Quarterly Review List 401
(52 Names)
Released June 17, 2009

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 available maps services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm.

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 NAD27.

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

Fairweather Bay: bay; in Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge/Simeonof Wilderness, on the W shore of Big Koniuji Island in the Shumagin Islands, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) NW of Flying Eagle Harbor; named for the NOAA Ship Fairweather, the first ship to survey the bay in 2007; Aleutians East Borough, Alaska; 55°10'06"N, 159°34'42"W; USGS map – Stepovak Bay (A-5) 1:63,360.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=55.1683333333333&p_longi=-159.578333333333

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Stepovak Bay (A-5) 1:63,360
Proponent: CDR Doug Baird; Ketchikan, AK
Administrative area: Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge/Simeonof Wilderness
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The bay proposed to be named Fairweather Bay is located on the western shore of Big Koniuji Island, 4.3 km (2.7 mi) northwest of Flying Eagle Harbor, in the Shumagin Islands in Aleutians East Borough. It also lies within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge/Simeonof Wilderness, the boundary of which extends one mile off the island's mean low water line. According to the proponent, who serves as the commanding officer of the NOAA Ship Fairweather, the bay is well protected from southerly, northerly, and easterly storms and "has a good holding bottom for anchoring at a depth of 25 fathoms." He claims the Fairweather is the first ship to have surveyed the bay in 2007 and they currently use it for anchorage while surveying the waters around the Shumagin Islands. He further reports that no other vessels have been observed using the bay for anchoring during the Fairweather's operations in the area. There are five other features in Alaska known to be named "Fairweather": a cape, a glacier, a bar, a range, and a summit. The closest is approximately 800 miles distant.

The Alaska State Names Authority recommends approval of this new name. Although the bay lies within a wilderness, the State believes the proposal is warranted and the name is needed for safety reasons. In researching the issue, the State contacted the Aleut Corporation, the Pauloff Harbor Village Council, the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point, the Sanak Corporation, the Shumagin Corporation, the Unga Corporation, and the Unga Tribe. Of these, the Aleut Corporation and the Shumagin Corporation expressed support for the name; the lack of response from the remaining groups is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Mayor of Aleutians East Borough also endorses the name, while the City of Sand Point did not respond.

ARIZONA

Veterans Mountain: summit; elevation 586 m (1,922 ft); in the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, N of State Route 51, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) NW of Piestewa Peak; named for all veterans of the United States military; Maricopa County, Arizona; Sec 27, T3N, R3E, Gila and Salt River Mer.; 33°34'08"N, 112°02'06"W; USGS map – Sunnyslope 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.568825&p_longi=-112.035034

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Sunnyslope 1:24,000
Proponent: Lanny Brent; Sun City, AZ
Administrative area: Phoenix Mountains Preserve
Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Veterans Mountain is proposed for a 586 m (1,922 ft) summit located within the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) northwest of Piestewa Peak. It was proposed by a resident of Sun City, who wishes to remember all of the veterans of the United States military. He initially suggested the name as a replacement for Squaw Peak, but the BGN voted to approve the name Piestewa Peak instead. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors recommends approval of the name Veterans Mountain. The Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department, which has jurisdiction over the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, indicated it has long been department policy not to apply names to individual peaks within the preserve, but it "neither supports nor objects to the proposed name." The Unified Arizona Veterans does not support naming the summit, while opinions among the 15 member groups of the Northwest Valley Veterans' Association were mixed ("some were strongly in favor, one group wanted to name the mountain for Ira Hayes, some were still upset with the way Piestewa Peak was handled, and some thought the mountain had nothing to do with veterans." Letters of support were received from the Gold Star Mothers of Arizona and the American Legion, Department of Arizona. Also in support are U.S. Senator John Kyl and John McCain; State Representatives Phil Lopes, Mark Anderson, James Weiers, Jerry Weiers, Nancy Young Wright, and John Kavanagh; State Senators Linda Gray, Robert L. Burns, Carolyn Allen, Amanda Aguirre, John McComish, Manuel Alvarez, and Jack Harper; Arizona Secretary of State Janice K. Brewer; one of the representatives of the Arizona Corporation Commission; and the Arizona State Mine Inspector. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, and the Tohona O'odham Nation. Of these, only the Fort McDowell Yavapai responded, with support for the name.

CALIFORNIA

Alexander Mountain: summit; elevation 953 m (3,128 ft); overlooking Alexander Valley, 16 km (9 mi) N of Healdsburg; named in association with nearby Alexander Valley; Sonoma County, California; 38°44'42"N, 122°48'26"W ; USGS map – Jimtown 1:24,000; Not: Black Mountain.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.7449077&p_longi=-122.8072155&fid=255362

Proposal: to change a name to a new commemorative name
Map: USGS Jimtown 1:24,000
Proponent: Pete Downs; Santa Rosa, CA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Black Mountain (FID 255362)
Local Usage: Alexander Mountain (local wineries), Black Mountain (local wineries)
Published: Alexander Mountain (several winery websites), Black Mountain (USGS 1940, 1955, 1974, 1990; Calflora, 2009; California Department of Natural Resources *Geology of the Healdsburg Quadrangle*, 1951; Benchmark Maps, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Black Mountain in Sonoma County to Alexander Mountain. The proponent, a representative of one of the largest wineries in the area, believes the summit should be renamed to eliminate one of many duplicate names that occur throughout the county and nationwide. The winery's property comprises much of the summit's eastern slope, but most of the area is comprised of individually owned parcels. The proponent included with his application a list of 49 summits in California named Black Mountain, including four

in Sonoma County, and noted also that there are 266 throughout the U.S. (excluding variant names and others containing the words "Black Mountain," as well as a few communities and features other than summits). Conversely, Alexander Mountain is a relatively uncommon name (only five in the nation), and according to the proponent, it is the name "already used locally" to refer to this summit. He says the name change would "eliminate confusion and perform a meaningful reference function." He describes the feature as one of the more prominent peaks along the eastern side of Alexander Valley.

The road that skirts the flanks of Black Mountain and which is approximately ¾ of a mile from its peak is named Alexander Mountain Road. Many of the local wineries, including Stonestreet Vineyards, located on the 5,400-acre Alexander Mountain Estate, use the name in their published literature.

Unlike many of the other summits named Black Mountain, evidence suggests this one may not be commemorative and is instead descriptive of the color of the feature (Gudde, 2004). One online source states, "The entire south side of the mountain is covered in thick chaparral" (flickr.com, 2009). However, it has since been determined that there was at one time a family named Black that owned land in the area. According to a 19th century atlas, George H. Black and L.S. Black owned 2,200 acres, although their land was closer to Geyser Peak, which lies just to the northwest of Black Mountain.

Alexander Valley was named for Cyrus Alexander, a native of Pennsylvania who settled in the area and managed a Mexican land grant in the 1840s. As payment for his services, he received 9,000 acres on the eastern side of the valley, where he built a home, planted an orchard, constructed a tannery, and built the first grain mill in the area. There are numerous online references to "Black Mountain," in Sonoma County, but without geographic references, it is unclear whether they refer to this summit or one of the others in the county.

In April 2005, the Sonoma County Supervisors passed a resolution "that proclaimed an area (also known as "Eastern Upland Area") would be known locally and nationally as Alexander Mountain. The area in question contains the easterly face of Black Mountain but not the peak or any of the slopes or other faces of that mountain." The purpose of the county's action was "to define a grape growing appellation." The county has not yet provided a recommendation on the current proposal.

The Healdsburg City Council does not support the name change, citing the proponent's motivations for proposing it, as well as longstanding use of and widespread support for the existing name. The Cloverdale City Council and the Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California have expressed support for the proposal. The BGN has received approximately 30 letters from local residents and longtime property owners who object to the name change. The majority cite long term use and the historical significance of the existing name.

In addition to Alexander Valley, GNIS lists several other features named "Alexander": a school, a church, a historical post office, the Cyrus Alexander Family Cemetery, and the Alexander Valley Rancheria, the home of the Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley; this Tribe is no longer Federally-recognized.

Ballard Mountain: summit; elevation 619 m (2,031 ft); located in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Seminole Hot Springs, 10 km (6 mi) N of Malibu; named in honor of John Ballard (d. c.1900), an early black pioneer in the area; Los Angeles County, California; Sec 6, T1S, R18W, San Bernardino Mer.; 34°06'35"N, 118°48'35"W; USGS map – Point Dume 1:24,000; Not: Negrohead Mountain, Niggerhead Mountain.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.1097284&p_longi=-118.8098136&fid=1669997

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: Point Dume 1:24,000
Proponent: Los County Board of Supervisors; Los Angeles, CA
Administrative area: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Negrohead Mountain (FID 1669997)
Local Usage: Negrohead Mountain (recent media coverage)
Published: Niggerhead Mountain (USGS 1932); Negrohead Mountain (National Interagency Fire Center map of southern California, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negrohead Mountain, a 619 m (2,031 ft) summit in Los Angeles County, to Ballard Mountain. The summit lies 1.6 km (1 mi) west of Seminole Hot Springs and 2.8 km (1.6 mi) northeast of Saddle Rock, and just inside the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The summit was originally known by the pejorative form of "Negrohead," but in 1964, when the BGN changed that term universally, the name became Negrohead Mountain. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors believes the existing name has become derogatory and would like it changed to Ballard Mountain. Most research seems to indicate the summit was named for the early black pioneer John Ballard (d. ca 1900), so changing the name to Ballard Mountain would retain its original intent. According to one newspaper account, "Ballard was a former Kentucky slave who came West around 1860 and died in 1905. He and his wife moved to Los Angeles, where he was a teamster and became prominent in the small but growing black community. He was part of a small group that founded Los Angeles' African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1869. But in 1880, Ballard, who had remarried after the death of his first wife, decided to leave Los Angeles as newcomers poured in. "Historians speculate that the Ballards may have been responding to growing segregationist policies and attitudes many thought they had safely left behind in the antebellum South," [Supervisor] Yaroslavsky's motion said. The Ballard family moved about 50 miles west to a valley in the Santa Monica Mountains near what is now the community of Seminole Hot Springs. By the turn of the century he and his daughter, one of his seven children, owned 320 acres obtained under the federal Homestead Act. Ballard did some farming and ranching, worked as a blacksmith on a cattle ranch and cut and sold firewood. He lived in a shack and was well-known to other settlers."

Although the name Negrohead Mountain is not published on current USGS topographic maps, nor does it appear on most other Federal maps (with the exception of a fire planning map posted online by the National Interagency Fire Center), there are numerous references to it because of recent media coverage of this name proposal. Letters of support for the name change have been received from the City of Calabasas, the City of Malibu, the City of Agoura Hills, State Senator Fran Pavley, and U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein. The National Park Service and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also recommend approval of the proposal.

Ironwood Canyon: valley; 5.5 km (3.4 mi) long; in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, heads at 33°00'15"N, 116°16'16"W, trends S to join Carrizo Valley 3.2 km (2 mi) ENE of Agua Caliente Springs; named for the desert ironwood trees that grow in the valley; San Diego County, California; Tps13&14S, R7E, San Bernardino Meridian; 32°57'31"N, 116°16'04"W; USGS map – Agua Caliente Springs 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.9586111111111&p_longi=-116.267777777778
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.0041666666667&p_longi=-116.271111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Agua Caliente Springs 1:24,000
Proponent: Frank Colver; Newport Beach, CA
Administrative area: Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The 5.5 km (3.4 mi) long valley proposed to be named Ironwood Canyon is located in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and trends south to join Carrizo Valley 3.2 km (2 mi) east-northeast of Agua Caliente Springs. The proposed name was suggested in association with that of the intermittent stream that originates in the valley and which is proposed to be named Ironwood Wash (q.v.). According to the proponent, the name recognizes the "tough, hardy, and long lived desert ironwood trees" that are few in number in other valleys in this desert terrain but quite numerous along the length of the stream. There are no other valleys in California named Ironwood Canyon.

Ironwood Wash: stream; 8.4 km (5.2 mi) long; in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, heads at 33°00'17"N, 116°16'18"W, flows S to its confluence with Vallecito Creek in Carrizo Valley, 4 km (2.5 mi) SE of Agua Caliente Springs; named for the desert ironwood trees that grow along the stream; San Diego County, California; Tps13&14S, R7E, San Bernardino Meridian; 32°56'18"N, 116°15'44"W; USGS map – Agua Caliente Springs 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.938296&p_longi=-116.262152
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.0047222222222&p_longi=-116.271666666667

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Agua Caliente Springs 1:24,000
Proponent: Frank Colver; Newport Beach, CA
Administrative area: Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The unnamed stream proposed to be named Ironwood Wash heads in the valley proposed to be named Ironwood Canyon (q.v.), then flows south for 8.4 km (5.2 mi) to its confluence with Vallecito Creek. The proponent notes that several other washes in the area have names and so "it would be appropriate to also have a wash named after the very tough, hardy, and long lived desert ironwood tree." These trees, which are relatively uncommon in this desert terrain, are frequent along the length of this stream. The proposed name has the support of a local author, who has published a guide to the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. There is one other feature in California named Ironwood Wash; it is located in San Bernardino County.

Mount Reagan: summit; elevation 1,171 m (3,849 ft); located in Mount Diablo State Park, 8 km (5 mi) SSE of Clayton, 13 km (8 mi) E of Walnut Creek; named in honor of Ronald Reagan (1911-2005), United States President 1981-1989 and Governor of California 1967-1975; Contra Costa County, California; Sec 31, T1N, R1E, Sec 36, T1N, R1W, Sec 1, T1S, R1W and Sec 6, T1S, R1E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°52'54"N, 121°54'46"W; USGS map – Clayton 1:24,000; Not: Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, Mount Diablo, 'Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, Tuyshtak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.8816666666667&p_longi=-121.913888888889

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Topographic Map: Clayton 1:24,000
Proponent: Arthur Mijares; Oakley, CA
Administrative area: Mount Diablo State Park
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Mount Diablo (FID 222343)
Local Usage: Mount Diablo (local residents; California State Parks Department; Save Mount Diablo; Mount Diablo Astronomical Society; Mount Diablo Pilots Association; Mount Diablo Surveyors Historical Society, Mount Diablo Audubon Society)
Published: Mount Diablo (USGS 1896, 1898/12/22/47, 1953, 1962, 1982, 1991; California State Highway map, 2004; Mount Diablo State Park maps and brochures; Contra Costa County map, 1992; Writers' Guide Series, 1939; Gudde, 1998; Marinacci, 1997; Benchmark Maps, 2004; Colton map, 1856; Mitchell map, 1865, 1866, 1881; Asher & Adams, 1874; Century Atlas, 1897)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mount Diablo, a 1,171 m (3,849 ft) summit in east-central Contra Costa County, to Mount Reagan. The new name is intended to honor Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911-2004), the 33rd governor of California (1967-1975) and 40th president of the United States (1981-1989). According to the proponent, who provided a copy of the Wikipedia entry for President Reagan with his application, "The Commemorative Name (Mt. Reagan) speaks for itself."

The proponent, a resident of Oakley, believes the word "Diablo" is "derogatory and profane" and should be changed. This is his second attempt to seek a new name for the summit; in 2005 the BGN did not approve his proposal to change it to Mount Yahweh (two other proposals, for Mount Miwok and Mount Ohlone, were considered and rejected at the same meeting. An earlier proposal from the same proponent, for Mount Kawukum, was withdrawn in favor of Mount Yahweh). In voting not to support those proposals, the BGN cited the negative recommendations of the Contra Costa County Supervisors, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, and numerous other local organizations, as well as a reluctance to change a longstanding name in widespread verbal and published usage. Many of the aforementioned organizations include "Mount Diablo" in their name.

In his initial application to the BGN, the proponent suggested that the summit should be renamed either "Kawukum" (later amended to Mount Yahweh), or named in honor of President Reagan. However, he was told that because of the Commemorative Naming Policy, the latter name could not be considered until 2009 and so the BGN would proceed with the former name. To this, the proponent responded that the Devil was "a living person", so how could naming a feature "Diablo" be acceptable?

Citing research conducted for the previous proposals, including an article entitled How Did Mount Diablo Get Its Name? (Mount Diablo State Park website), there are several theories regarding the origin of the summit's current name, including one that suggests it was applied in the early nineteenth century, when members of a Spanish military expedition were involved in a search for some runaway Chupcan Indians. The runaways escaped into the thick brush, which the Spanish soldiers referred to as Monte del Diablo ("thicket of the Devil"). The Indians had in fact escaped across a local stream, "an act only possible with the help of the Devil." Over the years, the English-speaking settlers of the area mistakenly presumed the term "monte" referred to the summit, hence the name Mount Diablo for the feature. Another story, provided in *California's Spanish Place-Names* (Marinacci, 1997), suggests, "It took its name supposedly from the time when Spanish soldiers were treated to a

diabolical dance by their Indian foes' medicine man." Dr. William Bright, in his 1998 revision of Erwin Gudde's *California Place Names*, reports that the earliest occurrence of the name Monte del Diablo was likely "on the Plano topográfico de la Misión de San José about 1824." Several sources indicate that other indigenous and Spanish names have been applied to the summit over the years, such as Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, 'Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, and Tuyshtak.

The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1896, and also is on the official Contra Costa County highway map and numerous other maps dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. A large number of local organizations dedicated to astronomy, aviation, surveying, and land preservation have been named for the summit. The name Mount Diablo also applies to one of the three lines of meridian that pass through the State of California, and upon which the numbering of the township and range system is based. The peak of the summit serves as the initial point for the base and meridian lines. The proponent of the name change reports that when Contra Costa County was established and was to be named, the name "Mount Diablo County" was rejected in favor of something "less profane." Prior to submitting his original proposal to the BGN, he approached the management of the State Park with a request that the park be renamed, but the Department of Parks and Recreation denied that appeal, suggesting that the name was well established locally and regionally and that when the park was named in 1931, no objections to the name were received. They suggested that the proponent contact the BGN regarding the renaming of the summit.

According to GNIS, there are four administrative features in California, three buildings and a school, named in honor of Ronald Reagan.

COLORADO

Frontier Visions Peak: summit, elevation 4,153 m (13,626 ft); in San Isabel National Forest, 3.1 km (1.9 mi) W of Mount Princeton, 14 km (9 mi) SW of Buena Vista; the name recognizes and honors the artists and photographers of the American West; Chaffee County, Colorado; Sec 18, T15S, R79W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 38°45'12"N, 106°16'03"W; USGS map – Mount Yale 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.753447&p_longi=-106.267576

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Mount Yale 1:24,000
Proponent: Lowell Forbes; Arvada, 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: The new name Frontier Visions Peak is proposed for an unnamed 4,153 m (13,626 ft) summit in west-central Chaffee County, 14 km (9 mi) southwest of the community of Buena Vista, and 3.1 km (1.9 mi) west of Mount Princeton. The summit also lies within the San Isabel National Forest. The name is intended to recognize the contributions of the artists and photographers of the American West, ranging from the more well-known Charles M. Russell, Frederic Remington, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Moran, William H. Jackson, and Ansel Adams to the less recognized Samuel Seymour and Titian Peale. The latter two individuals produced the first drawings of the Rocky Mountains in 1819, while the Missouri River paintings of another early artist, Karl Bodmar, were so accurate that for many years they were used by pioneers traveling west. As the proponent reports, "his depictions of the Mandan Indian tribe recorded a way of life before they were decimated by a smallpox epidemic." Another early painter of Indian culture was Alfred Jacob Miller. Also during

the 1840's, "Seth Eastman, a soldier/artist produced a monumental collection of 275 illustrations pertaining to Indian life on the plains." Numerous other artists and photographers are cited in the proposal as having made contributions to the early knowledge of the West, many of them having accompanied the early explorers and surveyors. "[Their] photography… proved to be instrumental in capturing amazing images of that unspoiled land." William Jackson "amassed a collection that included images of railroads, mining camps, and the growth of boomtowns such as Leadville, Georgetown, and Denver." As the proponent notes, "These individuals headed west armed, not primarily with rifles and ammunition. On the contrary they outfitted themselves with canvas, pencil, paintbrush, and cameras. Their work was hard, at times quite dangerous, and very time consuming. But the results of their incredible efforts have endowed us with a priceless panorama of the old West. To honor their work with the naming of Frontier Visions Peak would be a most fitting gesture." The Chaffee County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of this proposal.

Padre Peak: summit, elevation 3,727 m (12,228 ft); in San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, at the NE end of Sheep Mountain, 3.7 km (2.3 mi) WSW of Porphyry Peak; named in recognition of the priests during the early explorations of Colorado and the Southwest; Saguache County, Colorado; Sec 3, T47N, R7E, New Mexico Meridian; 38°20'55"N, 106°11'33"W; USGS map - Bonanza 1:24,000; Not: Sheep Mountain Northeast.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.3486&p_longi=-106.1925

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Bonanza 1:24,000
Proponent: Lowell Forbes; Arvada, CO
Administrative area: San Isabel National Forest / Rio Grande 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 Padre Peak is proposed for a 3,727 m (12,228 ft) peak located along the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest. It is intended to recognize the priests who accompanied Spanish explorers of early America, such as Francisco Coronado, Joao Cabrillo, and Juan Bautista de Anza. Some of the individuals named in the proposal are Frey Marcos de Niza, "who explored the areas that would be Arizona and New Mexico as early as 1539. His inspiration encouraged Coronado to explore the Southwest for the fabled seven gold cities of Cebola." Friar Bartolome de Las Casas was the first priest ordained in the New World. "For several decades he petitioned the Spanish crown to treat the native populations with kindness rather than hostility. He earned the title Protector of the Indians." Others who contributed to the development of the west included Father Eusibio Francisco Kino, who brought cattle and seeds as a way to promote friendship with the O'odham tribe. Father Salvatierro established a mission at Baja, California. In 1769, Father Junipero Serra accompanied a journey known as the "Sacred Expedition" to found the missions of Alta California and San Diego de Alcala. Many other priests are mentioned in the proposal, all of whom "endured numerous hardships in an unforgiving and uncharted land. Armed with simple faith and humility their efforts continue to shape our modern history. The naming of Padre Peak would be a most appropriate gesture of thanks to them."

The proponent reports that the peak is sometimes known informally as Sheep Mountain Northeast (it lies at one end of Sheep Mountain, an approximately three mile long ridge), and that name does appear in one online listing of "Colorado Peak Statistics." The government of Saguache County responded that it does not support the proposal for Padre Peak, citing a lack of evidence the summit needs to be named. The County also does not see a need to make official the name Sheep Mountain Northeast.

CONNECTICUT

Kifmire Pond: lake; 3.5 acres; in the City of Meriden, just S of the intersection of I-91 and State Route 15; New Haven County, Connecticut; 41°30'46"N, 72°46'34"W ; USGS map – Meriden 1:24,000; Not: Ives Pond, Kifmyre Pond, Star Pond.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.512691&p_longi=-72.776055

Proposal: to change the name and application of a name to recognize local use
Map: USGS Meriden 1:24,000
Proponent: Mary Jean Giannetti; Meriden, CT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Ives Pond (FID 1933990)
Local Usage: Kifmire Pond (property owner)
Published: Ives Pond (Google Maps), Kifmire Pond (*Connecticut Place Names*, 1976; CTLakeLiving.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Ives Pond, render that feature historical, and apply the name Kifmire Pond to the body of water that is currently identified as Ives Pond. The lake in question is approximately 3.5 acres in size and lies within the boundaries of the City of Meriden. The proponent of the changes reports that she owns the property that surrounds the lake that is labeled Ives Pond and that the name is incorrect. Her proposal originated from an inquiry to the Connecticut State Names Authority regarding the listing of her privately-owned pond on various websites as a site for public recreation and fishing. She expressed concern that this was inaccurate and misleading and that the pond was not even named Ives Pond. She questioned the source of the websites' information, and was told that the name and location originated from GNIS (but also that the USGS was not responsible for the pond being promoted as a site for public recreation. It appears this is a consequence of third parties collecting and redistributing GNIS data with additional attributes). Although Ives Pond is not labeled on USGS topographic maps, the GNIS entry was entered during Phase II compilation for Connecticut, the name having been found in Hughes and Allen's 1976 volume *Connecticut Place Names*. The entry for the name reads, "A mile W of Foster Pond, toward SE corner of town; 309'; (State Highway Commissioner), where it is much larger than on (US'55) --- unnamed. On Ives farm. Cf. Kifmyre Pond, i.e. Star Lake." ("US'55" refers to the 1955 USGS topographic map.) A second entry in the same volume, for Kifmyre Pond [sic] reads, "A half mile NNE of Ives Pond; (SHC). A Kifmyre girl married an Ives." This information would appear to corroborate the proponent's claim, if Kifmyre (Kifmire) Pond was indeed located north-northeast of Ives Pond. The 1955 USGS map also showed the elevation of the more southerly lake as 309', which agrees with the aforementioned description.

The presumption is that the Hughes and Allen description was sufficiently imprecise to cause the name to be applied to the wrong feature in GNIS, and thus the "error" was perpetuated in Google Maps and Yahoo Maps. Another volume in the Geographic Names Office, entitled "A Listing of Brooks, Streams, Rivers, Ponds and Lakes prepared by the State Highway Commissioner and the State Board of Fisheries and Game, 1960," lists both Ives Pond and Kifmire Pond in Meriden, but with no coordinates. Two online listings of water bodies, one from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and the other for real estate in Meriden, both include Kifmire Pond, but in neither case are there any locative details (Ives Pond is not shown on either list). The second body of water that would appear to be the correct location of Ives Pond on the 1955 map has since been filled in and developed, and so the recommendation is to render this feature historical. The final proposed change is to correct the feature type for the proposed Kifmire Pond from "reservoir" to "lake,"

because according to the proponent it has always been s a natural spring fed feature. The Connecticut State Names Authority recommends approval of the changes as proposed.

Powers Brook: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; in the Town of Montville, heads in Davis Pond at 41°25'40"N, 072°12'28"W, flows W to enter Latimer Branch 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SW of Chesterfield; named for James M. Powers (b. 1874), who owned nearby Brookside Farm in the late 19th century; New London County, Connecticut; 41°25'31"N, 072°13'22"W; USGS map – Palmertown 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.425368&p_longi=-72.222866
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.427669&p_longi=-72.207899

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Palmertown 1:24,000
Proponent: Nancy Savin; Chesterfield, CT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by the president of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society (NEHFES). The 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream proposed to be named Powers Brook is a tributary of Latimer Branch in the Town of Montville in New London County. The proposed name would honor James M. Powers (b. 1874), who in the late 19th century owned the local Brookside Farm, and who was also a meat wagon driver and butcher wagoner. He also worked as foreman at the New England Hebrew Farmers Creamery from 1892 to 1915, and using water power from this stream, he built a plant that generated electricity for his farm. The stream also serviced the New England Hebrew Farmers Creamery, as well as a ritual bath house, which from the 1890s until the 1920s was essential to Chesterfield's Russian Jewish Community. A second proposal is to make official the name Powers Ice Pond (q.v.) for a small lake located along the stream. The proponent reports that the stream and pond were seminal in the decision to locate the NEHFES synagogue, creamery, and mikvah at its current site. This proposal has the support of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society Synagogue and Creamery State Archeological Preserve. There are two other features in New London County named Powers Lake and Powers Lake Dam; these were reportedly named for Joseph Powers who purchased the property in 1719. It is not known if there is a family connection between Joseph Powers and James Powers. The Connecticut State Archaeologist submitted a letter in support of the two proposals. The State Names Authority recommends approval as well.

Powers Ice Pond: lake; 0.4 acres; located in the Town of Montville, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) E of Chesterfield; named in honor of James M. Powers (b. 1874), who owned a local farm in the late 19th century; New London County, Connecticut; 41°25'40"N, 072°12'53"W; USGS map – Palmertown 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.42783&p_longi=-72.214701

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
Map: USGS Palmertown 1:24,000
Proponent: Nancy Savin; Chesterfield, CT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by the president of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society. The 0.4 acre lake proposed to be named Powers Ice Pond lies just east of the intersection of Routes 85 and 161 in the Chesterfield area of the Town of Montville in New London County. According to the proponent, the small lake has been known as Powers Pond since the early 20th century, ever since James M. Powers (b. 1874), a local farmer and meat wagon driver, began work as a foreman at the New England Hebrew Farmers Creamery, located adjacent to the lake. The proponent reports that her mother's cousin recalls working at "Powers Pond," where he would use a large stick to guide ice blocks that had been cut from the frozen pond. He later produced an oil painting depicting "Powers Pond." This proposal has the support of the New England Hebrew Farmers of Emanuel Society Synagogue and Creamery State Archeological Preserve, as well as the Connecticut State Archaeologist. The State Names Authority recommends approval as well.

FLORIDA

Copperhead Branch: stream; 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at 30°37'47"N, 84°53'21"W, flows generally ENE to join Crooked Creek 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SSW of its confluence with Flat Creek; Gadsden County, Florida; Sec 25, T3N, R7W, Tallahassee Meridian; 30°37'50"N, 84°52'26"W; USGS map – Sneads 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6305673&p_longi=-84.8821436
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6296524&p_longi=-84.8892309

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Sneads 1:24,000
Proponent: Allen Mosler; Havana, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is one of two proposals submitted to name small streams in Gadsden County. The streams are situated in the area between the east and west bound lanes of I-10 at the rest stop at mile marker 294. This 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long stream flows generally east-northeast to join Crooked Creek. According to the proponent, a copperhead snake, which is rare to [northern] Florida, was once observed in the area. According to GNIS, there are no geographic features in Florida named "Copperhead," with the exception of Copperhead Golf and Country Club in Lee County in the southwestern part of the State. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Northwest Florida Water Management District support this proposal. The Gadsden County government and the Florida State Names Authority have no objection.

Earth Day Sinking Stream: stream; 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long; heads at 30°37'50"N, 84°53'23"W, flows SE then NE to sink belowground 0.7 km (0.4 mi) SW of the confluence of Flat Creek and Crooked Creek; Gadsden County, Florida; Sec 25, T3N, R7W, Tallahassee Meridian; 30°37'55"N, 84°53'14"W; USGS map – Sneads 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6319444444444&p_longi=-84.8872222222222
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6305555555556&p_longi=-84.8897222222222

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Sneads 1:24,000
Proponent: Allen Mosler; Havana, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the second two proposals to name streams along Interstate 10 in Gadsden County. This 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long stream flows southeast then turns northeast to sink belowground 0.7 km (0.4 mi) southwest of the confluence of Flat Creek and Crooked Creek. According to the proponent, the stream probably goes into Earth Day Cave (not listed in GNIS) and so the stream would be named for the cave. There are no other features in Florida with the name "Earth Day". The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Northwest Florida Water Management District support this name. The Gadsden County government and the Florida State Names Authority have no objection.

Lake Aura: reservoir; 675 acres; located 4.5 km (2.7 mi) NE of Astatula, 6.4 km (3.9 mi) SE of Tavaras; named in honor of Aura Bland (d. 1998), a philanthropist of the community; Lake County, Florida; 28°44'50"N, 81°43'01"W; USGS map - Astatula 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.7471&p_longi=-81.7169

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Astatula 1:24,000
Proponent: William J. Bland, Jr.; Mount Dora, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Lake Aura is proposed for a 266 acre man-made lake in Lake County. The proposed name is intended to honor Aura Bland, who owned the property and whose family contributed to Lake County with philanthropic contributions (the public library is named for her husband, William T. Bland Sr.). The son of William and Aura Bland suggested the new name Lake Aura in memory of his mother. The feature in question is currently 266 acres in size, but after the completion of mining and reclamation will encompass approximately 675 acres. According to a representative of the rock mining company that now leases the property, who submitted the proposal on behalf of Mr. Bland, the name Lake Aura has been used since 2006 in water reports to State and local agencies. The Lake County Department of Environmental Utilities/Water Quality Services Division has expressed concern regarding the application of one collective name to what appears to be four (or five) separate bodies of water. The proponents have been asked whether they might wish to amend the proposal. There are no other geographic features in Florida known to be named "Aura."

Lake Jewel: lake; 8 acres; located 1 km (0.6 mi) S of Dilly Lake; one of a series of lakes in the Royal Highlands community; Lake County, Florida; Secs 12&13, T21S, R24E, Tallahassee Meridian; 28°40'04"N, 081°51'51"W; USGS map – Howey In The Hills 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.6678&p_longi=-81.8643

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Howey In The Hills 1:24,000

Proponent: Dina D. Brown; Leesburg, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Lake Jewel (real estate listings; community residents)
Published: Lake Jewel (Lake County Board of County Commissioners, 1998; Royal Highlands Community Site Plan, 2003; Royal Highlands Property Owners Association)

Case Summary: This is the first of two names proposed to be made official for bodies of water in the Royal Highlands community in Lake County. This 8-acre lake lies 1 km (0.6 mi) south of Dilly Lake; according to the proponent, the lake in question was once part of Dilly Lake, although USGS topographic maps dating from 1969 indicate they have been separate features for almost 40 years. The Royal Highlands Community Site Plan, published in 2003, labeled the lake with the proposed name. Although there is another lake in the county named Jewel Lake, the Lake County Department of Environmental Utilities/Water Quality Services Division does not object to this new proposal, noting the two features are 48 km (30 mi) apart. There are also lakes in Putnam County named Jewel Lake and in Orange County named Lake Jewel and Lake Jennie Jewel.

Two additional names, Crown Lake and Royal Lake, were included with this proposal, but because they are listed in the Lake County Water Atlas, these were added directly to GNIS and do not require BGN review.

Lake Monarch: lake; 15 acres; located in the Royal Highlands community, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) E of the Palatlakaha River; Lake County, Florida; Sec 13, T21S, R24E, Tallahassee Meridian; 28°39'31"N, 081°51'50"W; USGS map – Howey In The Hills 1:24,000
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.6587&p_longi=-81.8638
Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Howey In The Hills 1:24,000
Proponent: Dina D. Brown; Leesburg, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Lake Monarch (real estate listings)
Published: Lake Monarch (Royal Highlands Community Site Plan, 2003)

Case Summary: The name Lake Monarch is proposed to be made official for a 15-acre lake in the Royal Highlands community of Lake County, adjacent to the Monarch Golf Course. The proposed name continues the theme of royal names in the development. The Lake County Department of Environmental Utilities/Water Quality Services Division has no objection to this proposal. A search of GNIS found no other lakes in Florida named Lake Monarch.

Scout Key: island; 97 acres; located in the Florida Keys 7.7 km (4.8 mi) SW of Missouri Key, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SE of Mangrove Key; named for the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America, who own and use the island; Monroe County, Florida; Sec 33, T66S, R30E, Tallahassee Meridian; 24°39'01"N, 81°18'34"W; USGS map – Big Pine Key 1:24,000; Not: West Summerland Key.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=24.6503392594&p_longi=-81.3094992938
Proposal: to change a name to recognize usage of the feature
Map: USGS Big Pine Key 1:24,000
Proponent: Matt Vercher; West Summerland Key, FL
Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: West Summerland Key (BGN 1973)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: West Summerland Key (FID 293123)
Local Usage: West Summerland Key
Published: Spanish Harbor Keys (Google Maps, 2009), Summerland Key (Wikipedia, 2009), West Summerland Key (USGS 1986; Florida Beaches, 2006; multiple web pages)

Case Summary: This 97 acre island is located in the Florida Keys, at Overseas Highway Mile Marker 34, between Bahia Honda Key and Big Pine Key. In 1973, the BGN determined that the westernmost island of the three islands that are named collectively Spanish Harbor Keys should be named West Summerland Key, which left the remaining two unnamed. However, more recent imagery indicates the three islands have merged together into one. The proponent believes the name West Summerland Key should be changed to Scout Key to reflect the fact that the island is primarily owned and used by the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America. This is confirmed in a 2006 book entitled *Moon Florida Beaches* (Puterbaugh and Bisbort). The proponent also wishes to change the name of this island to "prevent further mailing, delivery, and arrival errors" (although his address is West Summerland Key, neither the BGN nor the U.S. Postal Service recognize this as a valid community name). He says there is also confusion because West Summerland Key lies to the *east* of Summerland Key. According to GNIS, there are three other features in Florida named "Scout" (one lake, one island, and one swamp), but none include the generic "Key" nor are they in or near Monroe County.

Victory Lake: lake; 45 acres; located 12 km (7.6 mi) SW of Little Lake Harris, 14 km (9 mi) ENE of Center Hill; Lake County, Florida; Sec 13, T21S, R25E, Tallahassee Meridian; 28°39'36"N, 81°51'39"W; USGS map – Howey in The Hills 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=28.6561111111111&p_longi=-81.8519444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Howey in The Hills 1:24,000
Proponent: Mary and Ed Javor; Leesburg, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 42 acre lake, proposed to be named Victory Lake, is located 12 km (7.6 mi) southwest of Little Lake Harris and 14 km (9 mi) east-northeast of Center Hill in Lake County. The proponent's home lies along the north shore of the body of water. She suggests the name would be an appropriate way to recognize that the majority of local property owners were able to retire from other States to Florida ("envisioning retirement as a major victory in their life's journey"). She also believes that it is a victory "for any citizen to be allowed to propose a name that could be recognized by the United States Government for a previously unnamed geographic feature." A search of GNIS revealed no features in Florida named Victory Lake although there are 44 features with the word "Victory" in their name, primarily administrative features (34 are churches). Two of these churches are in Lake County. An online search revealed the possibility of a lake in the Jacksonville area called Victory Lake, although it is not listed in GNIS, nor could a specific location be determined.

IDAHO

Hunters Peak: summit; elevation 1,686 m (5,530 ft); located in St. Joe National Forest, 2.3 km (1.4 mi) W of Slate Peak, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) SW of Mastodon Mountain; the name refers to the summit's

prominence as a landmark for hunters and outdoorsmen; Shoshone County, Idaho; Sec 20, T46N, R4E, Boise Meridian; 47°19'10"N, 115°58'58"W; USGS map – Mastodon Mountain 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.3194444444&p_longi=-115.9827777778

Proposal: to make official a name in local usage
Map: USGS Mastodon Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: Kevin Bacon; Martinez, CA
Administrative area: St. Joe National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Hunters Peak (hiking and hunting community)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hunters Peak for a 1,686 m (5,530 ft) high summit in St. Joe National Forest, 2.3 km (1.4 mi) west of Slate Peak and 4.2 km (2.6 mi) southwest of Mastodon Mountain. According to the proponent, a resident of California, the name has been in local use since the 1950's. The summit is a prominent elevation above Prince Creek and the highest point on the ridge. The proponent further states that it provides "superlative vantage points from positions on and around the summit," and it is used as a reference in "bearing description" and as a recreational meeting location and destination. He adds, "Most outdoorsmen rarely utilize the geodetic system of navigation, but rely more on memory of landmark location. For practical, and also life-saving consideration, naming the highest summit east of Black Prince Creek would benefit tremendously if it would also finally appear, officially, in USGS map form." He included letters of support written by half a dozen area hunters who all confirm longtime usage of the proposed name. A search of GNIS revealed another summit, named Hunter Peak, in Idaho County, approximately 180 km (112 mi) from the summit in question.

Mt' mt' o' lmkhw: swamp; 70 acres; in the City of Saint Maries, just SW of Saint Maries Peak, at the mouth of the Saint Maries River; the name is of Salish origin, meaning "place of beginnings"; Benewah County, Idaho; Sec 23, T46N, R2W, Boise Meridian; 47°18'38"N, 116°33'16"W; USGS map – Saint Maries 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.310809&p_longi=-116.554792

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Saint Maries 1:24,000
Proponent: Patricia Tyken-Collier; Saint Maries, ID
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: mt' mt' o' lmkhw (*Saint Maries Gazette Record* letter to the editor, 2007)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Mt' mt' o' lmkhw for a 70-acre area of wetlands located at the mouth of the Saint Maries River in the City of Saint Maries. The proponent, who owns the property, reports that the name is Salish for "place of beginnings," and that she has used the name in at least two recent land deeds. The name was also mentioned in a letter she wrote in 2007 to the editor of the local newspaper, in which she described mt' mt' o' lmkhw as "a nature preserve-in-perpetuity functioning in concert with the river." She claims the proposal has the support of "a loosely knit [non profit] association of neighboring property owners" called Friends of the St. Maries River Wildlife Sanctuary.

Parsell Point: summit; elevation 1,845 m (6,055 ft); in Nez Perce National Forest / Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; 1.6 km (1 mi) W of Grizzley Saddle, just W of Puzzle Creek; named in honor of District Ranger Jack Parsell (d. c.1978); Idaho County, Idaho; Sec 20, T32N, R12E, Boise Mer.; 46°05'51"N, 114°58'30"W; USGS map – Moose Ridge 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.0974172&p_longi=-114.9751129&fid=388938

Proposal: change name in commemoration
Map: USGS Moose Ridge 1:24,000
Proponent: Robert F. Schumaker; Hamilton, MT
Administrative area: Nez Perce National Forest / Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Puzzle Point (FID 388938)
Local Usage: none found
Published: Puzzle Point (USGS 1980, 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Puzzle Point to Parsell Point, in an effort to commemorate Forest Service District Ranger Jack Parsell. Puzzle Point has an elevation of 1,845 m (6,055 ft) and is located in the Nez Perce National Forest/Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Although the origin of the existing name has not been determined, it was found to be in local use during USGS field compilation; according to the field notes, "A two story cupola used as a fire tower, built in 1929 [and] destroyed in 1949, was named Puzzle Point Lookout." The proposed name Parsell Point is intended to honor District Ranger Jack Parsell (d. c.1978), who worked on the Nez Perce National Forest from 1920 to 1922, and 1945 to 1955. During that time, he constructed a log cabin at the confluence of Moose Creek and the Selway River, which would serve as the Moose Creek Ranger Station (*Uncle Sam's Cabins*; Joslin). The cabin is still used today as the district's cookhouse and administrative building and it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It also served as a development center for backcountry aviation and one of the first smokejumper bases. The proponent of the change from Puzzle Point to Parsell Point claims there are over 20 geographic features on the Ranger District named for pioneers of Parsell's era, but none for Parsell himself. He submitted a list of 83 names, primarily former Forest Service colleagues and other local citizens, all in support of the name change; these included retired Forest supervisors, game wardens, outfitters, and district engineers, as well as the Chief of the Forest Service from 2001 to 2007. The proposal did not include any mention of Puzzle Creek, which flows along the east side of the summit. There are no other geographic features in Idaho known to be named "Parsell."

MARYLAND

Deep Creek: stream; 134 m (440 ft) long; heads in Jug Bay at 38°45'36"N, 76°41'45"W, flows S then SW to enter the Patuxent River just N of House Creek; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°45'21"N, 76°41'55"W; USGS map – Bristol 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.7558333333333&p_longi=-76.6986111111111
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.760000&p_longi=-76.6958333333333

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage
Map: USGS Bristol 1:24,000
Proponent: Dave Linthicum; Bristol, MD
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Deep Creek (FID 584051)

Local Usage: Deep Creek (local residents)
Published: Deep Creek – in part (USGS field investigation 1957)

Case Summary: This is the first of five proposals submitted by an Anne Arundel County resident, to correct the names and applications of various streams in the vicinity of Jug Bay and along the eastern shore of the Patuxent River. Although the name Deep Creek is applied currently to a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of the Patuxent River, the proposal states this stream is in fact known locally as Hardwick Branch (q.v.), while the name Deep Creek should be limited to another much smaller tidal stream, which is closer to the southern end of Jug Bay. This stream is just 134 m (440 ft) long and flows south then southwest to enter the Patuxent River 260 m (855 ft) north of the mouth of House Creek. At high tide, the stream is essentially submerged by Jug Bay and even at low tide is just 1 foot deep, yet it serves as a prominent reference for local fishermen and boaters.

Although current topographic maps do not indicate it, field work conducted by the USGS in 1957 applied the name to not only its current location, but also extended it southwestward to include the tidal portion. The proponent reports that he has spoken with the son of the individual who was interviewed by the USGS field crew and although he assured them the name Deep Creek applied *only* to the tidal part, he was disappointed later to see the "misapplication" of the name to the longer stream. The Director of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary has confirmed the name is limited to just the tidal portion, as proposed (according to their website, the Sanctuary is one of the estuarine sites within the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve System, a research and education program administered by NOAA. The Sanctuary is operated by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks). There are 28 features in Maryland with names containing "Deep Creek," of which seven (two streams, four bays, and an airport) are in Anne Arundel County.

Galloway Creek: stream; 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long; heads at 38°48'15"N, 76°40'12"W, flows generally SW then WNW, into the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, to enter the Patuxent River 0.8 km (0.5 mi) SSE of the State Route 4 bridge; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°48'19"N, 076°42'28"W; USGS map – Bristol 1:24,000; not Mill Creek – in part.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.805286&p_longi=-76.707637
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8041&p_longi=-76.67

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage
Map: USGS Bristol 1:24,000
Proponent: Dave Linthicum; Bristol, MD
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Galloway Creek (FID 584545), Mill Creek – in part (FID 585853)
Local Usage: Galloway Creek (local residents; Maryland Board of Public Works, 2009)
Published: Galloway Creek (USGS 1944, 1957; Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary map, 2006; ADC Map of Anne Arundel County, 1995-2008), Mill Creek (USGS 1957)

Case Summary: This is another of the five proposals submitted in an effort to clarify the names and applications of various tributaries to the Patuxent River in southern Anne Arundel County, and in the vicinity of Waysons Corner. This proposal would modify the application of Galloway Creek, to include much of what is currently named Mill Creek. The source of the stream would also be amended. Because the area is predominantly low-lying marshland, the streambeds are not clearly defined and several have changed course over the years. In the case of Galloway Creek, the proponent reports that the mouth is now 0.6 km (0.4 mi) further up the Patuxent River than is currently depicted on the USGS topographic map. The earliest USGS maps of the area (published and revised 1895 to 1942) appeared to show Galloway Creek flowing almost due west, but subsequent field work, done in 1944 and 1957 by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and USGS,

relocated the mouth further to the south. These maps also showed Mill Creek as a separate tributary flowing into the Patuxent River north of Galloway Creek.

According to the proponent, Galloway Creek now turns slightly to the north and then to the south, to encompass what was once labeled Mill Creek, before entering the Patuxent River. He notes also that over the past 75 years an earthen berm has been constructed that prevents Galloway Creek from following its original course. The mouth of Galloway Creek now coincides with the former mouth of Mill Creek, thus making what remains of Mill Creek a tributary of Galloway Creek. The downstream portion of the stream that was former labeled Galloway Creek is proposed to be renamed to Old Galloway Creek (q.v.), and indeed the proponent claims that name is already in local use (he has produced a map of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, which appears at the park's website, and on which the proposed names and applications are depicted).

The second modification is to relocate the source of Galloway Creek to a more southerly tributary rather than the northern one that is labeled on current USGS maps. As evidence, the proponent cites a Maryland Department of Transportation highway sign that is posted along Route 4, over the southern tributary. Multiple editions of the ADC Map of Anne Arundel County also label this tributary Galloway Creek. An online article noted that the Maryland Board of Public Works had awarded funds to restore parkland "at the headwaters of Galloway Creek"; the description appears to confirm the proponent's claims.

The Manager of Patuxent River Park and the Director of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary (Anne Arundel County Recreation and Parks Department) have both expressed support for proposal.

Hardwick Branch: stream; 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long; located partially in Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, heads at 38°47'18"N, 76°40'15"W, flows generally SW to enter Jug Bay 4 km (2.5 mi) SW of Bristol, 7.9 km (4.9 mi) SE of Upper Marlboro; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°45'42"N, 76°41'39"W; USGS map – Bristol 1:24,000; not Deep Creek.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.761782&p_longi=-76.694132
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.788333&p_longi=-76.670833

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage
Map: USGS Bristol 1:24,000
Proponent: Dave Linthicum; Bristol, MD
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Deep Creek (FID 584051)
Local Usage: Hardwick Branch (local residents)
Published: Deep Creek (USGS 1944, 1957), Hardwick Creek (Patuxent River Wildlife/Natural Resource Management Area map; ADC map of Anne Arundel County), Hardwick's Branch (land deed, 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hardwick Branch for the majority of a stream that is currently named Deep Creek on Federal maps. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1944, and was verified through USGS fieldwork in the 1950s, the proponent believes the name should be limited to just a very short tidal section at the southern end of Jug Bay, which is distinct from the 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long flowing stream that is known locally as Hardwick Branch. Although the origin of the name Hardwick has not been determined, the Director of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary also confirmed local usage of the proposed name. At

least one online map of the Sanctuary labeled the stream with the generic "Creek." The proponent provided a copy of a 1974 deed that referenced Hardwick's Branch.

Mill Creek: stream; 192 m (630 ft) long; located partially in Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary; heads at 38°48'38"N, 076°42'36"W, flows S to its confluence with Galloway Creek (q. v.) 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SE of the Hills Bridge over the Patuxent River; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°48'34"N, 076°42'32"W; USGS map – Bristol 1:24,000; Not: Hills Creek, Old Hills Creek.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.7558333333333&p_longi=-76.6986111111111
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8105555555556&p_longi=-76.710000

Proposal: to change the application of a name to recognize local usage
Map: USGS Bristol 1:24,000
Proponent: Dave Linthicum; Bristol, MD
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Mill Creek (FID 585853)
Local Usage: Mill Creek (local residents)
Published: Hills Creek (Mid-Patuxent Estuarine Ecosystem map, 2006), Mill Creek (USGS 1942, 1957, 1979), Old Hills Creek (Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary map, 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name of Mill Creek in southern Anne Arundel County. According to the proponent, the 192 m (630 ft) long stream flows south to join Galloway Creek and not directly into the Patuxent River as has been shown on USGS maps since the 1950's. Prior to 1957, this stream was shown as an unnamed tidal stream that flowed directly into the Patuxent River north of Galloway Creek, but field work done in that year uncovered the locally-used name and it has been applied to USGS maps ever since. According to the proponent, the name Mill Creek is not widely known locally, and on a map of Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary that he produced and which is posted on the park's website, it is labeled Old Hills Creek. A later edition labeled it simply Hills Creek, but the proponent has not submitted a proposal to change the name (the State Route 4 bridge over the Patuxent River at this point is named Hills Bridge). Recent highway work has obliterated much of the northern portion of Mill Creek and the southern portion is now considered part of Galloway Creek (q.v.), so all that remains of Mill Creek is a 192 m (630 ft) long segment directly below the bridge. The Director of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary (Anne Arundel County Recreation and Parks Department) has confirmed that the name Mill Creek is not used to refer to the stream that enters Patuxent River and that Galloway Creek is the name used by "scientists, researchers, and others at our facility."

Old Galloway Creek: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, heads at 38°48'25"N, 76°42'17"W, flows generally S then WSW to enter the Patuxent River 1 km (0.6 mi) upstream of Bristol Landing, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) S of Hills Bridge; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 38°48'01"N, 76°42'34"W; USGS map – Bristol 1:24,000; not: Galloway Creek.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8002777777778&p_longi=-76.70944444444
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8069444444444&p_longi=-76.7047222222222

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Bristol 1:24,000
Proponent: Dave Linthicum; Bristol, MD
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Galloway Creek – in part (FID 584545)

Local Usage: Old Galloway Creek (local residents; sanctuary management)

Published: Galloway Creek (USGS 1944, 1957); Old Galloway Creek (Mid-Patuxent Estuarine Ecosystem Map; Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary-Glendening Nature Preserve map, 2006)

Case Summary: The name Old Galloway Creek is proposed to be applied to a 1 km (0.6 mi) long portion of what was formerly named Galloway Creek. USGS maps published since the 1950's have labeled this stream Galloway Creek; however, the proponent reports that is no longer accurate. Because the area is low-lying and marshy, the course of several streams has been altered and now Galloway Creek enters the Patuxent River further to the north. He reports that the old stream course, which is no longer connected to the original Galloway Creek, has already become known locally as Old Galloway Creek. The name is already applied to two maps that he has produced for the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary and for the Mid-Patuxent Estuarine Ecosystem.

MASSACHUSETTS

Falconeiri Hill: summit, elevation 59 m (195 ft); located in the Town of Middleborough, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) W of Woods Pond; Plymouth County, Massachusetts; named for Dominic Falconeiri (d. 2004), lifetime area resident and Pearl Harbor survivor; 41°53'28"N, 70°51'53"W; USGS map – Plympton 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.8911498&p_longi=-70.8647767

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: Plympton 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Falconeiri; Boston, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: no record

Local Usage: none found

Published: none found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Falconeiri Hill is proposed for a 59 m (195 ft) summit in the Town of Middleborough in Plymouth County. This is the highest summit in the county. The name is intended to honor the proponent's great uncle, Dominic Falconeiri (d.2004), a lifetime area resident and World War II veteran who survived Pearl Harbor. According to the proponent, Mr. Falconeiri had no direct association with the summit but he made "significant civic contributions to the area and deserves to be recognized. It would be a lasting legacy to those who have served our country." There are no other features in Massachusetts known to be named "Falconeiri."

MINNESOTA

Otis Creek: stream; 5.8 km (3.6 mi) long; heads in Grand Portage State Forest at 47°52'57"N, 89°58'47"W, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NE of the point where the Flute Reed River enters Chicago Bay of Lake Superior; named for Otis Anderson (1918-2004), who operated a sawmill on the stream; Cook County, Minnesota; T62N, R4E, Fourth Principal Meridian; 47°50'40"N, 89°55'15"W; USGS map – Hovland 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.8444985971&p_longi=-89.9422360143
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.8825000&p_longi=-89.9797222222222

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Hovland 1:24,000
Proponent: John Nekich: Grand Marais, MN
Administrative area: Grand Portage State Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 5.8 km (3.6 mi) long stream, proposed to be named Otis Creek, heads within Grand Portage State Forest and flows generally south and southeast to enter Chicago Bay on Lake Superior, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) east of the small community of Hovland in Cook County. It is proposed to be named for Otis Anderson (1918-2004), who owned property at the head of the stream and operated a sawmill along it. He was well-known to the citizens of the area and donated wood for the local firehouse and church. After conducting a public hearing and receiving a petition signed by 34 area residents ("a large number, for such a sparsely populated area," according to the State Names Authority), Cook County Commissioners voted to support this proposal. The State Names Authority also recommends approval. There are no other features in Minnesota known to be named "Otis."

Willmert Lake: lake; 342 acres; located 10 km (6 mi) S of Fairmont, 13 km (8 mi) NE of Ceylon; named in honor of brothers John and August (1820-1885) Willmert, who settled and farmed the area in the 1850's; Martin County, Minnesota; Secs 7&18, T101N, R30W, Fifth Principal Mer.; 43°33'40"N, 94°28'47"W; USGS map – Wilmert Lake 1:24,000; Not: Forgotten Lake, Wilmert Lake, Wilmont Lake.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.5610669&p_longi=-94.4796962&fid=654211

Proposal: name change to recognize the correct spelling of a family name
Map: USGS Wilmert Lake 1:24,000
Proponent: Grant Willmert; Glenco, MN
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Wilmert Lake (FID 654211)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Forgotten Lake (Martin County Historical Society), Willmont Lake (Upham's *Geology of Minnesota*, 1884), Wilmert Lake (USGS 1967, 1977, 1980; AMS 1958; Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources, 2001; Minnesota Public Waters Inventory, 1984; Inventory of Minnesota Lakes, 1968; Martin County Board of Commissioners meeting, 2002; Martin County highway map, 1948; Silver Lake Township map, 1911; Fairmont Chamber of Commerce fishing brochure; *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 1920; Lake-Link lake report, 2009), Wilmont Lake (Minnesota DNR Game and Fish map, 1966)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Wilmert Lake, a 342-acre lake in Martin County, to Willmert Lake. Although the existing name has appeared on township maps since 1911 and on Federal maps since at least 1958, the proponent, a member of the Willmert family, reports that it should be spelled "Willmert." He reports that the name came from that of two brothers, August and John Willmert, who settled with their families in the area around 1857 but left later that year, relocating to nearby Fairmont. The proponent states, "While this appears to be the end of the Willmert family living in the vicinity of the lake, the name prevailed over the years with various spellings." He included with his application a photograph of a gravestone, showing the spelling as proposed. The lake has also been labeled Wilmont Lake or Willmont Lake, primarily in the late 19th century. A 1953 newspaper article referred to it as "Martin County's "Forgotten Lake"; although it's

not clear whether this was a specific name or just a reference, a road on the lake's east side is called Forgotten Lake Road. Most local and State sources published in the 20th century favored the spelling "Wilmert" for the lake. The road that leads to the west side of the lake is named Wilmert Lake Road, and two local residents did express some concern that if the change was approved the lake and road names would be inconsistent. The Martin County Commissioners held a public hearing and voted to recommend approval of the change to Willmert Lake. They noted that the road signs and county highway maps would be updated as part of the normal revision cycle. The Minnesota Geographic Names Authority also supports the proposal.

MISSOURI

Seeley Creek: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; heads at 38°39'13"N, 93°37'30"W, flows NW through a small unnamed lake to enter Bell Branch, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SW of Burtville; named in honor of Robert M. Seeley (1923-1987), who owned property through which the stream flows; Johnson County, Missouri; Secs 25&36, T45N, R25W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°39'43"N, 93°38'09"W; USGS map - Cornelia 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.66214&p_longi=-93.635867
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.653377&p_longi=-93.625016

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Cornelia 1:24,000
Proponent: R. Kent Eisler; Grain Valley, MO
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature: None
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Seeley Creek is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long perennial tributary of Bell Branch in southeastern Johnson County. The proponent, a resident of Grain Valley, believes the proposed name would be an appropriate way to honor Robert M. Seeley (1923-1987), who was the longtime owner of the property through which the stream flows. The land is still owned by the Seeley family. He adds, "[It would be] a fitting memorial to a good, conscientious landowner and neighbor." According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Missouri named "Seeley."

MONTANA

Bollys Ridge: ridge; elevation 2,355 m (7,715 ft); located in Lolo National Forest between Blind Canyon Creek and Swamp Creek, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) NNE of Morrell Mountain; named in honor of Craig Carroll ("Bolly") Young (1951-1982); Powell County, Montana; Secs 15&22, T17N, R14W, Principal Meridian; 47°13'19"N, 113°21'34"W; USGS map – Morrell Mountain 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.2219444444444&p_longi=-113.359444444444

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Morrell Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: Mark Young; Raymond, NH
Administrative area: Lolo National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2,355 m (7,715 ft) high ridge, proposed to be named Bollys Ridge, is approximately 2 km (1.3 mi) long. It lies between Blind Canyon Creek and Swamp Creek, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north northeast of Morrell Mountain, and within Lolo National Forest in Powell County. The proposal is intended to honor Craig Carroll ("Bolly") Young (1951–1982), who for 20 years hunted on the ridge with his father and brother, who is the proponent of this new name. According to the proponent, "this ridge was our second home." There is reportedly a marker on the ridge commemorating Craig Carroll (Bolly) Young. There are no other features in Montana known to be named "Bolly."

Invitation Island: island; 0.9 acres; located in Flathead Lake, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) SE of Somers, 11 km (7 mi) W of Bigfork; the name recalls a folk story of a gentleman who invited his female friend to the island where he proposed; Flathead County, Montana; Sec 25, T27N, R21W, Principal Meridian; 48°04'14"N, 114°13'00"W; USGS map – Somers 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.070654&p_longi=-114.2165664

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Somers 1:24,000
Proponent: Calvin (Kim) Moss; Kalispell, MT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Invitation Island is proposed for an unnamed island located within Flathead Lake, just offshore from the community of Somers in Flathead County. According to the proposal, the name would recall a folktale involving "a young man who could not find the love of his life in his home town. He leaves town to find his fortune and his love but returns with only his fortune. Attending church service he finds his love and the courtship begins. However in the small community he is never alone with the new found love of his life. Finally, after making numerous trips in a small rowboat to the small island to create a perfect setting, he rows her to the island where he proposes marriage and she says yes." Although no other details are known, the proponent is certain the incident took place approximately 100 years ago and that the story is familiar to other local residents. He claims this is the only island in Flathead Lake that does not have a name, although BGN staff research disputes this. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named "Invitation."

Two Moons Creek: stream; 3.2 km (2 mi) long; heads at 45°42'06"N, 105°40'55"W, flows NNW to join Spring Creek 7.6 km (4.7 mi) W of Coalwood, 7 km (4.4 mi) NE of Sandefer Butte; named in honor of Two Moons, Cheyenne leader in the 1870s; Powder River County, Montana; Secs 28&33, T1S, R49E, Principal Meridian; 45°43'41"N, 105°41'19"W; USGS map – Box Elder Creek 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Creek.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.7280548&p_longi=-105.6886034&fid=1689990

Proposal: to change a name considered by some to be derogatory
Map: USGS Box Elder Creek 1:24,000
Proponent: Leroy Spang; Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council, Lame Deer, MT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1689990)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Squaw Creek (Montana State Engineer's Office/Water Resources Survey, 1961; Powder River County *Listings and maps of streams lakes, reservoirs, dams, ditches canals, schools and churches*)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Chair of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee on behalf of the Tribal Council of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, would change the name of Squaw Creek to Two Moons Creek. The stream in question is a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Spring Creek in Powder River County. The name Squaw Creek does not appear on any USGS topographic maps but is listed in GNIS, having been compiled from a 1961 Montana State Engineer's Office Water Resources Survey. The proposed new name would honor the nineteenth century Cheyenne leader Two Moons. According to the Tribal Council's resolution, "During the 1870s the Cheyenne nation was a major player in the shaping of the west and U.S. Indian Policy through battles of historic proportion…. and the traumatic and incredible journey from Oklahoma back to Montana. "Two Moons" managed to remain in our northern homeland while many of our Northern Cheyenne were sent to Oklahoma during the late 1870s."

This proposal has the support of the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature, as well as Senator Sharon Stewart Peregoy, and State Representatives Shannon Augare, David Roundstone, Carolyn Pease-Lopez, Frosty Calf Boss Ribs, and Tony Belcourt. The president of Chief Dull Knife College also submitted a letter of support. An online search for Two Moons Creek yielded one reference to the name; the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, in its List of Tribal Waters, includes the name, noting it or its watershed is "either partially or wholly on tribal lands." The stream in question actually lies approximately 30 miles east of the eastern edge of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, so it is presumed that the reference is to the larger watershed.

NEW YORK

Carson Peak: summit; elevation 1,242 m (4,075 ft); located in the Adirondack Park/High Peaks Wilderness Area, in the Town of North Hudson, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SSE of Dix Mountain; named for Russell Mark Little Carson (1884-1961), the noted mountain climber, author, trail guide, and president of the Adirondack Mountain Club in its earliest years; Essex County, New York; 44°03'36"N, 73°46'27"W ; USGS map – Dix Mountain 1:24,000; Not: South Dix, South Dix Mountain.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.060054&p_longi=-73.7743014&fid=965737

Proposal: to change a name and apply a new commemorative name
Map: USGS Dix Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: Doug Arnold; Phoenix, NY
Administrative area: Adirondack Park/High Peaks Wilderness Area
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: South Dix (FID 965737)
Local Usage: South Dix (mountain climbing and hiking community, area residents)
Published: South Dix (USGS 1953, 1979, 1981; www.peakbagger.com, summitpost.org; www.HikeADKs.com), South Dix Mountain (www.backpacker.com)

Case Summary: This is the first of two proposals submitted by an organization named The Forty Sixers, Inc., to change the names of two summits in the Adirondack Mountains. This one would change the name of South Dix to Carson Peak, in honor of Russell Mark Little Carson (1884-1961), the noted mountain climber, author, trail guide, and president of the Adirondack Mountain Club in its earliest years. During his climbing career, he recorded 46 peaks in the Adirondacks over 4,000 feet,

hence the establishment of The Forty Sixers Club. A longtime friend and climbing companion of Robert (Bob) and George Marshall, the early conservation and wilderness champions, the three individuals became the first to climb and document all 46 peaks. Carson's 1927 pamphlet entitled *Peaks and People of the Adirondacks* is still regarded as "the preeminent source of the history and lore of the high peaks" (BGN proposal, 2009).

According to the proponent, Carson's many publications, his dedication to the history and geography of the Adirondacks, and the establishment of a trail marker system "changed the Adirondack experience forever. Formerly, only those affluent enough to afford to hire a guide were able to fully enjoy the mountains' pleasures. Now any reasonably fit person with a guidebook and the desire can find solace in the wild Adirondacks." Copies of his extensive writings were included with the proposal. Carson was also editor of *High Spots*, the Adirondack Mountain Club's magazine, and for over twenty years, a trustee for the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks. In 1935, he served as a member of the executive committee of the New York State Commission on Fifty Years of Conservation. A lifetime resident of Glens Falls, he operated an insurance company, and was active in many of new York's financial and insurance organizations. He was a member and president (1941-42) of the New York State School Board Association, serving also on the New York State Board of Regents and the Executive Committee of the National Council of State School Board Associations. He was an infantry captain in the New York National Guard.

The January 1928 edition of *Mountain Magazine*, in an article entitled "How The Peaks Were Named," reported that Carson was instrumental in the effort to have the peak formerly named Middle Dix (or Little Dix) renamed Mount Marshall for the Marshall brothers (the latter name is listed in GNIS, albeit as a 1972 BGN decision, having been renamed from Clinton Mountain. It appears any earlier "name change" was informal and only locally. GNIS does not list Middle Dix or Little Dix as variant names).

Although the name South Dix has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1953, the proponent claims the name was applied "informally" until such time as a "better" name could be applied (the same was said of nearby East Dix, which is proposed to be changed to Grace Peak (q.v.)). In his 1927 pamphlet, Carson stated, "These two subordinate peaks of the Dix range [sic] have almost no history… Partly because they are lesser peaks of a very prominent mountain [and] partly because they do not have distinction appellations, they have never had so much notice. If [Bob] Marshall had not called them South Dix and East Dix in his booklet, in order to identify them, they would still be nameless mountains. The most interesting fact about these two mountains is that their names are not important enough to be retained and that they can be given distinctive titles, when the right occasion comes without violation of old established names." The Forty Sixers believe that changing the names to Carson Peak and Grace Peak would be an appropriate way to honor these two individuals. The extensive packet of material submitted by the proponent included letters of support from the Board of Directors of the Adirondack Mountain Club (which has 35,000 members), as well as nine of its 26 regional chapters; the City of Plattsburgh Historian; the Catskill 3500 Club; the Rotary Club of Glens Falls; the North Hudson/Schroon Lake Historical Society; and the Executive Director of the New York State Folklore Society. The proponent also reports that 6,000 active and former members of the Forty Sixers are in support of the proposals, and the packet also included 46 letters written by individuals who endorse the proposed names. The Executive Director of the Adirondack Trail Improvement Committee has no objection to the name changes. The only evidence of any opposition to the renaming effort has been found online, in which *The Adirondack Daily Enterprise* reports that there is some reluctance among the residents and government of the Town of North Hudson to change the existing names. The Town has not yet provided a formal opinion to the BGN.

Grace Peak: summit; elevation 1,223 m (4,012 ft); located in the Adirondack Park/High Peaks Wilderness Area, in the Town of North Hudson, 3.2 km (2 mi) SE of Dix Mountain; named for Grace Leach Hudowalski (1906-2004), the noted Adirondacks mountain climber and longtime historian of the Adirondack 46ers; Essex County, New York; 44°03'55"N, 73°45'26"W; USGS map – Dix Mountain 1:24,000; Not: East Dix.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.0653314&p_longi=-73.7573564&fid=949060

Proposal: to change a name and apply a new commemorative name
Map: USGS Dix Mountain 1:24,000
Proponent: Doug Arnold; Phoenix, NY
Administrative area: Adirondack Park/High Peaks Wilderness Area
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: East Dix (FID 949060)
Local Usage: East Dix (mountain climbing and hiking community, area residents)
Published: East Dix (USGS 1953, 1979, 1981; www.peakbagger.com, summitpost.org; www.HikeADKs.com; www.backpacker.com)

Case Summary: This is the second proposal submitted by The Forty Sixers, Inc., to change the names of two summits in the Adirondack Mountains. This one would change the name of East Dix to Grace Peak, in honor of Grace Leach Hudowalski (1906-2004), the noted mountain climber, and longtime historian of the Adirondack Mountain Club. During her lifetime, Ms. Hudowalski climbed all 46 of the highest peaks in the Adirondacks, becoming the ninth member of The Forty Sixers and the first woman to do so. As one letter of support noted, "As a supervisor [and promotional writer] for the state Commerce Department and a 46er founder, Grace helped in developing the Adirondack High Peaks as a recreational outlet and tourist attraction." She chaired the club's Publications Committee and edited the newsletter of its Albany Chapter. She was a popular storyteller and radio talk show host, and served as President of the New York State Folklore Society. She "encouraged and advised thousands of hikers climbing the 46 high peaks through the writing of 50,000 personal letters." She created an archive within the New York State Library to house all 46er climbing records; a small sample of her letters was included with the proposal. In 1986, both houses of the New York State Assembly issued a commendation in recognition of her accomplishments. Upon her death in 2004, her life savings were endowed to establish the Adirondack 46er Conservation Trust.

The name East Dix has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1953, but the proponent believes that name was always an "informal" reference and that it was understood that it would be changed when a "better" name was found. The Forty Sixers believe that changing the name to Grace Peak would be an appropriate way to honor Ms. Hudowalski and recognize her contributions to the Adirondack Mountains. In the fall of 2002, The Forty Sixers established the Grace Peak Committee, in an effort to have the names of East Dix and South Dix changed officially to Grace Peak and Carson Peak, respectively. After learning that the BGN would not consider a commemorative name until the intended honoree had been deceased for five years, the proposal was held until March 2009, when it was submitted to the BGN (although Carson passed away in 1961, the Committee decided to wait and submit both proposals together). During the course of those seven years, the proponent made numerous presentations on the topic to local and regional groups, primarily those with an interest and connection to the Adirondacks. In 2005, the Executive Committee of The Forty Sixers passed a resolution endorsing the name changes.

The proposal included letters of support from the Board of Directors of the Adirondack Mountain Club (which has 35,000 members), as well as nine of its 26 regional chapters; the City of Plattsburgh Historian; the Catskill 3500 Club; the Rotary Club of Glens Falls; the North Hudson/Schroon Lake Historical Society; and the Executive Director of the New York State Folklore Society. The proposal

also included 46 letters written by individuals who endorse the proposed names. Each of these included anecdotes and enthusiastic recollections of having communicated with Grace Hudowalski over the years, always receiving her support for their climbing endeavors. The Executive Director of the Adirondack Trail Improvement Committee has no objection to the name changes. The only evidence of any opposition to the renaming effort has been found online, in which *The Adirondack Daily Enterprise* reports that there is some reluctance among the residents and government of the Town of North Hudson to change the existing names. The Town has not yet provided a formal opinion to the BGN.

OHIO

Creek Chub Run: stream; 3 km (1.9 mi) long; heads at 41°30'44"N, 81°22'39"W in Chester Township, flows SW then S under Cedar Road, then into Russell Township, turning W to enter the Chagrin River in the Village of Hunting Valley; the name recognizes the numerous creek chubs that live in the stream; Cuyahoga County and Geauga County, Ohio; 41°29'47"N, 81°23'50"W; USGS map – Chagrin Falls 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.496364&p_longi=-81.397276
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.512337&p_longi=-81.377578

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Chagrin Falls 1:24,000 (mouth of feature)
Proponent: Robert Petronzio; Chesterland, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Creek Chub Run is proposed for a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of the Chagrin River. The stream heads in Chester Township in Geauga County, flows southwest and south through Russell Township, before turning west to enter the Village of Hunting Valley in Cuyahoga County. The proponent, who owns property along the upper reaches of the stream, reports that the proposed name would recognize the numerous creek chubs (fish) that live in the stream. He and his family have spent considerable time exploring, cleaning, and restoring the stream and its numerous riffles, "all the while watching creek chubs dart in and out from our presence." He has informed the Chester Township zoning inspector of his desire to see the stream have a name, and was told that doing so "gives it character and preserves it for future generations." According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' website, "Creek chub are one of the most common fish in Ohio…..and are most abundant in small streams….. just above or below a riffle."

Dove Run: stream; 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long; heads at 39°49'47"N, 82°48'08"W in the Village of Canal Winchester, flows N to join Walnut Creek; named in honor of Henry Dove and his sons Reuben and Jacob, who in 1811 were the first to settle the area; Franklin County, Ohio; 39°50'05"N, 82°48'19"W; USGS map – Canal Winchester 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.834756&p_longi=-82.8054
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.829764&p_longi=-82.802410

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Canal Winchester 1:24,000
Proponent: Richard Miller, Columbus, OH

Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), to apply new names to unnamed streams in the vicinity of Canal Winchester. The 0.7 km (0.4 mi) long stream proposed to be named Dove Run flows generally northward to enter Walnut Creek. The proposed name is intended to recognize the fact that in 1811 Henry Dove became one of the first settlers of the area. In 1828, his son Reuben, who later acquired the property with his brother Jacob, was instrumental in recording the community's first plat. Organizations which support this proposal include the MORPC Greenways Steering Committee, the Franklin County Commissioners, the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Village of Canal Winchester. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Franklin County named "Dove."

Kramer Run: stream; 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long; heads near Kramer Cemetery at 39°49'35"N, 82°48'41"W in the Village of Canal Winchester, flows NW to join Walnut Creek; named in association with nearby Kramer Cemetery; Franklin County, Ohio; 39°49'48"N, 82°48'59"W; USGS map – Canal Winchester 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.83&p_longi=-82.8164
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.826435&p_longi=-82.811369

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Canal Winchester 1:24,000
Proponent: Richard Miller, Columbus, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission. The name Kramer Run is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Walnut Creek. The stream heads near Kramer Cemetery. In addition to the cemetery, GNIS lists one other feature in Franklin County named "Kramer." Although the name does not appear on current Federal maps, a residential area in the Village of Canal Winchester was once known as Kramers Addition. Organizations which support the proposal for Kramer Run include the MORPC Greenways Steering Committee, the Franklin County Engineer, the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Village of Canal Winchester.

Wild Violet Run: stream; 3.4 km (2.4 mi) long; heads at 39°50'01"N, 82°47'22"W in Violet Township, flows W then S to join Walnut Creek 6.6 km (4.1 mi) E of its confluence of Big Run, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) SSE of Waterloo; named in reference to the wild violets found in the area; Fairfield County, Ohio; Sec 32, T15N, R20W, Ohio River Meridian; 39°51'05"N, 82°46'10"W; USGS map – Canal Winchester 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.833611111111&p_longi=-82.7894444444444
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8513888888889&p_longi=-82.7694444444444

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Canal Winchester 1:24,000
Proponent: Richard Miller; Columbus, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: Wild Violet Run (*The Columbia Dispatch*, 2008; Greenways Steering Committee Meeting Minutes, 2008; Village of Canal Winchester minutes, 2008)

Case Summary: This 3.4 km (2.4 mi) long stream proposed to be named Wild Violet Run heads in Violet Township and flows into Walnut Creek in Violet Township in Fairfield County. The proposed name refers to that of the township and to the wild violets that grow there. There are no other features in Ohio known to be named Wild Violet. A search of the Internet indicates the name has already been mentioned in *The Columbia Dispatch* (December 2008), as well as in the meeting minutes of the Greenways Steering Committee and the Village of Canal Winchester. The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has "no concerns" with the name.

OREGON

Petes Mountain Creek: stream; 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long; heads on Petes Mountain at 45°20'15"N, 122°41'15"W, flows SE to join the Willamette River 0.5 km (0.3 mi) N of Rock Island; so named because the stream flows from Petes Mountain; Clackamas County, Oregon; 45°19'26"N, 122°39'57"W; USGS map – Canby 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.323910&p_longi=-122.665958
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.337426&p_longi=-122.689219

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Canby 1:24,000
Proponent: Elaine Newland; West Linn, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new associative name Petes Mountain Creek to an unnamed, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of the Willamette River. The stream flows off the east side of Petes Mountain, which was named for Peter Weiss who patented a 300-acre land donation claim on the slope of the summit in the 1860s. The Clackamas County Commissioners, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Petes Mountain Homeowners' Association have all indicated they have no objection to the proposal, while the Metro Planning and Development/Regional Parks and Greenspaces Office and the Clackamas County Historical Society are in support. The stream flows in part through the Oregon Golf Course; the general manager of the course also responded he had no objection to the name. The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval. The summit is the only feature in Clackamas County known to be named "Petes."

Sam Brown Creek: stream; 4.7 km (2.9 mi) long; heads just E of the community of Gervais at 45°06'29"N, 122°53'32"W, flows SE to join Farmers Creek, 1.2 km (0.8 mi) SW of its confluence with the Pudding River; named in honor of Samuel Brown, who received an 1850s donation land

claim and helped found the community of Gervais; Marion County, Oregon; Sec 31, T5S, R12W and Sec 54, T5S, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 45°05'38"N, 122°50'49"W; USGS map – Silverton 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.093913&p_longi=-122.846889
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.108090&p_longi=-122.892337

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Silverton 1:24,000
Proponent: John Gervais, Woodburn, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted by a resident and news reporter in Woodburn, to apply new names to unnamed streams in the vicinity of the community of Gervais in north-central Marion County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) northeast of Salem. The first proposed name, Sam Brown Creek, would be applied to a 4.7 km (2.9 mi) long tributary of Farmers Creek (BGN 2009), and is intended to commemorate an early pioneer, Samuel Brown, who received an 1850s donation land claim near the source of the stream; he also helped found the community of Gervais. According to a published history of Gervais, "Samuel Brown and his wife Elizabeth emigrated to California where they built a sawmill on Feather River. When gold was discovered the mill closed and everyone went to the gold fields, including the Brown family. In 1849 after their claim panned out, but with $20,000 in cash, proceeds of their mine, they disposed of their property and started by sea to Oregon. Their ship was blown to sea and it took them three months to sail from San Francisco to Portland…. the family then were able to purchase [property]… [which] encompassed over 1,000 acres in the Gervais area. For the first eight years they lived in a log cabin about 1 mile north of the present home site. They soon began their plans for the home that was later to be known as the Sam Brown house. Legend has it that this was the first house in Oregon to be built from an architect's plan. After completion, the house, in addition to being a residence, served as a stage coach station. Samuel ultimately founded the town of Gervais." The Samuel Brown House is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Marion County Commissioners, the Marion County Historical Society, the City of Gervais, and local landowners all have indicated they have no objection to the proposal, while the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval. There are 21 streams in Oregon named "Brown" or "Browns," but none are in Marion County. The closest is in Benton County, 106 km (66 mi) from the stream in question.

South Fork Sam Brown Creek: stream; 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long; heads just S of Gervais at 45°06'05"N, 122°53'54"W, flows E to join an unnamed stream proposed to be named Sam Brown Creek (q.v.); Marion County, Oregon; Sec 54, T5S, R2W, Willamette Meridian; 45°05'38"N, 122°50'49"W; USGS map – Silverton 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.101335&p_longi=-122.884011
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.101396&p_longi=-122.898345

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Silverton 1:24,000

Proponent: John Gervais; Woodburn, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name South Fork Sam Brown Creek to an unnamed, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long, tributary of the stream proposed to be named Sam Brown Creek (q.v.). This proposal also has no objection from the Marion County Commissioners, the Marion County Historical Society, the City of Gervais, or local landowners, while the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval.

Withrow Creek: stream; 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long; heads just NE of the community of Gervais at 45°06'57"N, 122°53'23"W, flows SE to join Farmers Creek (BGN 2009), 0.3 km (0.2 mi) SW of its the confluence with the Pudding River; named in honor of John Withrow, who received an 1850s donation land claim at the mouth of the stream; Marion County, Oregon; T5S, Rgs1&2W, Willamette Meridian; 45°05'55"N, 122°50'15"W; USGS map – Silverton 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.098639&p_longi=-122.837362
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.115904&p_longi=-122.889719

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Silverton 1:24,000
Proponent: John Gervais; Woodburn, OR
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would apply the new name Withrow Creek to an unnamed, 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long tributary of Farmers Creek (BGN 2009). The stream heads just northeast of the community of Gervais in Marion County. The proposed name is intended to commemorate an early pioneer, John Withrow, who received an 1850s donation land claim of 169 acres at the mouth of the stream. The Marion County Commissioners, the Marion County Historical Society, the City of Gervais, and local landowners have all indicated they have no objection to the proposal, while the Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval. There is one stream in the State named Withrow Creek; it is located in Douglas County, 219 km (136 mi) from the stream in question.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lenni Lenape Run: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°48'51"N, 75°46'11"W, flows SW into East Branch White Clay Creek, 6.9 km (4.3 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°48'29"N, 75°46'54"W; named for the bands of Indians who frequented the banks of the stream before and during the Colonial period; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.807974&p_longi=-75.781787
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.814227&p_longi=-75.769652

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS West Grove 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of several proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, in an effort to apply new names to unnamed streams in New Garden Township. The 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream proposed to be named Lenni Lenape Run flows southwest into East Branch White Clay Creek 6.9 km (4.3 mi) southwest of Five Points. The name would recognize the bands of Indians who frequented the banks of the stream before and during the Colonial period. According to GNIS, there are 19 features in Pennsylvania containing "Lenape" in their name, none of which are in Chester County.

Miller Run: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°49'29"N, 75°44'51"W, flows NW into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Scarlett Run (q.v.) 3.7 km (2.3 mi) W of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°49'57"N, 75°45'01"W; named for John Miller who received a Penn Patent for 1,013 acres in 1714; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8325521&p_longi=-75.7502712
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8247361&p_longi=-75.7473629

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS West Grove 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is another of the proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, in an effort to apply new names to unnamed streams in New Garden Township. This 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream is a tributary of another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Scarlett Run (q.v). According to the proponent, the name Miller Run was chosen because John Miller received a Penn [land] Patent for 1,013 acres in 1714. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name. According to GNIS, there are 18 other streams in Pennsylvania named Miller Run. The closest is in Union County, more than 151 km (94 mi) distant.

Mushroom Run: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°49'22"N, 75°46'30"W, flows SW into East Branch White Clay Creek 7.2 km (4.5 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°48'28"N, 75°46'08"W; stream flows through the heart of New Garden Township's mushroom farms; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8077777777778&p_longi=-75.7688888888889
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8061111111111&p_longi=-75.7750000

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Grove 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This is another of the names proposed by the New Garden Historical Commission, for unnamed streams in New Garden Township. This 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long stream flows southwest into East Branch White Clay Creek 7.2 km (4.5 mi) southwest of Five Points. The stream flows through the heart of New Garden Township's mushroom farms, so the name would reflect that local industry. According to GNIS, there are two features in Pennsylvania containing "Mushroom" in their name, neither of which is a stream. The Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection to the proposed name.

Richards Run: stream; 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long; heads in New Garden Township at 39°50'50"N, 75°45'39"W, flows SE into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Scarlett Run (q.v.), 1.3 km (0.8 mi) ENE of Toughkenamon, 3.1 km (1.9 mi) WNW of Five Points; named in honor of Mary Rowland Richards, an early 18th century landowner; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°50'06"N, 75°44'35"W; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8350000&p_longi=-75.7430555555556
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8472222222222&p_longi=-75.7608333333333

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, and would apply the new name Richards Run to a 2.3 km (1.4 mi) long tributary of another stream proposed to be named Scarlett Run (q.v.). This new name is intended to honor of Mary Rowland Richards, who in 1708 was granted a land patent by William Penn. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name, while the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection. According to GNIS, there is one other stream in Pennsylvania named Richards Run, in Indiana County.

Scarlett Run: stream; 3.1 km (1.9 mi) long; heads in New Garden Township at 39°49'49"N, 75°45'22"W in the community of Toughkenamon, flows NE then SE into Kennett Township, to enter West Branch Red Clay Creek 1.4 km (0.9 mi) NW of Five Points; named in honor of John and Mary Dixon Scarlett, who in 1765 acquired the property through which the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°49'59"N, 75°43'27"W; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8330555555556&p_longi=-75.7241666666667
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8302777777778&p_longi=-75.7561111111111

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. This 3.1 km (1.9 mi) long unnamed stream proposed to be named Scarlett Run heads in New Garden Township just south of the community of Toughkenamon and flows northeast, then southeast into Kennett Township, to join West Branch Red Clay Creek 1.4 km (0.9 mi) northwest of Five Points. The new commemorative name would honor John Scarlett (1737-1814) and his wife Mary Dixon Scarlett (ca.1738-1803), who in 1765 acquired 160 acres of land through which the stream flows. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name, while the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Pennsylvania named Scarlett Run.

Tannery Run: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; heads in New Castle County, Delaware at 39°46'53"N, 75°43'29"W, flows W to its confluence with Broad Run 2.6 km (1.6 mi) SW of Kaolin, and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) SSW of Somerset Lake; this stream was the source of water for a tannery built in 1765; Chester County, Pennsylvania and New Castle County, Delaware; 39°46'47"N, 75°44'36"W; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000.
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7797222222222&p_longi=-75.7433333333333
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7813888888889&p_longi=-75.7247222222222
Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kennett Square 1:24,000
Proponent: New Garden Historical Commission; Landenberg, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal was also submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, for an unnamed stream in New Garden Township. This 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long stream heads in New Castle County, Delaware and flows west into Chester County, Pennsylvania, to its confluence with Broad Run 2.6 km (1.6 mi) southwest of Kaolin. The proponent reports that this stream was the source of water for a tannery built in 1765 by Isaac Allen and which operated until 1863. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name, while the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board has no objection. There is one other stream in the Commonwealth named Tannery Run, in Centre County (BGN 2006), and another named Tannery Hollow Run in Cameron County.

UTAH

Mortensen Ridge: ridge; elevation 2,626 m (8,614 ft); located in Fishlake National Forest, 1 km (0.6 mi) W of Forsyth Reservoir, 5.8 km (3.6 mi) NW of Geyser Peak; named in honor of World War II veteran Lovell Mortensen and his wife Rhea who died in boating accident in nearby Forsyth

Reservoir in 1949; Sevier County, Utah; Sec 23, T26S, R3E, Salt Lake Meridian; 38°31'53"N, 111°32'52"W; USGS map – Forsyth Reservoir 1:24,000.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.531495&p_longi=-111.547808

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Forsyth Reservoir 1:24,000
Proponent: Shaun Delliskave; Murray, UT
Administrative area: Fishlake National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This 2,626 m (8,614 ft) high ridge, proposed to be named Mortensen Ridge, is located in Fishlake National Forest in Sevier County, 1 km (0.6 mi) west of Forsyth Reservoir. The name would honor Edward Lovell Mortensen (1923-1949) and his wife Rhea Maxfield Mortensen (1924-1949), who died when their fishing boat capsized during a sudden squall on Forsyth Reservoir. The couple was married in 1942 shortly before Mr. Mortensen shipped out on the battleship *USS Nevada*. During World War II, he saw action at D-Day, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, returning home a decorated veteran. There are four other geographic features in Utah named "Mortensen," including a stream, 58 km (36 mi) away and also in Sevier County.

VERMONT

Bristol Pond: lake; 220 acres; in the Town of Bristol, 4 km (2.5 mi) SSE of East Monkton, 4.2 km (2.6 mi) N of the community of Bristol; Addison County, Vermont; 44°10'23"N, 73°05'13"W ; USGS map – Bristol 1:24,000; Not: Lake Winona, Winona Lake (BGN 1965).
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.1731125&p_longi=-73.0870642&fid=1461627

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use
Map: USGS Bristol 1:24,000
Proponent: Peter Grant; Bristol, VT
Administrative area:
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Winona Lake (FID 1461627)
Local Usage: Bristol Pond (local residents)
Published: Bristol Pond (USGS 1905, 1958; *A History and Description of New England, General and Local*, 1859; USGS Water-supply paper, 1916; USGS Bulletin, 1928; Federal Writers' Guide, 1937; *Vermont History*, 1967; *The original Vermonters: native inhabitants, past and present*, 1981; *Reading the mountains of home*, 1998; *Lewis Creek Lost and Found*, 2001), Winona Lake (USGS 1981, 1983; Vermont State Legislation, 1931; Vermont State Highway map, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Winona Lake in the Town of Bristol to Bristol Pond. Although the current name was the subject of a BGN decision in 1965, the proponent, a local resident, reports that it never came into widespread use. According to the BGN's decision file, a Public Act approved in 1931 by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont stated, "The pond situated in the town of Bristol, commonly called Bristol Pond, is hereby named and designated as Winona Lake." It is not clear why the BGN did not consider the issue until 34 years later, but at the request of the U.S. Geological Survey, which was updating its maps of the area, the change was approved for Federal use. It was noted in the 1965 decision file that "a large majority of the inhabitants of the area still use the name Bristol Pond." A recent letter from State Representative

Dave Sharpe to the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, suggested the change had been made "to favor a legislator who wanted the pond renamed after his niece Winona." Rep. Sharpe recalls moving to Bristol in 1968 and being told that Bristol Pond was a good place for fishing; however, upon searching local maps he found no evidence of such a name. He confirms that local residents have always favored Bristol Pond and he supports the proposal. He notes also that State Fish and Wildlife signs also refer to the lake as Bristol Pond. A USGS Bulletin, published in 1922 and entitled The Occurrence and Uses of Peat in the United States includes several references to and photos of "Bristol Pond." A volume entitled *Reading the mountains of home* (Elder, 1998) states, Bristol Pond was one of the earliest and most consistent sites for Abenaki settlement." One fishing website refers to "Bristol Pond (a.k.a. Winona Lake)," while a local history provides a detailed account of "Lake Winona, better known to local residents as Bristol Pond." This account indicates the change to "Winona" was done to honor the legislator's granddaughter, whom he and his wife had raised. The proponent included with his application a petition signed by 32 residents who support the change.