01'20"W; USGS map - Cross Village 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Wycamp Creek.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.65567&lon=-85.02234&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.66004&lon=-84.99154&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name change to restore a historical name

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

Proponent: John P. Keller; Alanson, MI

Administrative area: Mackinaw State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wycamp Creek (FID 1616853)

Local Usage: Wycamp Creek (area residents; local historian)

Published: Wycamp Creek (USGS 1982; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1982, 2002; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, 2003; Michigan Dept. Natural Resources; Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality; Ecological Society of America, 2002; Great Lakes Fishery Commission, 1979; *The Catholic Mission at Cross Village*, 1995)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of Alanson, to change officially the names of a stream and a lake in Emmet County that are currently named Wycamp Creek and Wycamp Lake. The latter names have appeared on Federal maps since 1958, and the stream was presumably named for the lake, which in turn was named for Father Weikamp, a Franciscan priest who settled in the area in the mid-nineteenth century. The proponent is requesting that the two features be renamed to Spirit Creek and Spirit Lake (q.v.) to recognize the long association between the lake and the indigenous

peoples of northern Michigan, particularly the Odawa Indian Tribe. The stream is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and heads in Mackinaw State Forest before flowing west to enter Lake Michigan.

Spirit Lake: lake; in Mackinaw State Forest, Cross Village Township, and Bliss Township, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SSE of Sturgeon Bay Point; the name refers to a historical meeting site of the Odawa Indians; Emmet County, Michigan; Secs 30,29&32, T38N, R5W, and Sec 25, T38N, R6W, Michigan Mer.; 45°39'46"N, 84°57'47"W; USGS map - Bliss 1:24,000; Not: Pierce Lake, Weikamp Lake, Weikamp's Lake, Wycamp Lake.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.66267&lon=-84.96306&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: name change to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Bliss 1:24,000

Proponent: John P. Keller; Alanson, MI

Administrative area: Mackinaw State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wycamp Lake (FID 1616854)

Local Usage: Wycamp Lake (local residents)

Published: Weikamp Lake (Michigan Dept. Natural Resources, 2005), Wycamp Lake (USGS 1958, 1982; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1982, 2002; Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians, 2003; Michigan Dept. Natural Resources; Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality; Ecological Society of America, 2002; Great Lakes Fishery Commission, 1979)

Case Summary: This proposal is to rename Wycamp Lake to Spirit Lake. The existing name has appeared on Federal maps since 1958, but is presumed to date from the mid-nineteenth century, when Father Johann Bernard Weikamp (1818-1889) purchased land adjacent to the lake for the establishment of a Franciscan convent. During his 40 years in the area, Father Weikamp accumulated over 2,000 acres, much of which surrounded the lake that soon became known as Weikamp's Lake (it is not known when the spelling evolved to Wycamp). The proponent reports that prior to the first Franciscan settlement in 1835, there was a long term association between the lake and the indigenous peoples of northern Michigan, specifically the Odawa Indian Tribe, for whom the lake served as a historical meeting site. The Odawa referred to the area between Little Traverse Bay and Mackinaw City as Tching-Ga-Bang, or "heartland" and the proponent reports they knew the lake as Spirit Lake. He notes the land was acquired "in exchange for a promise to build a church and a school there for the Indians – which was never built." Further, "Whatever the white man calls the area, it is still Tching-Ga-Bang to the Odawa and the inland lake of their heartland will always be Spirit Lake."

The minutes of a Michigan Department of Natural Resources meeting held in June 2005 included a reference to a request (by this same proponent) that Weikamp Lake [sic] be reopened to allow camping. All other State and Federal sources use the "Wycamp" spelling. With the exception of the lake and stream, there are no other geographic features in Michigan known to be named "Wycamp." There are in the State two lakes named Spirit Lake and one stream named Spirit Creek; all are on the Upper Peninsula.

MINNESOTA

Lake Monongalia: reservoir; 327 acres; in New London Township and Burbank Township, on the Middle Fork Crow River, 3.2 km (2 mi) N of the community of New London; the name recognizes the fact that from 1858 to 1870 the northern half of present-day Kandiyohi County was named Monongalia; Kandiyohi County, Minnesota; Secs 27,28,33,34&35, T122N, R34W and Secs 3&4, T121N, R34W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 45°20'06"N, 94°57'10"W; USGS map – New London 1:24,000; Not: Monongalia Lake, Mud Lake.

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

Proposal: to change a name to eliminate a duplicate name

Map: USGS New London 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas Bonde; Spicer, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mud Lake (FID 648239)

Local Usage: Monongalia Lake (Green Lake Property Owners Association, 2004; Fishing Minnesota website, 2005; Discover Boating website, 2006)

Published: Monongalia Lake (USDA soil survey, 1987; Kandiyohi County map, 2004; Kandiyohi County and City of Willmar Economic Development Commission map, 2006; Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners meeting minutes, 2003), Mud Lake (USGS 1967, 1977, 1986; *Minnesota Place Names*, 1920; *Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes of Minnesota*, 1928; *An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968; Minnesota State Lottery Trust Fund Projects, 1995), Mud (Monongalia) Lake (Minnesota DNR Public Waters Inventory, 1986)

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

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

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

Lake Rangers Island: island; 171 m (560 ft) by 61 m (200 ft); located on White Earth State Forest lands within the boundary of the White Earth Indian Reservation, within Bad Medicine Lake; named for the Lake Rangers scuba and snorkel diving club that has frequented the area for many years; Becker County, Minnesota; Secs 5&8, T142N, R37W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 47°08’15”N, 95°23’06”W ; USGS map – Long Lost Lake 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.1375&lon=-95.385&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Long Lost Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: Jerry Moseman; Rowlett, TX
 Administrative area: White Earth State Forest / White Earth Indian Reservation
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lake Rangers Island is proposed for a small island located in Bad Medicine Lake in northeastern Becker County. The proponent indicates the name would “commemorate the Lake Rangers scuba and snorkel diving club that frequented Lake of the Valley (known as Bad Medicine Lake) [sic] and tent-camped here the summers of the 1950s. The water was crystal clear and considered the best lake in the state of Minnesota for diving. The club (30 members) still is active with recent dives in the lake.” (The name Lake of the Valley was changed by a 1992 BGN decision to Bad Medicine Lake.) The lake also lies within the boundaries of the White Earth Indian Reservation, on land that was ceded by the Tribe to the State for the establishment of the White Earth State Forest.

MISSOURI

Fretwell Branch: stream; 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; heads at 40°09'40"N, 91°43'09"W, flows S and SSW to enter the North Fabius River 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of Monticello; named for Leonard and Nancy Ann Fretwell, settlers in Lewis County in the 1830's; Lewis County, Missouri; Secs 31,30&19, T62N, R7W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 40°07'46"N, 91°43'30"W; USGS map – Benjamin 1:24,000; Not: Freckle Branch.
 Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.12939&lon=-91.72497&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>
 Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.16095&lon=-91.71931&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to restore a historical family name
 Map: USGS Benjamin, MO 1:24,000
 Proponent: Marvin Fretwell; Mesa, AZ
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

 GNIS: Freckle Branch (FID 718187)
 Local Usage: Fretwell Branch (local residents; Fretwell family)
 Published: Freckle Branch (USGS 1951, 1986, 1991), Fretwell Branch (*Lewis County Atlas*, 1878; Robert Ramsay's Missouri Placename file, 1938)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Freckle Branch, a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the North Fabius River in Lewis County, to Fretwell Branch. Although the stream has been labeled Freckle Branch on USGS topographic maps since 1951, the proponent reports that it was named for Leonard Fretwell (1787-1836) and his wife Nancy Ann, who settled on property along the stream in the 1830's. He notes that the 1878 *Atlas of Lewis County* labeled it Fretwell Branch. Fieldwork conducted by the USGS in 1950 recorded the name as Freckle Branch, but there is no information in the file regarding the origin of that name, nor is there any evidence of a family named Freckle in the area. According to further research conducted by the State Historical Society of Missouri, a family named Fretwell was listed in the Federal Censuses of Lewis County for every decade from 1840 to 1930, but there are no entries for Freckle. An online Fretwell family history refers to the stream as Fretwell Branch. All online references to Freckle Branch appear to be as a result of the entry in GNIS. Until recently, GNIS listed two entries for what is presumed to be the same feature; one for the stream identified here

(Freckle Branch), and a second for a stream in Lewis County (Fretwell Branch) with “unknown coordinates” but described as a tributary of North Fabius River near Monticello. The latter entry was compiled from Robert Ramsay’s 1938 placename file of Missouri. Since it is presumed both entries referred to the same feature, the one for Fretwell Branch was deleted and the name recorded as a variant in the Freckle Branch entry.

McIntire Spring: spring; in Pioneer Forest, near the mouth of Jims Creek, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Midridge; named for Luther McIntire (1892-1966) who farmed along the stream and built a springhouse at the site; Shannon County, Missouri; Sec 24, T30N, R3W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 37°16’19”N, 91°12’57”W; USGS map – Midridge 1:24,000; Not: Harper Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.27366&lon=-91.21596&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Midridge 1:24,000

Proponent: Marsha McIntire; Columbia, MO

Administrative area: Pioneer Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Harper Spring (FID 750236)

Local Usage: Harper Spring (LAD Foundation, 2006)

Published: Harper Spring (USGS 1966, 1982, 1986, 1990; Sierra Club Eastern Missouri Group, 2006; Missouri Resource Review, 1994; Missouri Backpacking & Hiking Trails Review, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Harper Spring in Shannon County to McIntire Spring. The spring, which lies at the head of a small unnamed tributary of Blair Creek, has been named Harper Spring on USGS topographic maps since 1966. However, the proponent of the change to McIntire Spring reports that the feature likely acquired its current name in recent years simply because it was located on the Harper family property. She suggests the proposed change is warranted because her father Luther McIntire (1892-1966) owned the 165-acre farm on which the spring is located. In the 1930’s, Mr. McIntire and his sons built a stone springhouse at the site, which still stands today, albeit in ruins. The current owners of the property report that they have always known the spring as Harper Spring, but do not have any objection to changing its name. The proponent has also asked the landowner to name the old springhouse “McIntire Spring House”; this would be considered an administrative name and therefore not under the BGN’s purview. A separate proposal was also submitted to name the aforementioned unnamed tributary McIntire Spring Branch. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of this name change.

McIntire Spring Branch: stream; 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long; in Pioneer Forest, heads at Harper Spring at 37°16’25”N, 91°12’58”W, flows SE to enter Blair Creek, 6.4 km (4 mi) S of Midridge; named for Luther McIntire (1892-1966) who farmed along the stream and built a springhouse at the site; Shannon County, Missouri; Sec 24, T30N, R3W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 37°16’19”N, 91°12’51”W ; USGS map – Midridge 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.27203&lon=-91.21434&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.27366&lon=-91.21596&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Midridge 1:24,000

Proponent: Marsha McIntire; Columbia, MO

Administrative area: Pioneer Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the second of two submitted by a resident of Columbia, who wishes to name two geographic features in Shannon County for her father, Luther McIntire. This request is to name a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of Blair Creek, McIntire Spring Branch. Mr. McIntire (1892-1966) owned a 165-acre farm through which the stream flows, and in the 1930's, he and his sons built a stone springhouse at the site. The proponent has asked also that the spring at the head of the stream be renamed from Harper Spring to McIntire Spring (q.v.).

NEW JERSEY

Tehim Run: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long; heads in Lawrence Township, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of Lawrenceville at 40°19'44"N, 74°42'45"W, flows ENE into Princeton Township, to enter Stony Brook 3.2 km (2 mi) SW of the center of Princeton; the word "tehim" is the Lenape word for strawberry, many of which are found along the stream's banks; Mercer County, New Jersey; 40°20'06"N, 74°41'24"W; USGS map – Princeton 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4464786&e=526364&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DR G25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3288888888889&lon=-74.7125&u=2>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Princeton 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Krawczun; Lawrenceville, 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 Tehim Run is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Stony Brook in the vicinity of Princeton. The proposal was submitted by the Manager of Lawrence Township, in response to a request for comments on another proposal to name the same stream Strawberry Run (BGN Review List 390). The latter name was submitted by a resident of Princeton, who reports that "without [a] name, [it] makes directions and mapping difficult." The name Strawberry Run was selected because of the wild strawberries that grow along the stream's banks. However, the Lawrence Township Manager suggests that an alternative name in the Lenape language would be fitting, as "the Lenape Indians have a rich history in the area, and other waterways and land areas have been named with words from the language of the Lenape Indians." *Tehim* is the Lenape word for "strawberry."

When asked to comment on the counter-proposal, the proponent of Strawberry Run indicated he did not wish to withdraw his application, and further, that he has found additional evidence to show that the name he is proposing has appeared on local park maps and documents since at least 2002, and was used for some years prior to that by local residents. He believes that to replace it now with a different name would lead to confusion. The BGN has received three e-mails and two letters from local residents in support of the name Strawberry Run, including one from a Township councilman who did not support the Township Manager's proposal.

NEW YORK

The Wey: stream; 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long; in the Town of Ashford, heads on the SE slope of Burns Hill at 42°25'13"N, 78°35'16"W, flows N and NNW to enter Gooseneck Creek 0.8 km (0.5 mi) E of the community of Riceville; the name is derived from a nickname for the Weymouth family, who settled on property along the stream in the 1940's; Cattaraugus County, New York; 42°26'40"N, 78°36'13"W; USGS map – West Valley 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.44439&lon=-78.60374&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.42039&lon=-78.58658&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS West Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Shannon and Gary Niesyty; Williamsville, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: The Wey (family members)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name The Wey for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long stream in Cattaraugus County. The stream flows along the east side of Burns Hill in the Town of Ashford before entering Gooseneck Creek just east of Riceville. The proponents report that the name The Wey has been in local use for approximately fifty years, and that it is derived from a nickname for the Weymouth family, who settled on property along the stream in the 1940's.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hickman Creek: stream; 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long, heads 15 km (9 mi) E of Raeford at 34°58'06"N, 79°03'37"W, flows SE to enter Stewarts Creek just N of Upchurches Pond, 19 km (11 mi) SW of Fayetteville; named for William Vernon Hickman Sr. (d. 1985), an engineer who was responsible for the development of the nearby Twelve Oaks subdivision; Hoke County, North Carolina; 34°57'56"N, 79°02'10"W; USGS map - Parkton 1:24,000

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.96547&lon=-79.0365&datum=nad27&u=4&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.96831&lon=-79.06029&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

USGS map: Parkton 1:24,000

Proponent: William Hickman; Hope Mills, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Hickman Creek to an unnamed tributary of Stewarts Creek in Hoke County, was submitted by a resident of Hope Mills who wishes to honor his father, William V. Hickman Sr. (d.1985). As an engineer with the local water and sewer department, the intended honoree was responsible for the development of the nearby Twelve Oaks subdivision and for the

construction of a dam located on the largest of the three small bodies of water through which the stream flows. There are five other geographic features in North Carolina named “Hickman”, including two streams in Brunswick County named Hickman Branch and Hickmans Branch. These streams lie 130 km (81 mi) and 120 km (75 mi) from the stream in question.

OHIO

Ackerman Run: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; in the City of Columbus, heads at 40°01’04”N, 83°02’52”W, flows E to enter the Olentangy River at the SE corner of Union Cemetery; named in association with nearby Ackerman Road; Franklin County, Ohio; 40°00’58”N, 83°01’00”W; USGS map - Northwest Columbus 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.016&lon=-83.01661&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.01779&lon=-83.0478&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Northwest Columbus 1:24,000
 Proponent: Erin Miller; 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 Ackerman Run is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of the Olentangy River in the City of Columbus. It was submitted by a representative of the Central Ohio Greenways Steering Committee, an organization within the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC). The Committee is requesting that several streams in the Columbus area be given official names as part of its effort to preserve and restore the fragile waterways. The name Ackerman Run was suggested by the Shady Hill Estates Civic Association, which chose it because of the stream’s proximity to Ackerman Road. The Mayor of Columbus and the Watershed Coordinator for a local grassroots organization named Friends of the Lower Olentangy Watershed both submitted letters of support for this proposal. The stream also flows through Waterman Farm, located on the west campus of Ohio State University; the proponent reports that the OSU administration has no objection to the name.

Overbrook Stream: stream; 472 m (1,551 ft) long; in Elyria Township, heads 12 mi (7.5 mi) SE of Lorain, 5.9 km (3.7 mi) N of Elyria Airport, at 41°23’10”N, 82°05’54”W, flows N alongside Overbrook Drive to enter the Black River; named in association with nearby Overbrook Drive; Lorain County, Ohio; 41°23’19”N, 82°05’52”W; USGS map – Avon 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.38862&lon=-82.09788&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.38611&lon=-82.09833&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Avon 1:24,000
 Proponent: Steve E. Kaplan; Elyria, OH
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature: none
 GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Overbrook Stream to a small unnamed tributary of the Black River in Lorain County. The name was chosen because the stream flows alongside and under Overbrook Drive. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal.

Wading Wolf Run: stream; 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long; in Oxford Township, heads at 39°31'52"N, 84°44'52"W, flows E to enter Four Mile Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) N of the city of Oxford; named for the coyotes that frequent the area; Butler County, Ohio; 39°31'54"N, 84°44'25"W; USGS map - Oxford 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.53164&lon=-84.74023&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.53106&lon=-84.74793&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Oxford 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher R. Wolfe; Oxford, 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 Wading Wolf Run is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Four Mile Creek in Oxford Township in Butler County. The proponent reports that he and his family recently moved into a home located alongside the stream and that all his research, through the local historical society and with various State resource agencies, has shown it to be unnamed. He adds that the name was chosen because "his family often hears coyotes that sound like wolves." Although the proponent's surname is Wolfe, he claims the name is not intended to honor any person living or deceased, and that the name is "proposed for fun, and to learn a little about local history, geology, and governmental processes." There are no other geographic features in Butler County known to be named "Wolf."

Walhalla Creek: stream; 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; in the City of Columbus, heads at Indianola Avenue at 40°01'43"N, 83°00'05"W, flows SW through Wahalla Hollow into the Olentangy River at Clinton-Como Park; named in association with Walhalla Hollow through which the stream flows; Franklin County, Ohio; 40°01'26"N, 83°01'23"W; USGS map - Northwest Columbus 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.02388&lon=-83.02304&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.0286&lon=-83.00127&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Northwest Columbus 1:24,000

Proponent: Mid Ohio Regional Planning Commission

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

Walhalla Hollow: valley; 1.6 km (0.9 mi) long; in the City of Columbus, heads on the W side of Indianola Avenue at 40°01'41"N, 83°00'05"W, trends SW to just E of High Street; Franklin County, Ohio; 40°01'26"N, 83°00'48"W; USGS map - Northwest Columbus 1:24,000; Not: Wahalla Hollow, Walhalla Ravine.

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

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

Proposal: to correct the spelling of a name

Map: USGS Northwest Columbus 1:24,000

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wahalla Hollow (FID 1047488)

Local Usage: Walhalla Hollow (local residents)

Published: Wahalla Hollow (USGS 1955, 1965/82, 1995; Ohio EPA 2006), Walhalla Hollow (Ohio EPA 2003), Walhalla Ravine (Friends of the Lower Olentangy Watershed, 2002)

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

OREGON

Bridlemile Creek: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; in the City of Portland, heads at 45°29'40"N, 122°42'55"W, flows SW through the community of Bridlemile to enter Ivey Creek 0.3 km (0.2 mi) upstream of its junction with Fanno Creek; named in association with the community of Bridlemile, which was named for a horse farm once planned to be located in the area; Multnomah County, Oregon; Secs 17&8, T1S, R1E, Willamette Mer.; 45°29'20"N, 122°43'17"W; USGS map - Lake Oswego 1:24,000.

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

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

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Oswego 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregory Shifsky; Portland, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Bridlemile Creek (City of Portland Community Watershed Stewardship Program, 2006)

Case Summary: The new name Bridlemile Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long tributary of Ivey Creek in Multnomah County. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association, which had received the suggestion from the students in the fourth grade class at nearby Bridlemile Elementary School. The stream flows through the neighborhood of Bridlemile, which was given its name in the 1940's. The proponent's research shows that the couple who originally purchased the property had planned to raise horses there, but World War II intervened and the land was acquired by the county instead. Information about this naming effort was posted in two local newspapers, and after no objections were received, the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association proposed that the name be made official. A search of the Internet shows that the City of Portland is already referring to the stream by the proposed name, as one of the streams proposed for restoration efforts. The Oregon Geographic Names Board voted to recommend approval of the name pending input from the Multnomah County government. With the exception of the community and the school, there are no other geographic features in Oregon known to be named "Bridlemile."

Egret Marsh: swamp; 0.5 sq. mi.; in Sesti Tgawaals Wildlife Area, at the N end of Howard Bay, on the W shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) NW of Klamath Falls; named for the egret that frequent the area; Klamath County, Oregon; Secs 18&17, T37S, R8E, Willamette Mer.; 42°21'05"N, 121°54'50"W; Map – Howard Bay 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Point Marsh.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4689387&e=589453&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Howard Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Al Switzer; Klamath Falls, OR

Administrative area: Sesti Tgawaals Wildlife Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Point Marsh (FID 1154949)

Local Usage: Squaw Point Marsh (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2000)

Published: Squaw Point Marsh (USGS 1985; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation fisheries report, 2000)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the Klamath County Commissioners, in response to two earlier proposals to rename Squaw Point Marsh and Squaw Point to Sesti Tgawaals Marsh and Sesti Tgawaals Point (Review List 388). The latter names were submitted by the area manager of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), who believes the existing names should be changed because the word "squaw" is considered by many to be derogatory. The swamp is approximately 0.5 square miles in size and lies on the west shore of Upper Klamath Lake extending westward from Squaw Point, which is proposed to be renamed to either Sesti Tgawaals Point (Review List 388) or Mallard Point (q.v.).

The County Commissioners report that the area lies in the heart of the Pacific Flyway, a region frequented by egrets, which "pre-date any human existence in the area." They note that other features in the area are already named Pelican Butte and Eagle Ridge. They also dispute the Klamath Tribe's claim that the name

Sesti Tgawaals (“view of Mount Shasta”) is appropriate, as much of Mount Shasta is in fact obscured by an intervening ridgeline. The County held two public hearings on the issue, and after hearing objections to the indigenous names (because they would be “difficult to spell” and “difficult to pronounce”), voted unanimously to endorse Egret Marsh and Mallard Point instead. The ODFW has reaffirmed its belief that the names should honor the Klamath Tribe’s historical association in the area, noting that there was at one time a native village in the area called *sa’stitka’wals*. The Oregon Geographic Names Board, however, voted to reaffirm its earlier support for the “Sesti Tgawaals” names, suggesting that this provides an example of positive collaborative efforts between the Klamath Tribe and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Squaw Point Wildlife Area has already been renamed by the ODFW to Sesti Tgawaals Wildlife Area. In the course of researching both proposals, the OGNB forwarded the material to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services for comment; no input was received from any other Tribes having a possible interest in the area.

Hathaway Creek: stream; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long; heads at 45°21’59”N, 123°56’16”W, flows NW to enter the SE end of Netarts Bay; named for Benjamin Henry Hathaway (1831-1915), an early settler on the land through which the stream flows; Tillamook County, Oregon; Secs 30&29, T2S, R10W, Willamette Mer.; 45°22’27”N, 123°57’30”W; USGS map – Sand Lake 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.37434&lon=-123.95817&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.36633&lon=-123.93779&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Benjamin H. Hathaway; Tillamook, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Hathaway Creek to an unnamed stream in Tillamook County. The stream is 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long, and flows in a northwesterly direction into the southern end of Netarts Bay. The proponent reports that his family has owned the land through which the stream flows for seven generations, and he wishes to honor his ancestor Benjamin Henry Hathaway (1831-1915), the original settler on the property. After receiving a letter indicating “no preference” from the Tillamook County Board of Commissioners, and learning that the other property owner, Stimson Lumber Company, has no objection, the Oregon Geographic Names Board voted to recommend approval of the proposal. According to GNIS, there are two other features in Tillamook County named “Hathaway”; Hathaway Mead is the name of a small community at the eastern edge of the city of Tillamook, 16 km (10 mi) northeast of the stream in question, while Hathaway Slough is a stream that flows into the Kilchis River at the eastern edge of Tillamook Bay, 16 km (10 mi) to the north-northeast.

Mallard Point: cape; elevation 1,267 m (4,158 ft); in Squaw Point Wildlife Area, at the N end of Howard Bay, on the W shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) NW of Klamath Falls; named for the mallard ducks that frequent the area; Klamath County, Oregon; Sec 18, T37S, R8E, Willamette Mer.; 42°21’19”N, 121°53’45”W; Map – Howard Bay 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Point.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4689803&e=590946&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Topographic Map: Howard Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Al Switzer; Klamath Falls, OR
 Administrative area: Squaw Point Wildlife Area
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Point (FID 1127501)

Local Usage: Squaw Point (various Klamath Lake birding websites)

Published: Squaw Point (USGS 1889, 1894/1906/10/21, 1970, 1985, 1991, 1997, 2001; USFS 1971; Oregon State Legislation, 1999; Klamath County map, 1972; Thompson Oregon Forests map, 1900; PRBO Conservation Science report, 2004; *Benchmark Maps Road & Recreation Atlas of Oregon*, 2004; Klamath Indian genealogy, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by the Klamath County Commissioners in response to an earlier proposal, on BGN Review List 388, to rename Squaw Point to Sesti Tgawaals Point. The latter name was submitted by the area manager of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), who believes the existing names should be changed because the word “squaw” is considered by many to be derogatory. Squaw Point is a cape located on the west shore of Upper Klamath Lake, 16 km (10 mi) northwest of the community of Klamath Falls, and according to the proponent is a prominent feature for local navigation. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1889, and is also mentioned in various birding, fishing, and conservation reports. The ODFW also submitted a proposal to rename Squaw Point Marsh to Sesti Tgawaals Marsh.

The Klamath County Commissioners report that the area lies in the heart of the Pacific Flyway, a region frequented by numerous varieties of wildlife, including mallards. The County held two public hearings on the issue and voted unanimously to endorse the name Mallard Point. The ODFW has reaffirmed its belief that the name Sesti Tgawaals Point is more appropriate, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board continues to support that name. In the course of researching both proposals, the OGNB forwarded the material to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services for comment; no input was received from any other Tribes having a possible interest in the area.

PENNSYLVANIA

Recovery Run: stream; 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long; heads in Lower Paxton Township at 40°18'04"N, 76°49'21"W, flows W into Susquehanna Township S of the site of the former Harrisburg State Hospital and into Paxton Creek; the name represents “the importance of the power of people to heal during the recovery process”; Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; 40°16'50"N, 76°52'59"W; USGS map - Harrisburg West 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Asylum Run.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.28064&lon=-76.88303&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3012&lon=-76.82233&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name considered to have negative connotations

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

Proponent: Heidi Notario-Smull; Harrisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Asylum Run (FID 1202635)

Local Usage: Asylum Run (Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay; Paxton Creek Watershed and Education Association; Capital Area Greenbelt Association; Harrisburg City Engineer)

Published: Asylum Run (USGS 1993; Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, 2006; Paxton Creek Watershed and Education Association, 2006; Pennsylvania Senate Bill, 1979; Capital Area

Greenbelt Association, 2006; Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection, 1998; Harrisburg Office of City Engineer, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Asylum Run, a 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long stream in Dauphin County, to Recovery Run. The stream heads in Lower Paxton Township and flows generally west into Susquehanna Township before entering Paxton Creek. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1993, but is presumed to predate that by some years since the stream flows alongside the former site of the Harrisburg State Hospital. (The hospital closed in 2006, but for over 150 years it served as the city's "public facility to house the mentally ill and disabled" (Wikipedia, 2006). It opened in 1851 as the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital).

The proponent is an advocacy specialist for the Pennsylvania Protection & Advocacy Agency; she believes the stream's current name carries "negative implications" and should be renamed. She adds, "Asylums were originally conceived as places of restoration and healing. They were sanctuaries built on the city limits enveloped by nature, a witness to peaceful bucolic scenery. Asylums were intended to promote wellness. They were places of respite free of shackles and confinement. Unfortunately, these original intentions and optimism fell prey to uninformed treatments and the harsh reality of society's views toward persons with disabilities. They became unspeakable places where people with psychiatric, cognitive, and physical disabilities were kept locked away from society. The word "asylum" in this context, today, evokes negative imagery." She believes changing the stream's name to Recovery Run "[would] promote healing. Taking down the sign does more than address outdated beliefs, it illustrates a faith in humanity and affirms a belief in the power of people to heal." The proponent reports that her proposal has the support of the Pennsylvania Mental Health Consumers' Association; the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape; the Pennsylvania Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; and various other mental health and consumer advocacy organizations.

White Tail Falls: falls; 12 ft high; in Stonycreek Township, along an unnamed tributary of Solomon Run just N of the Johnstown Expressway; descriptive name; Cambria County, Pennsylvania; 40°18'52"N, 78°52'03"W; USGS map - Geistown 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.31446&lon=-78.86737&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Geistown 1:24,000

Proponent: Malcolm Crittenden; Johnstown, 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 White Tail Falls is the first of two submitted for unnamed waterfalls located along a small unnamed tributary of Solomon Run in Cambria County. Both falls are approximately 12 feet in height. The name White Tail Falls is proposed for the lower of the two, and it lies within Stonycreek Township (although the two features are just a few hundred feet apart, they lie on either side of the Stonycreek Township-Conemaugh Township boundary). Both names were submitted by a representative of the Stonycreek-Conemaugh River Improvement Program (SCRIP), which sponsored a "Name The Waterfall" contest after it learned that only two of the over sixteen falls in the local area had names. SCRIP asked the readers of *Johnstown Magazine* to suggest the new names. The name White Tail Falls is descriptive of the feature.

Winding Staircase Falls: falls; 12 ft high; in Conemaugh Township, along an unnamed tributary of Solomon Run just N of the Johnstown Expressway; descriptive name; Cambria County, Pennsylvania; 40°18'54"N, 78°52'00"W; USGS map - Geistown 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.31504&lon=-78.86663&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Geistown 1:24,000

Proponent: Malcolm Crittenden; Johnstown, 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 Winding Staircase Falls is proposed for a 12-foot high waterfall located along a small unnamed tributary of Solomon Run in Conemaugh Township in Cambria County. It is the second of two names submitted by a representative of the Stonycreek-Conemaugh River Improvement Program (SCRIP), which sponsored a "Name The Waterfall" contest after it learned that only two of the over sixteen falls in the local area had names. SCRIP asked the readers of *Johnstown Magazine* to suggest new names, with the descriptive name Winding Staircase Falls being the winning entry for the uppermost of the two falls.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bowles Island: island; 400 acres; located between the New Chehaw River and the Ashepoo River; named for the Bowles family, early settlers in the area; Colleton County, South Carolina; 32°33'56"N, 80°30'49"W; USGS map - Wiggins 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Bolder Island, Bolders Island, Boulder Island.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.56546&lon=-80.51372&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: name change to restore a historical family name

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

Proponent: Johnny Maybank; Folly Beach, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Boulder Island (BGN 1986)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Boulder Island (FID 1246937)

Local Usage: Bowles Island (family members)

Published: Bolder Island (USGS 1990; NOAA Tides and Currents, 1988), Bolders Island (USGS 1885, 1918, 1942, 1960, 1983, 1988; NOAA 1967, 1976, 1980), Boulder Island (NOAA 1994, 2000), Bowles Island (Robert Mills' *Atlas of South Carolina*, 1825; *Names in South Carolina*, 1965)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Boulder Island, a sea island located at the southern end of Colleton County, to Bowles Island. The proponent, a resident of Folly Beach, reports that the island was named for the Bowles family who lived on the island in the early nineteenth century and whose descendants still live in the area today. The island was shown as Bowles Island on a map of Colleton County published in Robert Mills' 1825 *Atlas of South Carolina* (GNIS lists Bowles Island as a variant name as a result of this source). The 1850 Federal Census of South Carolina also listed a family named Bowles in Colleton County. An article discussing the history of Colleton County placenames,

published in 1965 in *Names in South Carolina*, also listed Bowles Island, but did not provide any details regarding the name other than to note the name was one of many “that need no further explanation.”

According to the proponent, “The current name bears no relation to the area or region. There is not a rock much less a boulder within 200 miles of the coast of South Carolina.” The earliest USGS topographic map of the area, published in 1885, labeled the island Bolders Island, and that name continued to appear on all Federal maps and charts through the 1980’s. However, in 1986, the BGN was asked by the National Ocean Service to change the spelling to Boulder Island to recognize the name shown on the 1975 Colleton County highway map. Despite the BGN’s decision to approve this change, the 1990 USGS 1:100,000-scale map labeled the island Bolder Island. GNIS lists no other geographic features in South Carolina named “Bowles.”

Oconee Mountain: summit; elevation 568 m (1,863 ft); in Sumter National Forest and Oconee State Park, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NE of Mountain Lake, 11 km (7 mi) N of Walhalla; Oconee County, South Carolina; 34°51’57”N, 83°05’35”W; USGS map – Walhalla 1:24,000; Not: Aconnee Mountain, Occonne Mountain, Oconne Mountains, Ocunna Mountain, Station Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.86578&lon=-83.09312&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize long term local and historical usage

Map: USGS Walhalla 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeannie Barnwell; Tamassee, SC

Administrative area: Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests / Oconee State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Station Mountain (FID 1231828)

Local Usage: Station Mountain (USFS; State park management)

Published: Aconnee Mountain (Lewis map, 1814), Oconee Mountain (*Historic Oconee County*, 2002; Bartram, 1775; *Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokee*, 1785; Drayton, 1802; *History of the United States of America*, Bancroft; 1885), Occonne Mountain (Bartram, 1775), Oconne Mountains (Stuart map, 1780), Ocunna Mountain (Hawkins, 1797), Station Mountain (USGS 1980; USFS 2006; South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 2005; South Carolina State Trails Program, 2005; Eastern Native Tree Society, 2006; LocalHikes.com, 2003)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Station Mountain in Oconee County to Oconee Mountain. It was submitted jointly by the Wizard of Tamassee Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the Oconee Arts and Historical Commission, in an effort to recognize the name that is reported to have long term historical significance, as well as present-day local usage.

Although the name Station Mountain has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1959, the proponents’ research indicates that the summit has been known locally as Oconee Mountain since as early as the 1700’s. They suggest the name shown on Federal maps was likely derived from Oconee Station, described as “The oldest structure in Oconee County. [The] old stone “station” building is the main feature of the park. Once used as a fortified blockhouse and a Native American trading post, this building and the nearby Richard’s house survived from a time when these foothills were part of the Indian frontier. This site is listed on the National Historic Register.” It is believed the name Station Mountain came into published use in the 1930’s when the Civilian Conservation Corps began mapping the area. A nearby stream is also named Station Creek, and a waterfall on the summit is named Station Cove Falls.

In 1775, the botanist William Bartram, in describing his travels through the Carolinas, noted, “My next flight was up a very high peak, to the top of the Oconnee mountain [sic].” The Treaty of Dewitt’s Corner (1777) included the statement, “Provided nevertheless, that during this present year, the Cherokees may raise, gather and remove the corn they have planted on the east side of Oconnee Mountain [sic].” A 1780 map of South Carolina and Georgia by John Stuart labeled the area “Oconnee Mountains, while another map, published in 1814 by Samuel Lewis, labeled it “Aconnee” accompanied by a symbol for a peak. The 1785 Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees mentioned “the Oconnee mountain,” as did the 1788 Proclamation of the Continental Congress that defined the South Carolina-Indian boundary. Another historical account, entitled *Benjamin Hawkins’s Journeys Through Oconee County in 1796 and 1797*, stated, “the path over the Ocunna Mountain is the thoroughfare for this extensive frontier,” and George Bancroft’s 1891 *History of the United States of America*, included a reference to Oconnee Mountain. Yet another account, describing the boundary between South Carolina and the Cherokee lands, stated that the course ran across Oconnee Mountain [sic].

There are several accounts of the origin of the word *Oconee*, including one that states, “[The Creek Indians’] largest town and capital stood on Cane creek about three miles from this spot, Uk-oo-na they called it, from the plural of *Ak-ta*, eye, *Oota*, water, and *Nanna*, hill. The name is a compound word meaning Water Eyes of the Hills.” Another source suggests, “Oconee is a version of Ae-quo-nee, which means ‘land beside the water’.” The proponents report that “Oconnee Mountain has been an important part of the cultural history and identity of the area for hundreds of years, and Oconee County was named for it in 1868.” They add further, “a Native American symbol for Oconnee Mountain has been incorporated into our county seal and flag.”

The Walhalla Garden Club, which supports the change, reports that the official county shrub, the Oconee Azalea, was discovered on Oconnee Mountain in 1775. Additional letters of support for the proposed change were submitted by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources; the Manager of Oconee State Park; the Oconee County Administrator; the Executive Director of the Pendleton District Historical, Recreational, and Tourism Commission; State Senator Thomas Alexander; and State Representative William Whitmire. The change also has the support of the South Carolina Historical Society; the Superintendent of the Oconee County School District; a Clemson University professor of education; the Board of Directors of the Foothills Trail Conference; and a local Boy Scout troop. Several of these organizations noted that the current name has led to considerable confusion over the years and that The Director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, who serves as the State Names Authority, reports that the department still indexes its records for the area under the name “Oconee Mountain,” and so has no objection to the name change. The Principal Chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians also submitted a letter of support for the change, stating, “Oconnee Mountain played an important part in the history of the Cherokee lower towns in South Carolina. One of these towns was Oconee Town at the base of Oconnee Mountain. In accordance with the Board’s Policy X: Names of Native American Origin, we respectfully request that the historic name “Oconnee Mountain” be restored to this important place in our cultural heritage.”

TENNESSEE

Celestial Ridge: ridge; elevation 986 m (3,240 ft); 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; in Cherokee National Forest, 1.2 km (0.7 mi) SE of the lookout tower on Buck Ridge, 1 km (0.6 mi) W of the cemetery at Flat Springs, 1.5 km (0.9 mi) NE of Piney Grove Church in Poga; Carter County, Tennessee; 36°15’11”N, 81°56’38”W; USGS map – Elk Mills 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.25302&lon=-81.94377&datum=nad27&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Elk Mills 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mark D. Douglas; Raleigh, NC
 Administrative area: Cherokee 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 Celestial Ridge is proposed for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long ridge located on the east side of Stony Hollow in Carter County. The ridge lies on property co-owned by the proponent, who says the name was chosen because “it is absolutely overwhelming as to the number of stars and galaxies that can be seen on a clear night with the naked eye from this ridge and as one stands there on a night which is bathed with a full moon, one actually feels as if one is looking down on the earth from a cloud.” There are no other features in Tennessee named “Celestial”. The Tennessee State Names Authority has no objection to this proposal.

Hickory Creek Gulf: valley; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads on the Cumberland Plateau, 1.6 km (1 mi) NE of the community of Dixon, at 35°27’22”N, 85°47’33”W; trends W then NW along Hickory Creek to enter the E end of Hubbard Cove; Grundy County, Tennessee; 35°28’07”N, 85°49’16”W; USGS map - Cane Hollow 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.4686&lon=-85.82101&datum=nad27&u=4&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=35.45613&lon=-85.79264&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Cane Hollow 1:24,000
 Proponent: Michael D Griffith; Altamont, TN
 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 Hickory Creek Gulf is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long valley in northwestern Grundy County, approximately 9.6 km (6 mi) west-northwest of Altamont. The valley comprises the upper portion of Hickory Creek. The proponent, a local resident, suggests the name is “a natural fit to preserve and serve as a reference for the future.” He describes the feature as “the deepest portion of Hubbard’s Cove [sic]...home to many water features (falls and cascades) and many rock formations.” According to GNIS, there are 33 valleys in Tennessee with “Gulf” as the generic term, including four in Grundy County.

TEXAS

Concepcion Creek: stream; 24 km (15 mi) long; heads at 27°33’00”N, 98°39’10”W, flows SE under State Route 359, through the community of Concepcion, then E to enter Los Olmos Creek; Duval County, Texas; 27°24’05”N, 98°18’32”W; USGS map – Concepcion 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.40143&lon=-98.3089&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.55&lon=-98.65278&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local use
 Map: USGS Concepcion 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Edmundo Garcia, Jr.; San Diego, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Macho Creek – in part (FID 1340809)

Local Usage: Macho Creek (local residents)

Published: Concepcion Creek (GLO 1935), Macho Creek (USGS 1968, 1985; *Handbook of Texas* 2001; Duval County highway map 1997; pioneer settler account 1850's)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Duval County Judge to correct the application of the names Concepcion Creek and Macho Creek. Although current Federal maps apply the name Concepcion Creek to another stream a few miles further to the north, the County believes the name should be moved to what is labeled currently as the lower portion of Macho Creek. The primary reason for the proposed change is to recognize the proponent's claim that the stream that flows through the community of Concepcion has always been known locally as Concepcion Creek. The county also cites a historical account published in a 1999 newsletter which described a pioneer settler's land as being "on the south side of Concepcion Creek near present day Concepcion". The proponent provided a copy of a 1935 General Land Office map of Duval County on which the stream is labeled Concepcion Creek as proposed. The Duval County Commissioners Court signed a resolution supporting the proposed change. The county is also proposing that the more northerly stream that is named currently Concepcion Creek be renamed to North Concepcion Creek (q.v.).

Macho Creek: stream; 21 km (13 mi) long; heads at 27°36'48"N, 98°50'12"W, flows SE and E, through the community of Realitos, then NE to enter Concepcion Creek (q.v.); "Macho" is the Spanish word for a gelded mule; Duval County and Webb County, Texas; 27°26'27"N, 98°28'09"W; USGS map – Concepcion NW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.44091&lon=-98.46933&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.61333&lon=-98.83667&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local use
 Map: USGS Concepcion NW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Edmundo Garcia, Jr.; San Diego, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Macho Creek (FID 1340809)

Local Usage: Macho Creek (local residents)

Published: Macho Creek (USGS 1968, 1985; *Handbook of Texas* 2001; Duval County highway map, 1997)

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

North Concepcion Creek: stream; 27 km (17 mi) long; heads at 27°33'43"N, 98°37'40"W, flows E then SE under State Route 359, to join Agua Poquita Creek to form Los Olmos Creek; Duval County, Texas; 27°29'56"N, 98°26'51"W; USGS map – Concepcion NW 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Concepcion Creek, Rosalia Creek.

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

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=27.56189&lon=-98.62774&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to change a name in association with another proposal

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

Proponent: Edmundo Garcia, Jr.; San Diego, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Concepcion Creek (FID 1333198)

Local Usage: Concepcion Creek (local residents)

Published: Concepcion Creek (USGS 1968, 1985; *Handbook of Texas* 2001; Duval County highway map, 1997; pioneer settler account 1850's)

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

Sirls Mountain: summit; elevation 190 m (622 ft); located 10 km (6 mi) W of Mount Enterprise, just E of the Elkins Mountains; named for Abraham and Amanda Sirls who owned property on the summit in the late 1800's; Rusk County, Texas; 31°54'56"N, 94°47'53"W; USGS map – Laneville 1:24,000; Not: Surrey Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=31.91545&lon=-94.79799&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Laneville 1:24,000

Proponent: Charlie Porter; Ocala, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Surrey Mountain (FID 1348108)

Local Usage: Sirls Mountain (local residents)

Published: Surrey Mountain (USGS 1943, 1973, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Surrey Mountain, a 190 m (622 ft) summit in south-central Rusk County, to Sirls Mountain. It was submitted by a former resident of the area who now volunteers for the U.S. Geological Survey's National Map Corps program. In researching the history of a small cemetery known locally as the Sirls Family Cemetery, he noticed what he believes to be an error on the topographic map. The name Surrey Mountain has appeared on USGS maps since 1943, but there is no evidence that there has ever been a family named Surrey in the area. The USGS field notes stated only that the name was found to be in local use when the map was compiled, but the proponent believes the fieldman simply misunderstood the local pronunciation. His research has determined that the summit lies on property acquired in the late 1800's by Abraham and Amanda Sirls;

descendants of the Sirls family still reside in Rusk County today. All online references to the name Surrey Mountain appear to originate from the entry in GNIS.

VIRGINIA

Mottesheard Mountain; summit; elevation 1,137 m (3,730 ft); in Jefferson National Forest, 2.2 km (1.4 mi) SW of Arnold Knob, 4.8 km (3 mi) ENE of Waiteville; named for the Mottesheard family, pioneer settlers in the area; Craig County, Virginia and Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°29'05"N, 80°22'03"W; USGS Craig Springs 1:24,000; Not: Moteshard Mountain.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.48472&lon=-80.36704&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

Map: USGS Craig Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler, Union, WV

Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Moteshard Mountain (FID 1555163)

Local Usage: Mottesheard Mountain (local residents)

Published: Moteshard Mountain (USGS 1951, 1981; Monroe County highway map, 1978; *West Virginia Gazetteer*, 1986), Mottesheard Mountain (USFS 2004; Shenandoah Ecosystems Defense Group, 1999)

Case Summary: This proposal would change officially the name of Moteshard Mountain, a summit on the boundary between Craig County, Virginia and Monroe County, West Virginia, to Mottesheard Mountain. It is the first of ten new names and corrections submitted by the former president of the Monroe County Commission, who has been studying the history and geography of the area and has found several locally-used names that are not shown or are shown incorrectly on Federal maps.

The summit in question, which has an elevation of 1,137 m (3,730 ft), is on the northeast end of an elongated mountain that branches off Potts Mountain. Although the name Moteshard Mountain has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1951 and was confirmed by fieldwork conducted in 1965, the proponent reports that the spelling "Mottesheard" has been in local use for more than 100 years as that is the name of a pioneer family who settled in this area. He did not provide any specific biographic details, but a search of genealogical websites yielded numerous references to individuals named Mottesheard in West Virginia, including several listed in the 1930 Federal Census of Monroe County.

A Jefferson National Forest environmental impact report published in 2004 by the U.S. Forest Service included a reference to the Mottesheard Roadless Area, and a newsletter published in 1999 by the Shenandoah Ecosystems Defense Group referred to the Mottesheard Timber Sale. This proposed change has the support of the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director.

Sweet Springs Valley: valley; 14 km (9 mi) long; in George Washington National Forest; heads at the community of Centennial at 37°34'48"N, 80°19'43"W, trends NE along Sweet Springs Creek to enter the valley at the head of Dunlap Creek; Alleghany County, Virginia and Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°40'08"N, 80°14'10"W; USGS map – Alleghany 1:24,000 (mouth of feature).

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.66901&lon=-80.23617&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.57999&lon=-80.32863&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change the application of a name
 Map: USGS Alleghany 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
 Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV
 Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sweet Springs Valley (FID 1553556)
 Local Usage: Sweet Springs Valley (local residents)
 Published: Sweet Springs Valley (USGS 1971; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Center; West Virginia University Hydrogeology Research Center)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Sweet Springs Valley for a valley that heads in Monroe County, West Virginia and trends to the northeast into Alleghany County, Virginia. The name is applied currently to a 23 km (14.5 mi) long valley that heads at the community of Gap Mills, but the proposal would relocate the head 8.8 km (5.5 mi) to the northeast, to the community of Centennial. The proposed change was initiated as a result of another that the BGN has received, to apply the locally-used name Gap Valley (q.v.) to the upper portion of what is now labeled Sweet Springs Valley. The proponent of Gap Valley reports that that name was published in O.F. Morton's *History of Monroe County* (1916) and that many local residents still use the name today. This proposal would limit Sweet Springs Valley to only the area that encompasses Sweet Springs Creek.

Wrights Peak: summit; elevation 1,241m (4,064ft); in Jefferson National Forest, on Peter Mountain, 14 km (9 mi) SW of Gap Mills; named for Peter Wright, who built a mill near the eastern end of the feature around 1756; Giles County, Virginia and Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°28'36"N, 80°31'29"W; USGS map - Interior 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.47673&lon=-80.52491&s=24&size=l&u=4&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Interior 1:24,000
 Proponent: Craig Mohler: Union WV
 Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
 Previous BGN Action: none
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: no record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wrights Peak is proposed for the highest point in Monroe County, which is also the highest prominence along the forty-mile long ridge of Peters Mountain. It was submitted by a resident of Union and former president of the Monroe County Commission, and is intended to honor Peter Wright, who built a mill near the eastern end of the feature around 1756. Peters Mountain was also named for Peter Wright, but the proponent suggests the peak in question also needs a name as a specific reference point. The County Commission asked local residents to suggest names, with the winning entry coming from two local students. This proposal has the support of the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director.

WASHINGTON

Comfort Creek: stream; 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; heads at 47°06'07"N, 123°23'36"W, flows W to enter East Fork Satsop River just S of the mouth of Dry Run Creek; named for John Comfort, who established a homestead on the stream; Mason County, Washington; Secs 28-26, T19N, R6W, Willamette Mer.; 47°05'59"N, 123°26'51"W; USGS map – Elma 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.09964&lon=-123.44747&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.10194&lon=-123.39333&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Elma 1:24,000

Proponent: Kenneth Howard; Matlock, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Comfort Creek (local residents; Mason County Road Department)

Published: Comfort Creek (road sign)

Case Summary: This proposal was submitted by a traffic foreman with the Mason County Department of Public Works, to make official the name Comfort Creek for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the East Fork Satsop River in the western part of Mason County. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for “many years” and that two years ago the County Road Department erected a sign over the stream naming it Comfort Creek. He says the name came into local use after John Comfort established a homestead on the stream. The Mason County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, while the Mason County Historical Society is in support. The Washington State Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Washington named “Comfort,” although there was at one time a locale, also in Mason County, named Camp Comfort Shelter.

Elson Creek: stream; 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long; in Skookum Inlet Natural Area Preserve; heads 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SE of Isabella Lake at 47°09’48”N, 123°05’53”W, flows SE then S to enter Little Skookum Inlet 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NE of Kamilche; named in association with nearby Elson Creek Hatchery; Mason County, Washington; Secs 17,8,5&6, T19N, R3W, Willamette Mer.; 47°08’18”N, 123°04’36”W; USGS map – Shelton 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.13831&lon=-123.07671&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.16339&lon=-123.09814&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Shelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Kenneth Howard; Matlock, WA

Administrative area: Skookum Inlet Natural Area Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Elson Creek (local residents; Squaxin Indian Tribe)

Published: Elson Creek (NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center website; Squaxin Indian Tribe website; Washington Dept of Ecology/Instream Resources Protection Program report, 1983; Washington State Conservation Commission, 2002; Washington Natural Heritage Program, 2005; Washington State University – Mason County Extension/Surface Water Quality Monitoring Strategy, 2003; East Kitsap Water Resources Inventory, 2005; Puget Sound and Coastal Washington Hatchery Reform Project, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Elson Creek for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of Little Skookum Inlet in Mason County. It was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the traffic foreman for the Mason County Department of Public Works, who reports that the name has been in local use for “as long as anyone can remember.” The county is

planning to place a new road sign for “Elson Creek” over the stream. The stream flows through the Elson Creek Fish Hatchery, a facility administered by the Squaxin Indian Tribe, and the name appears in several instances on the Tribe’s website. Further investigation also shows that the name is used by the NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center; the Washington Department of Ecology/Instream Resources Protection Program; the Washington State Conservation Commission; and the Washington Natural Heritage Program. It also is published in various reports published by Washington State University’s Mason County Extension/Surface Water Quality Monitoring Strategy; the East Kitsap Water Resources Inventory; and the Puget Sound and Coastal Washington Hatchery Reform Project. The origin of the name Elson Creek was not provided but there is evidence that there is a family named Elson in Mason County today. The Mason County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, and the State Board recommends approval.

Miemois Creek: stream; 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long; located on Bainbridge Island, heads at 47°39’25”N, 122°34’07”W, flows N to enter Manzanita Bay; named for Anders Miemois Anderson (d. 1933), a native of Finland who settled and homesteaded in the area in 1883; Kitsap County, Washington; Sec 17, T25N, R2E, Willamette Mer.; 47°39’49”N, 122°34’07”W; USGS map - Suquamish 1:24,000.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.66355&lon=-122.5685&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.65701&lon=-122.56862&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Suquamish 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert A. Ostrand; Olympia, WA

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 Miemois Creek is proposed for a 0.8 km (0.5 mi) long stream in Kitsap County. The stream lies on the western side of Bainbridge Island where it flows into Manzanita Bay. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Olympia, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor his great-grandfather Anders Miemois Anderson (1852-1933), a native of Finland who settled and homesteaded along the stream in 1883. Shortly after acquiring the property, Mr. Anderson built a small cabin and sawmill there, and he also farmed the land. He and his family, who arrived from Finland nineteen years later, were charter members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manzanita. The proponent reports that the City of Bainbridge Island is in the process of creating a nature trail that will include a bridge over the unnamed stream, hence the need for giving it a name. He adds that one local history refers to the stream informally as “South Manzanita Stream,” but suggests that this name is confusing because there is already a Manzanita Creek (BGN 2001) that flows into Little Manzanita Bay nearby. After receiving the support of the Kitsap County Commissioners and the Swedish Finn Historical Society, the Washington State Board on Geographic Names voted to recommend approval of the name.

Terksaleeze Butte: summit; elevation 514 m (1,686 ft); trends NE to SW, 11 km (7 mi) ENE of Ralston, 11 km (7 mi) WSW of Paxton Station; believed to be a mispronunciation of Hercules; Adams County, Washington; Sec 31, T18N, R37E and Sec 6, T17N, R37E, Willamette Mer.; 46°59’58”N, 118°12’19”W; USGS map – Coyote Butte 1:24,000 (summit).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.99948&lon=-118.2053&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

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

Map: USGS Coyote Butte 1:24,000 (summit)

Proponent: David Harder; Pullman, Washington

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Terksaleeze Butte (local residents and property owners)

Published: Terksaleeze Butte (Prehistoric Utilization in the Channeled Scablands of Eastern Washington, Washington State University unpublished dissertation, 1975)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a name that is reported to have been in local usage for 40 years. The feature is a flat-topped butte of approximately 70 acres in size and is clearly identifiable on topographic maps. It lies on property owned by the proponent's family for three generations. The proponent claims the name Terksaleeze Butte was given to the feature in the 1960's by a child of the current property owners and says it was likely a mispronunciation of "Hercules." He notes that there has long been a dearth of official placenames in the area. He adds also that the proposed name was mentioned in an unpublished dissertation entitled Prehistoric Utilization in the Channeled Scablands of Eastern Washington (Washington State University, 1975).

WEST VIRGINIA

Calders Peak: summit; elevation 905 m (2,970 ft); located on Swoopes Knobs, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) W of Union; named for Alexander Calder who owned property and built a lookout tower on the peak in 1842; Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°35'45"N, 80°34'37"W; USGS map – Union 1:24,000; Not: Calders Knob.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.5957&lon=-80.57705&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to correct the application of a name

Map: USGS Union 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Calders Peak (FID 2105284)

Local Usage: Calders Peak (area residents)

Published: Calders Knob (American Guide Series, 1941)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the application of the name Calders Peak for a summit in Monroe County. The name does not appear on current USGS maps, but was discovered to have been labeled on the 15-minute topographic map published in 1892, and so the name has been entered into GNIS. However, the proponent reports that this is not the correct location and is asking that it be corrected. He states that the cone-shaped 905 m (2,970 ft) high summit 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to the south of the current position is in fact Calders Peak, since that was the site of a summer home built in the mid-nineteenth century by Alexander Calder, a South Carolina planter. In 1842, Mr. Calder also built a 100-foot high observatory tower on the peak. The proponent suggests the 1892 map is at too small a scale and is too generalized to accurately depict the area, and he has provided a photograph of what he claims is the correct location. He also cites *A History of Monroe County* (Morton, 1916), which seems to describe Calder's Peak [sic] at the proposed location. The ruins of an antebellum mansion on the slope of the summit in question are believed to be those of the Calder house. Local legend states that by the spring of 1861, the woodwork supporting the tower had become very insecure, and upon hearing the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Mr. Calder became sufficiently upset to burn the tower to the ground. (A description of the peak in the 1941 *American Guide Series* volume on West Virginia confirms this account of the history of the name, although it identifies the feature as Calders Knob and the individual as

William Calder; it also says he was a Secessionist who was in fact celebrating the capture of Fort Sumter.) Letters of support for the proposed application change have been received from the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director.

Gap Valley: basin; 13 km (8 mi) long; centered near the community of Gap Mills, extending SW along Back Creek to approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) E of McGlone, and NE along Kitchen Creek to the community of Centennial; descriptive name; Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°33'15"N, 80°24'00"W (central point); USGS map - Gap Mills 1:24,000; Not: Sweet Springs Valley – in part.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.55424&lon=-80.40008&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to make official a name in local and historical use

Map: USGS Gap Mills 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sweet Springs Valley – in part (FID 1553556)

Local Usage: Gap Valley (local residents), Sweet Springs Valley - in part (local residents)

Published: Gap Valley (*History of Monroe County*, 1916), Sweet Springs Valley - in part (USGS 1971)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gap Valley for a 13 km (8 mi) long basin that extends in a southwesterly and northeasterly direction from the community of Gap Mills in Monroe County. The proponent reports that the name was published in O.F. Morton's *History of Monroe County* (1916) and that many local residents still use the name today. He concedes that the eastern half of the feature is already shown on Federal maps to be part of Sweet Springs Valley but suggests that name should probably be limited to the area further to the northeast, specifically to the valley through which Sweet Springs Creek flows. A separate case brief has been initiated to correct the application of the name Sweet Springs Valley (q.v.). The feature proposed to be named Gap Valley is classified as a basin, since it contains both Back Creek and Kitchen Creek and is centered on the point where those two streams meet to join Second Creek. The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director have all submitted letters of support for this proposal.

Left Fork Trout Run Springs: spring; in Jefferson National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SSE of Laurel Branch, 4 km (2.5 mi) NW of Craig Springs; Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°30'30"N, 80°19'54"W; USGS map – Paint Bank 1:24,000; Not: Left Fork Trout Branch Springs.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.5084596&LON=-80.3317229&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Proposal: to change the name of a feature to recognize stream name in local use

Map: USGS Paint Bank 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Left Fork Trout Branch Springs (FID 1557694)

Local Usage: None Found

Published: Left Fork Trout Branch Springs (West Virginia Geological Survey, n.d.)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted in an effort to address the correct names of a stream and two related features in Monroe County. The proponent, a resident of Union and former president of the Monroe County Commission, reports that the stream labeled Trout Branch on USGS topographic maps is in fact known locally as Trout Run (q.v.). In researching the issue, BGN staff noted that GNIS lists two springs that lie along the two branches of the stream and which are named currently Left Fork Trout Branch Springs and Right Fork Trout Branch Spring (note: one is singular and the other

plural). The proponent was asked if he believed the BGN should address those names also. He indicated he was not familiar with those names, but agreed it would be logical if they conformed to the name of the primary stream. The two entries in GNIS were compiled from a West Virginia Geological Survey publication. Thus far, there is no evidence that the tributaries themselves are named. The stream and the springs are in the Jefferson National Forest, an administrative unit within the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.

McGlones Notch: gap; elevation 636 m (2,086 ft); located 1.6 km (1 mi) NW of the community of McGlone, at the point where Turkey Creek cuts through Little Mountain; 37°31'46"N, 80°30'16"W; Monroe County, West Virginia; USGS map – Union 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.52943&lon=-80.50449&size=1&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Union 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

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 McGlones Notch is submitted for a geographic feature described as “a narrow, steep sided water gap through which Turkey Creek emerges from the range of Little Mountain.” The proponent, a resident of Union and former president of the Monroe County Commission, reports that the feature is visible from much of the central portion of the county. The name was chosen in recognition of the nearby community of McGlone, which according to the proponent no longer exists but which in the nineteenth century was the site of a mill and associated residences. Letters of support for the proposal have been received from the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director.

Mottesheard Mountain --- see VIRGINIA

Narrows of Hans Creek: gap; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; located along Hans Creek, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) upstream of its junction with Blue Lick Creek, 3.8 km (2.4 mi) WSW of Wikel; named in association with Hans Creek, along which the valley is located; Monroe County West Virginia; 37°29'59"N, 80°41'29"W; USGS map – Lindsides 1:24,000 (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.49866&lon=-80.69074&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage

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

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Narrows of Hans Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Narrows of Hans Creek for a narrow, steep-sided, winding gap through which Hans Creek flows. The proponent, a resident of nearby Union, reports that the name has been in local use for over 75 years. According to GNIS, there is just one other gap in

the State with the generic term “Narrows”; it is located in Marshall County. The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director all recommend approval of this proposal.

Pynes Mountain: summit; elevation 835 m (2,740 ft); located 2.4 km (1.5 mi) WSW of the community of Willow Bend, 4 km (2.5 mi) S of Salt Sulphur Springs; named for Madison Pyne (1817-1902), who owned property adjacent to the summit in the mid-nineteenth century; Monroe County; West Virginia; 37°31'43"N, 80°33'48"W; USGS map – Union 1:24,000.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.52868&lon=-80.56353&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=1&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Union 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pyne's Mountain (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official a name that the proponent indicates has been in local use for over one hundred years. He describes the summit as an “irregularly shaped mountain extending between the stream valleys of Turkey Creek, Indian Creek, and Dropping Lick.” He adds, “The old Salt Sulphur Turnpike (originally a stagecoach route) is still maintained across the mountain as a public secondary road. The mountain was home to several members of the Pyne family in the 1800’s.” O.F. Morton's *History of Monroe County* (1916) noted that Madison M. Pyne (1817-1902) began acquiring property at the head of Dropping Lick in 1844, gradually increasing his holdings to approximately 1,000 acres; it is presumed the summit was named for Mr. Pyne or one of his children. The road that runs along the east side of the summit is named Pyne Mountain Road. No other geographic features in the State are known to be named “Pyne.” The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director have all submitted letters of support for this proposal.

Right Fork Trout Run Spring: spring; in Jefferson National Forest, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SSE of Laurel Branch, 4 km (2.5 mi) NW of Craig Springs; Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°30'30"N, 80°19'49"W; USGS map – Paint Bank 1:24,000; Not: Right Fork Trout Branch Spring.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.5084596&LON=-80.330334&datum=NAD83&u=5>

Proposal: to change the name of a feature to recognize a stream name in local use

Map: USGS Paint Bank 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Right Fork Trout Branch Spring (FID 1557715)

Local Usage: None Found

Published: Right Fork Trout Branch Spring (West Virginia Geological Survey, n.d.)

Case Summary: This is the second of three associated proposals that were submitted to rename Trout Branch and its associated springs. The name Right Fork Trout Branch Spring is listed in GNIS, having been found in a West Virginia Geological Survey publication, but a local resident believes that Trout Branch should be changed to Trout Run and this proposal was initiated by the BGN staff so that the spring names conform to that of the stream.

Scott Hollow: basin; 3.5 km (2.2 mi) long, extends along the E side of Flat Top Mountain from 37°40'20"N, 80°33'33"W, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) W of Hokes Mill, S to 37°42'09"N 80°33'20"W, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) NE of Sinks Grove; named for James Scott (d. 1828), an early resident of the area; Monroe County; West Virginia; 37°41'24"N, 80°33'36"W; USGS map – Fort Spring 1:24,000 (central point).

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.68997&lon=-80.56002&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Fort Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Scott Hollow (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The name Scott Hollow is proposed to be made official for a geographic feature described as “elongated [and] bowl-shaped....with no outlet; drained by subsurface streams.” According to *A History of Monroe County, West Virginia* (Morton, 1917), James Scott, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, moved to Monroe County and died in the vicinity of Sinks Grove in 1828. Although it is not known exactly when or how the feature came to be known locally as Scott Hollow, the proponent notes that it lies adjacent to the village of Sinks Grove, and so it is likely it was named for Scott or his descendents. He states also that the name has been in local use for at least fifty years and that the road that runs through the center of the basin is called Scott Hollow Road. Scott Hollow Cave is also located nearby. There are two other features in West Virginia named Scott Hollow, but neither is in Monroe County. The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director all recommend approval of this proposal.

Sweet Springs Valley --- see VIRGINIA

Tackett Branch: stream; 11 km (7 mi) long; heads on the SE slope of Little Mountain at 37°33'39"N, 80°27'12"W, flows generally WSW and W to join Burnside Branch to form Indian Creek 1.6 km (1 mi) ESE of Salt Sulphur Springs; named for Nimrod Tackett (ca.1765-1837), a member of the Virginia militia who owned land along the stream in the late 18th and early 19th centuries; Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°33'55"N, 80°33'04"W; USGS map – Union 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Tackitt Branch, Taggart Branch.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.56512&lon=-80.55118&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&s=24>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.56092&lon=-80.45341&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

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

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

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Taggart Branch (FID 1553171)

Local Usage: Tackett Branch (local residents)

Published: Tackitt Branch (Monroe County highway map, 1986), Taggart Branch (USGS 1921, 1923/45, 1971)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Taggart Branch, a stream in Monroe County, to Tackett Branch. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since

1921, the proponent reports that the stream was in fact named for Nimrod Tackett (ca.1765-1837), a member of the Virginia militia who settled in the area and owned land along the stream prior to the American Revolution. Tackett's name is included in a listing of Monroe County property owners in 1799, and another online history of the county confirms that he owned land in the vicinity of Turkey Creek. The Monroe County highway map of 1986 labeled the stream Tackitt Branch.

Trout Run: stream; 5.2 km (3.3 mi) long; in Jefferson National Forest, heads at 37°30'23"N 80°18'31"W, flows NW then W then NW to enter Potts Creek at the community of Laurel Branch; Monroe County, West Virginia; 37°31'55"N, 80°20'48"W; USGS map – Paint Bank 1:24,000; Not: Trout Branch.

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.53202&lon=-80.34661&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.50645&lon=-80.30857&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local usage

Map: USGS Paint Bank 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Mohler; Union, WV

Administrative area: George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Trout Branch (FID 1553263)

Local Usage: Trout Run (local residents)

Published: Trout Branch (USGS 1889/91/95/99, 1981), Trout Run (Monroe County land records, 1851)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Trout Branch, a stream in the Jefferson National Forest in Monroe County, to Trout Run. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1889, and was confirmed through field research in 1966, the proponent reports that the proposed name, Trout Run, has been in local usage for over 75 years. He noted that Monroe County land records from 1851 referred to property “on trout Run.” In 2006, the U.S. Forest Service launched a Jefferson National Forest project to study “Trout Run/Wilson Branch Wildlife Waterholes” [sic]. According to GNIS, this stream is the only one in West Virginia named Trout Branch, but there are six others already named Trout Run; none of these are in Monroe County. The closest is in Nicholas County, approximately 100 km (62 mi) away. The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director all recommend approval of this proposal.

Wrights Peak --- see VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

Ikwe Bay: bay; 4 km (2.5 mi) by 1.3 km (0.8 mi); located in the Town of Hayward and on the Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation, just N of Chief Lake, 16 km (10 mi) SE of the community of Hayward; the word “Ikwe” is of Ojibwe origin meaning “woman”; Sawyer County, Wisconsin; Secs 25,24,36,35&13, T40N, R8W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 45°55'16"N, 91°18'21"W; USGS map - Chief Lake 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Bay.

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.92107&lon=-91.30572&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

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

Map: USGS Chief Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Kris Mayberry; Hayward, WI

Administrative area: Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Bay (FID 1574753)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Bay (USGS 1953, 1971, 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Bay in Sawyer County to Ikwe Bay. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors, which had originally asked that the name be changed to Osprey Bay. In 2000, shortly after the State of Wisconsin determined that the word “squaw” should be eradicated from its geographic names, the Tribal Governing Board of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians passed a resolution asking that the Sawyer County government change the names in that county because it believed the word to be derogatory. No specific replacement names were offered, so the County Supervisors suggested that Squaw Bay, located on the Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation, be renamed Osprey Bay. However, during the WGNC’s discussions, it was suggested that since two other features in the county had already been renamed “Osprey,” another name might be more suitable, preferably one of Ojibwe origin. A local resident suggested the word “Ikwe” which means “woman”; the WGNC voted to endorse that name instead. The County Commissioners then agreed to support this request. It is not known if the Tribal authorities were advised of the modification.

Mawikwe Bay: bay; 4 km (2.5 mi) wide; in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and the Town of Bayfield, on the S shore of Lake Superior, 3.2 km (2 mi) NE of the community of Cornucopia; the word “Mawikwe” is Ojibwe for “weeping woman”; Bayfield County, Wisconsin; Secs 18&19, T51N, R5W and Sec 24, T51N, R6W, Fourth Principal Mer.; 46°53’18”N, 91°03’09”W; USGS map – Squaw Bay 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Bay.

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

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

Map: USGS Squaw Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: John Scott; Bayfield, WI

Administrative area: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Bay (FID 1574755)

Local Usage: Squaw Bay (local residents, kayakers)

Published: Mawikwe Bay (NPS 2004; FWS 2005; Apostle Islands Cruise Service, 2006; Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 2006; University of Wisconsin-Bayfield County Extension, 2006; Washburn County Journal, 2006; Cornucopia community website, 2006), Squaw Bay (USGS 1955, 1975, 1980; NPS 2003; University of Wisconsin-Madison Herbarium, 1897; Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 2006; Ashland newspaper article, 1921; Superior Kayak & Outdoor Adventure Club, 2000; Bayfield County Attractions website; travel and kayaking websites)

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

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