

**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.

ARIZONA

Boner Wash: stream, 18 km (11.5 mi) long; heads at 34°47'15"N, 113°26'13"; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, heads at the mouth of Gordon Canyon, flows through Boner Canyon, to enter the Big Sandy River 3.2 km (2 mi) N of Wikieup; named in association with Boner Canyon; Mohave County, Arizona; Tps 16&16½N, Rgs 13-11W, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 34°44'20"N, 113°36'14"W; USGS map – Wikieup 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.73888888888889&p_longi=-113.6038888888889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.7875&p_longi=-113.436944444444

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wikieup 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Jason Woodland;

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Boner Wash** is proposed for an 18 km (11.5 mi) long stream that flows through Boner Canyon in Mohave County. The stream is also on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, who represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reports the name is needed in order to serve as a reference for the National Wild Fish Health Survey, which is gathering information about fish pathogens.

Kane Cairn: summit; elevation 1,638 m (5,374 ft); on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, on the N side of Bedrock Canyon, 12 km (7.6 mi) southeast of Cane Ranch (proposed Kane Ranch); named in association with nearby Kane Ranch; Coconino County, Arizona; Sec 17, T36N, R5E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 36°30'48"N, 111°53'08"W; USGS map – Buffalo Tanks 1:24,000; Not: Cane Cairn (BGN 1979).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5133194&p_longi=-111.8854449&fid=6603

Proposal: spelling change to recognize correct name of honoree

Map: USGS Buffalo Tanks 1:24,000

Proponent: John Azar; Fredonia, AZ

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: **Cane Cairn** (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: **Cane Cairn** (FID 6603)

Local Usage: None found

Published: **Cane Cairn** (USGS 1985; USFS 1994/2003; Utah Valley University Herbarium)

Case Summary: This is the first of five proposals submitted by a resident of Fredonia, to correct the spelling of features named “Cane” in Coconino County to “Kane.” These comprise a summit, a locale (ranch), a valley, a ridge, and a spring, the names of which were all made official by a BGN decision in 1979. Although the spelling “Kane” had appeared on Federal maps since the 1950s, P.T. Reilly, the noted Grand Canyon historian, claimed in 1979 that the valley and associated features were likely named for the cane plant that grew in the area, and the BGN agreed. Dr. Byrd Granger, in her 1983 volume *Arizona's Names: X Marks the Place*, also stated, “The presence of cattails or wild cane has led to the following place names.... **Cane Canyon**, Coconino County.” However, the

proponent of the current changes claims Reilly's information is incorrect, particularly as there are no cane plants in this part of the State. His research shows that the features were actually named for General Thomas L. Kane (1822-1883), "attorney, abolitionist, and military officer who was influential in the western migration of the Latter-day Saint movement and served as a Union Army colonel and general of volunteers in the American Civil War" (Wikipedia). Kane also participated in the meeting at which the Mormon Battalion was formed and was a longtime supporter of Utah statehood. He advocated for the establishment of Mormon settlements in northern Arizona. In 1870, his friend Brigham Young traveled to Arizona in search of rangeland for the establishment of a new cattle operation, and in 1877 the modest ranch house was built. According to an article in *Common Ground*, the National Park Service publication for the National Register of Historic Places, Young named the ranch for Thomas Kane. Kane County, Utah is also named for Thomas Kane, as is his hometown of Kane, Pennsylvania.

The first proposal is to change the name of Cane Cairn to Kane Cairn. This name applies to a 1,638 m (5,374 ft) summit, located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and just north of Bedrock Canyon. It is 12 km (7.6 mi) southeast of Cane Ranch (proposed Kane Ranch (q.v.).) The Associate Director of the Grand Canyon Trust, which acquired the property in 2005, confirms that the names should be spelled "Kane." A sixth feature, Cane Corral, appears on a 1975 U.S. Forest Service map, but is considered an administrative feature and not under the BGN's purview.

Kane Canyon: valley; 21 km (13 mi) long; heads in Kaibab National Forest/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve on Kaibab Plateau at 36°29'11"N, 112°09'18"W, trends N and NE through Little Mountain to enter House Rock Valley and land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; named in association with nearby Kane Ranch; Coconino County, Arizona; 36°35'30"N, 111°58'08"W; USGS map – Buffalo Tanks 1:24,000 (mouth of feature); Not: Cane Canyon (BGN 1979).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5916531&p_longi=-111.9687826&fid=6604

Proposal: spelling change to recognize correct name of honoree

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

Proponent: John Azar; Fredonia, AZ

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management/ Kaibab National Forest//Grand Canyon National Game Preserve

Previous BGN Action: Cane Canyon (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cane Canyon (FID 6604)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cane Canyon (USGS 1985; USFS 1994/2003; *Arizona's Names: X Marks the Place*, 1983), Kane Canyon (USGS 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Cane Canyon, a 21 km (13 mi) long valley in Coconino County, to Kane Canyon. This valley heads on Kaibab Plateau within the Kaibab National Forest/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, then trends north and northeast past the community of Cane, to enter House Rock Valley in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The current spelling was also made official by the BGN in 1979. However, the spelling Kane Canyon continued to appear on the 1984 edition of the USGS 1:100,000-scale topographic map. It was corrected to Cane Canyon on the 1988 1:24,000-scale map, and that name also appears on the Forest Service visitors' map of Kaibab National Forest.

Kane Ranch: locale; elevation 1,708 m (5,604 ft); in Kaibab National Forest, on the E slope of Little Mountain, along Cane Canyon (proposed Kane Canyon); named for General Thomas L. Kane (1822-

1883), Civil War commander, and negotiator during the Mormon War; Coconino County, Arizona; Sec 31, T37N, R4E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; 36°34'04"N, 112°00'14"W; USGS map – Cane 1:24,000; Not: Cane (BGN 1979), Cane Ranch.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5677638&p_longi=-112.0037839&fid=24475

Proposal: to change spelling and feature type to recognize correct name of honoree

Map: USGS Cane 1:24,000

Proponent: John Azar; Fredonia, AZ

Administrative area: Kaibab National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Cane (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cane (FID 24475), Cane Ranch (FID 2091890)

Local Usage: Kane Ranch (Grand Canyon Trust)

Published: Cane (USGS 1988, 2001), Kane Ranch (Kaibab National Forest press release, 2008; National Register of Historic Places; Grand Canyon Trust; gcvolunteers.org; www.thecoloradohiker.com)

Case Summary: This is another of the related proposals, all of which involve changing the spelling of features named “Cane” to “Kane.” The feature proposed to be named Kane Ranch first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1953 as simply Kane. However, in 1979, at the request of a prominent Grand Canyon historian the BGN approved a spelling change to Cane, referring to the feature as a “locality.” As such, it was further classified in GNIS as a “populated place.” In 2006, a second entry was added to GNIS for Kane Ranch, a locale. All evidence, however, suggests these names refer to the same place, and so the GNIS entries have been combined into one. In addition to changing the spelling to “Kane,” this proposal would correct the feature type to locale.

Although the 1979 proposal resulted from a belief that the features named “Cane” were named for a local plant, all evidence suggests they were named for General Thomas L. Kane, whose friend Brigham Young acquired the property, established the ranch, and named it for Kane. In January 2008, the Kane Ranch Headquarters were added to the National Register of Historic Places.

An online search for Kane Ranch uncovered a 2009 USDA Forest Service press release entitled “Public Invited to Kane Ranch Open House and Ranching Programs,” and also a 2001 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service report is entitled, “Biological Opinion on the Effects of the Kane Ranch Allotment Management Plan on Brady Pincushion Cactus.” The Arizona State Parks Department also included a reference to an event being held at Kane Ranch. Other agencies and organizations that mention Kane Ranch include the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Geological Survey (in a report on the Ninth Biennial Conference on Research of the Colorado Plateau, 2007), the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, and the Coconino Plateau Water Advisory Council. All online references to Cane Ranch appear to originate from the GNIS entry.

Kane Ridge: ridge; 6.4 km (4 mi) long; in Kaibab National Forest on Kaibab Plateau; named in association with nearby Kane Ranch; Coconino County, Arizona; 36°30'47"N, 112°06'56"W; USGS map – Cane 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Cane Ridge (BGN 1979).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.5129475&p_longi=-112.1154785

Proposal: spelling change to recognize correct name of honoree

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

Proponent: John Azar; Fredonia, AZ

Administrative area: Kaibab National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Cane Ridge (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cane Ridge (FID 6606)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cane Ridge (USGS 1988; USFS 1994/2003), Kane Ridge (USGS 1984; USFS 1930)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Cane Ridge, an approximately 4 mile long ridge on the Kaibab Plateau and within Kaibab National Forest in Coconino County, to Kane Ridge. The current spelling was made official by the BGN in 1979. A collection of Kaibab National Forest Historic Photographs posted online includes one from 1930 captioned "Oaks browsed by deer on Kane Ridge."

Kane Springs: spring; in Kaibab National Forest along Cane Canyon (proposed Kane Canyon); named in association with nearby Kane Ranch; Coconino County, Arizona; 36°35'06"N, 112°02'46; USGS map – Cane 1:24,000; Not: Cane Springs (BGN 1979).

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.585&p_longi=-112.046111111111

Proposal: spelling change to recognize correct name of honoree

Map: USGS Cane 1:24,000

Proponent: John Azar; Fredonia, AZ

Administrative area: Kaibab National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Cane Springs (BGN 1979)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cane Springs (FID 6610)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cane Springs (USGS 1988; USFS 1994/2003), Kane Springs (USGS 1984)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Cane Springs, a small cluster of springs located along Cane Canyon (proposed Kane Canyon) and within Kaibab National Forest in Coconino County, to Kane Springs. The current spelling was made official by the BGN in 1979.

ARKANSAS

Cellar Creek: stream; 14 km (9 mi) long; in Long Creek Township, heads at 35°50'21"N, 92°28'37"W, flows NE then N through the community of Campbell to join Long Creek 5.8 km (3.9 mi) ESE of Rock Springs; named because the stream flows through a valley referred to locally as "the devil's cellar"; Searcy County, Arkansas; Tps14&15N, R14W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 35°56'08"N, 92°28'28"W; USGS map – Landis 1:24,000; Not: Sellers Creek.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.93555555555556&p_longi=-92.47444444444444

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.83916666666667&p_longi=-92.47694444444444

Proposal: to change a name to recognize its historical origin

Map: USGS Landis 1:24,000

Proponent: Jerry Massey, Conway, AR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sellers Creek (FID 73511)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sellers Creek (USGS 1889, 1892, 1902, 1913, 1932, 1949, 1980, 1984; Delorme Arkansas Atlas and Gazetteer, 1997)

Case Summary: This 14 km (9 mi) long stream flows northeast then north through the community of Campbell, to join Long Creek 5.8 km (3.9 mi) east southeast of Rock Springs in Searcy County. It has been named Sellers Creek on USGS maps since 1889. However, according to the proponent, who serves as a board member of the Campbell Cemetery Association of Cellar Creek, Inc., when the

Campbell family arrived from Tennessee, “they looked into the valley and said that was the devil’s cellar and thus named the creek in the valley.” The name Cellar Creek appeared in a Civil War report giving “Captain Benjamin F. Taylor, [Union] Company M credit for arresting and executing Confederate Captain Horace H. Brand on the headwaters of Cellar Creek.” The name Cellar Creek also appears in Silas Turnbo’s 1990 volume, *Tales of the Ozarks*. There is no evidence of a family in the area named Sellers. There are no features in Arkansas known to be named “Cellar,” but there are two populated places and a ridge named “Sellers”; none are in Searcy County.

CALIFORNIA

Clem Nelson Peak: summit; elevation in Inyo National Forest/Inyo Mountains Wilderness/Whippoorwill Flat Research Natural Area, 6.6 km (4.1 mi) SE of Andrews Mountain, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) NNW of Waucoba Mountain; named for Clemens “Clem” Arvid Nelson (1918-2004), professor emeritus of geology at University of California, Los Angeles, paleontologist, stratigrapher, and author of geologic maps; Inyo County, California; Sec 26, T10S, R36E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°03'11"N, 118°01'02"W; USGS map – Waucoba Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Peak.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.05295&p_longi=-118.017361

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

Map: USGS Waucoba Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Arthur G. Sylvester; Santa Barbara, CA

Administrative area: Inyo National Forest/Inyo Mountains Wilderness/Whippoorwill Flat Research Natural Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Peak (FID 235319)

Local Usage: Squaw Peak (local residents)

Published: Squaw Peak (USGS 1978, 1994; Census Bureau Boundary & Annexation Survey, 2009; DeLorme Northern California Atlas & Gazetteer, 1988; *Waucoba News*, 1980)

Case Summary: This summit is located in the Inyo National Forest/Inyo Mountains Wilderness/Whippoorwill Flat Research Natural Area, 6.6 km (4.1 mi) southeast of Andrews Mountain in Inyo County. The current name, Squaw Peak, has appeared on USGS maps since at least 1951, but the proponent believes it is derogatory and should be changed. The proposed name, Clem Nelson Peak, would honor Clemens “Clem” Arvid Nelson (1918-2004), professor emeritus of geology at University of California, Los Angeles, renowned paleontologist, stratigrapher, and author of geologic maps as well as “a dedicated and inspiring teacher.” After retirement, he moved to the Owens Valley area of Inyo County, where he continued to work with geologists in their study of the White-Inyo Range. Just to the west of Squaw Peak are two other features named Squaw Flat and Papoose Flat; these were not addressed in the proposal. There are 57 features in California containing the name “Nelson,” only one of which is a summit, in Fresno County. There is one feature in Inyo County, a ridge named Nelson Range. The proposed name is endorsed by the Nelson family. Letters of support have also been received from several former colleagues of Dr. Nelson’s, representing the Earth & Planetary Sciences Department of the University of California, Santa Cruz; the Geological and Environmental Sciences Department of Stanford University; the Department of Earth and Space Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles; and the Department of Anthropology of the University of California, Davis.

Collords Peak: summit; elevation 733 m (2,405 ft); located at the NW end of Sierra Azul, 4 km (2.5 mi) SE of Los Gatos, 3.7 km (2.3 mi) NW of El Sombroso; named for Victor Collord (d. 5/10/2004) who was a well respected resident of Los Gatos, California; Santa Clara County, California; T8S, R1W, Mount Diablo Meridian; 37°12'09"N, 121°56'22"W; USGS map – Los Gatos 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.202500&p_longi=-121.939444444444

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Los Gatos 1:24,000

Proponent: Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors; San Jose, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 733 m (2,405 ft) high summit is located at the northwest end of Sierra Azul (range), 4 km (2.5 mi) southeast of the community of Los Gatos, and 3.7 km (2.3 mi) northwest of El Sombroso. The summit is visible from Los Gatos. The proposal would honor Mr. Victor Collord (d. May 10, 2004), a distinguished citizen of Los Gatos. A survivor of Pearl Harbor aboard the Battleship USS California, Mr. Collord settled in Los Gatos in 1946 and for the next 57 years served as a volunteer in the community, as an assistant Boy Scout Troop leader, founder of Los Gatos Community Garden, initiator of Adopt-a-Garden Program, sponsor of Los Gatos high school scholarships, a founding and active member of Town's Trail Committee, a founding and active board member of Los Gatos Youth Park, Inc., a volunteer for Los Gatos Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis Club events, a philanthropist involved with Los Gatos Community Foundation, Inc., the Wildlife Federation, The Nature Conservancy, and Mid-Peninsula Open Space District. Mr. Collord was "a passionate naturalist and a lover of mankind." The proposal to name the unnamed summit Collords Peak is supported by the Santa Clara Board of Supervisors, the current and several past mayors of Los Gatos, and the current and past presidents of the local Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions organizations.

COLORADO

Breach Pond: lake, 0.8 acre; on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in Bighole Gulch, 6 km (3.6 mi) NW of the community of Great Divide, 44 km (27 mi) NW of Craig; named for John Addison Breach (1890-1960), who homesteaded at this lake in 1917, where he farmed, hunted, and trapped until the 1940's, also serving as Justice of the Peace; Moffat County, Colorado; Sec 24, T10N, R94W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 40°48'58"N, 107°53'39"W; USGS map – Mayberry Spring 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.816131&p_longi=-107.8941

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Mayberry Spring 1:24,000

Proponent: Rikk Crill; Longmont, CO

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Breach Pond is proposed for a 0.8 acre pond in northern Moffat County, 44 km (27 mi) northwest of Craig, the county seat. The name would honor John Addison Breach (1890-1960), a native of Iowa who in 1917 moved with his family to the small but thriving community of Great Divide. Shortly after, he filed for a homestead of 360 acres and built a shack overlooking the unnamed lake. He and his wife raised seven children on the family property, also planting trees and shrubs, and building a barn. Over the next 23 years, Mr. Breach farmed the land, raised sheep, hunted, and trapped, until deteriorating climate conditions, a lack of irrigation, and a

dwindling population in Great Divide forced the family to sell the land back to the government and relocate to Idaho. During his years in the community, Mr. Breach also served as Justice of the Peace.

GEORGIA

Eagle Island: island; 15 acres; located just W of the confluence of May Hall Creek with the Darien River, 3.2 km (2 mi) E of Darien; named for the eagles that nest on the island and for the recently built Eagle Lodge; McIntosh County, Georgia; 31°21'45"N, 81°23'42"W; USGS map – Darien 1:24,000; Not: Cow Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=31.3624483&p_longi=-81.3950997&fid=313053

Proposal: to change a name to recognize name used by property owners

Map: USGS Darien 1:24,000

Proponent: Andy Hill; St. Simons Island, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cow Island (FID 313053)

Local Usage: Eagle Island (property owners and guests)

Published: Cow Island (USGS 1956, 1995), Eagle Island (Eagle Lodge website; privateislandsofgeorgia.com; *Outdoors Magazine*, 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Cow Island in McIntosh County to Eagle Island. The island is 15 acres in size and lies along May Hall Creek, just north of its confluence with the Darien River and 3.2 km (2 mi) east of the community of Darien. The proponent reports that eight years ago he purchased the island and constructed Eagle Lodge, an exclusive rental facility. The name was chosen in recognition of the eagles that nest there, and so it would be helpful if the island were renamed “to be recognized on mapping applications such as Google.” According to the application, a name change request for the island was filed and recorded with the State of Georgia in October 2003. The name Cow Island first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1956. An online search yielded no independent sources using the name Cow Island (all listings appear to originate from the GNIS entry). However, there is some evidence the name is used to refer to a different island in close proximity. An online article, published in 2005 by the American Society for Microbiology, refers to “a marsh island inhabited primarily by cattle, locally known as Cow Island.” The accompanying map applies that name to an island located just over two miles from the Cow Island in question, and along the Altamaha River; this second island is not listed in GNIS.

IDAHO

Hog Hollow Crater: crater; approx. 327 acres; located 7.2 km (4.5 mi) NW of Linderman Dam on the Teton River, 17 km (11 mi) E of Saint Anthony; named in association with nearby Hog Hollow; Fremont County, Idaho; Secs 35& 36, T8N, R42E and Sec 1, T7N, R42E, Boise Meridian; 43°58'14"N, 111°27'13"W; USGS map – Linderman Dam 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.970595&p_longi=-111.453591

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Linderman Dam 1:24,000

Proponent: Neal Wickham; Culver City, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This crater, with an area of approximately 327 acres, is located 17 km (11 mi) east of Saint Anthony in Fremont County. According to the proponent, the feature is “a large vent or crater to a shield volcano. It is oval shaped and about 0.7 miles maximum diameter. It is clearly visible on the ground once one is cued that the [surrounding] hills form an oval. It is on private land and is mostly covered with grass except the northern slopes of the rim are covered with aspen trees. [Some] areas of the rim have out crops of rock that [are] clearly igneous and form escarpments typical of a crater.” Regarding the proposed name, he adds, “[The] crater is just north and above Hog Hollow that is a depression that runs north/south. Hog Hollow is probably a caldera while the crater and shield are resurgent volcanism that followed the caldera forming eruption. Hog Hollow was named by a famous trapper that lived in the area in the 1870s. Being an Englishman, he referred to yellow bellied marmots that [lived] there as ground hogs or hogs and named the depression Hog Hollow.” Finally, “It is newly discovered and will be of interest to those interested in the Snake River Plain-Yellowstone geology. The area is under a new study for a lake site, [and] may become a local point of interest.” According to GNIS, the valley is the only other feature in Idaho named “Hog Hollow.”

KENTUCKY

Sergeant Hart Creek: stream; 4.7 km (2.9 mi) long; heads at 37°35'46"N, 84°58'28"W, flows N into Hopes Creek 2.7 km (1.7 mi) SW of Perryville, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) NW of Mitchellsburg; named in honor of Civil War soldier Sergeant Peter Hart; Boyle County, Kentucky; 37°37'45"N, 84°58'06"W; USGS map – Perryville, KY 1:24,000.

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.6291667&p_longi=-84.9683333

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.5961111&p_longi=-84.9744444

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Perryville, KY 1:24,000

Proponent: Joann Wilkerson; Danville, KY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4.7 km (2.9 mi) long stream flows north to enter Hopes Creek 2.7 km (1.7 mi) southwest of Perryville in Boyle County. According to the proponent, the stream flows through her property, and the name would honor Sergeant Peter Hart, a member of the 13th Tennessee U.S.

Cavalry, who fought in the Civil War Battle of Perryville in October of 1862; he was also at nearby Camp Nelson. The proponent is the great-granddaughter of the intended honoree. She notes, “The fact that Sgt. Hart was at Camp Nelson means everything to all the black citizens in this [Perryville] area..” This proposal has the support of the Boyle County Fiscal Court, the Mayor of Perryville, the president of the Boyle County Historical Society, the editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, a former Executive Board member of the Kentucky Historical Society, and one other local historian. There are several other streams containing the name “Hart” in Kentucky, but none named “Peter Hart” and none in Boyle County.

Whiskey Bay: bay; located along the E shore of Lake Malone, just S of Whiterock Cliff; Logan County, Kentucky; 37°03'12"N, 087°02'02"W; USGS map – Rosewood 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.05333333333333&p_longi=-87.03388888888889

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Rosewood 1:24,000

Proponent: Janice Rodgers

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 to make official the name Whiskey Bay for a bay and an unincorporated community located along the east shore of Lake Malone, 3.5 km (2.2 mi) south of the lake's dam and 1.6 km (1 mi) north-northwest of Agnes in Logan County. According to the proponent the name has been in local use for many years. Although there do not appear to be any official maps that show the name, there is at least one real estate website advertising "lakefront property on Whiskey Bay." The Logan County Fiscal Court recommends approval of the proposal. There are two other features in Kentucky with the word Whiskey in their names: a stream in Muhlenberg County and a valley in Johnson County.

Whiskey Bay: populated place (unincorporated); located on the E shore of Lake Malone, 4.5 km (2.8 mi) SW of Dinmor, 10 km (6.3 mi) NW of Lewisburg; Logan County, Kentucky; 37°03'07"N, 087°02'01"W; USGS map – Rosewood 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.05194444444444&p_longi=-87.03361111111111

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Rosewood 1:24,000

Proponent: Janice Rodgers; Lewisburg, KY

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 is to make official the name Whiskey Bay for an unincorporated community on the shore of Lake Malone in Logan County, 10 km (6.3 mi) northwest of Lewisburg. According to the proponent, the name has been in local use for more than 40 years. The Logan County Fiscal Court recommends approval of the proposal, citing the need for emergency services to be able to locate this place.

MASSACHUSETTS

Walkers Island: island; 0.6 acres; in the Town of South Harwich, just W of the mouth of the Red River; named for Jonathan Walker (1799-1878), reformer and abolitionist; Barnstable County, Massachusetts; 41°40'07"N, 70°02'19"W ; USGS map – Harwich 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.668680&p_longi=-70.038614

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Harwich 1:24,000

Proponent: Sarah Wormer; Harwich, 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 name Walkers Island is proposed for a 0.6 acre island in the Town of South Harwich, along the southern coast of Cape Cod, and in the vicinity of Red River Beach. The name is intended to honor the reformer and abolitionist Jonathan Walker (1799-1878). After spending his early years in Harwich, Walker became a fisherman along the east coast of the U.S. and later a railroad contractor in Florida, where he became sympathetic to the cause of the southern slaves. In 1844, during an effort to aide several slaves who were attempting to flee from Florida to the safety of the British West Indies, he was captured and imprisoned in Pensacola. He was convicted as a “slave stealer” and the palm of his hand was branded “S S.” Following his release from jail eleven months later, Walker continued to lecture against slavery, eventually settling in Michigan, where a monument was erected in his memory in 1878. He was the subject of John Whittier’s poem, “The Man with the Branded Hand.”

MONTANA

Wally McClure Creek: stream; 4.8 km (3 mi) long; located in Gallatin National Forest; heads at 44°46’32”N, 111°19’51”W, 22 km (14 mi) NW of West Yellowstone, flows NE to join Ruof Ditch, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) SW of Hebgen Lake; named in honor of Walter “Wally” V. McClure (1961–2003), Gallatin National Forest fishery biologist; Gallatin County, Montana; Secs 12-14&23, T12S, R3E and Sec 7, T12S, R4E, Principal Meridian; 44°48’15”N, 111°17’39”W; USGS map – Hebgen Dam 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.8041203&p_longi=-111.2940944

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.7755466&p_longi=-111.3308692

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed stream

Map: USGS Hebgen Dam 1:24,000

Proponent: Mary Erickson, Bozeman, MT

Administrative area: Gallatin National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This 4.8 km (3 mi) long stream, proposed to be named Wally McClure Creek, is located in Gallatin National Forest, on the west side of Hebgen Lake in Gallatin County. The proposal, which was submitted by the Supervisor of the Gallatin National Forest, is intended to honor Forest Service fishery biologist Walter “Wally” V. McClure (1961-2003), who according to the proponent made substantial professional contributions to both the U.S. Forest Service and to aquatic education and conservation. Mr. McClure was “committed to the education of people on many diverse aquatic topics and taught educational programs each year. He was a leader in native species conservation, particularly cutthroat trout conservation.” He was also an active member of the American Fisheries Society (AFS), and received posthumously a Lifetime Achievement Award from the organization’s Montana Chapter, which is in support of this proposal. The AFS has also established the Wally McClure scholarship. The stream chosen to bear the name Wally McClure Creek was the last place Mr. McClure conducted fieldwork before he passed away from cancer; during that work he discovered a population of rare, genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout. This discovery has subsequently become important in conserving the species in the Madison River Basin.

Wilsall Peak: summit; elevation 3,220 m (10,571 ft); in Gallatin National Forest, in the Crazy Mountains, 25 km (15 mi) ENE of Wilsall, 3.4 km (2.1 mi) SE of Conical Peak; named for the nearby community of Wilsall; Park County, Montana; Sec 10, T3N, R11E, Principal Meridian; 46°01'37"N, 110°20'46"W; USGS map – Crazy Peak 1:24,000.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.02694444444444&p_longi=-110.34611111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Crazy Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jake Magalsky; Wilsall, MT

Administrative area: Gallatin National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply a new name to an unnamed 3,220 m (10,571 ft) summit in the Crazy Mountains in the Gallatin National Forest. The summit lies 25 km (15 mi) east-northeast of Wilsall, and so the name was chosen because it is reported to be the most prominent peak seen from the community. GNIS includes entries for nine other features in Park County named “Wilsall,” all administrative features named for the community. According to several online sources, the community was named for Will and Sally Jordan, offspring of Walter B. Jordan, who laid out the town in the late 19th century.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mount Reagan: summit; elevation 5,525 m (1,684 ft); located in White Mountain National Forest/Great Gulf Wilderness, in the Presidential Range, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) NNW of Mount Washington; named for Ronald Reagan, 40th President of the United States (1981-1989); Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°17'09"N, 71°18'57"W; USGS map – Mount Washington 1:24,000; Not: Mount Clay.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.2858978&p_longi=-71.3159091&fid=871692

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

Map: USGS Mount Washington 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Harrington; Stafford, NH

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Clay (FID 871692)

Local Usage: Mount Clay (Appalachian Mountain Club), Mount Reagan (Reagan Legacy)

Published: Mount Clay (USGS 1896, 1935, 1938, 1982, 1988; USFS 1963, 1982; *Place Names of the White Mountains*, 1993; *The White Mountains: A Handbook for Travelers*, 1890; National Geographic Society, 1937; peakbagger.com; summitpost.org; various hiking websites), Mount Reagan (*New York Times*, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change officially the name of Mount Clay, a summit in the Presidential Range just north-northwest of Mount Washington, to Mount Reagan. The summit also lies within the White Mountain National Forest, along the boundary of the Great Gulf Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by a former New Hampshire State Representative, who in 2002 sponsored a bill to change the name for State usage. House Bill 82 was signed into State law on June

17, 2003. Although the BGN was advised at the time of the State's actions, it could not consider the request because the intended honoree was still living. President Reagan passed away in June 2004, and so the required five year waiting period has now passed. The Appalachian Trail lies just 0.1 mile from the peak of the summit, and the Mount Clay Loop traverses the peak. According to *Place Names of the White Mountains* (Julyan, 1993), Mount Clay was named in 1848 by William Oakes, author of *Scenery of the White Mountains*. The name honors Henry Clay (1777-1852), the southern statesman and orator who represented Kentucky in the House and Senate; he also served as Speaker of the House, and from 1825 to 1829 was Secretary of State. Although unsuccessful, he was candidate for president on several occasions. The name Mount Clay has appeared on Federal maps since 1896. The summit was also described and named Mount Clay in an 1890 volume entitled *The White Mountains: A Handbook for Travelers*. A 2004 article in *The Boston Globe* found no evidence that the new name had come into local use and reported that at the time the Appalachian Mountain Club was neutral on the issue, although with a preference not to change historical names.

NEW YORK

Fiona Island: island; 2.2 acres; located along the Hudson River, 762 m (2,501 ft) SE of Lock and Dam 1, 388 m (1,272 ft) NE of Campbell Island; named for Fiona Armstrong (1937-2003), educator and author; Rensselaer County, New York; 42°49'13"N, 73°39'15"W; USGS map – Troy North 1:24,000; Not Round Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.8203777308&p_longi=-73.6540822725

Proposal: name change to commemorate longtime property owner

Map: Troy North 1:24,000

Proponent: Katrina Duplessy; Tarrytown, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Round Island (FID 2565102)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Round Island (property deeds, 1912-1969)

Case Summary: This 2.2 acre island is located along the Hudson River in Rensselaer County. According to property deeds provided by the proponent, the island was known as Round Island when it was sold to Anna Sisson in 1912. When Sisson's heirs sold the island in 1969 (to the intended honoree and her husband), it was referred to as Round Island on the deed transfer. A hand sketched map, author and date unknown, named the island Sisson Island, presumably a reference to its former owner, with the additional note, "previously called Round Island." Because of this evidence, the name Round Island has been added to GNIS, with Sisson Island recorded as a variant. No other documentation naming the island has been found. The newly-proposed name Fiona Island would honor South African-born Fiona Armstrong (1937–2003), a well-respected New York City educator and author of several articles and books on English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). In 2004, the late Ms. Armstrong's husband donated the island to Riverkeeper, Inc.; the proponent of the effort to change the island's name to Fiona Island is the Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of this organization. The husband of Ms. Armstrong supports the proposal. According to GNIS, there are no other features in New York named "Fiona."

Quantuck Island: island; 24 km (15 mi) long; in the Town of Southampton, the Town of Brookhaven, and the Village of West Hampton Dunes; extends from Moriches Inlet to Shinnecock Inlet; named in association with nearby Quantuck Bay, Quantuck Creek, and Quantuck Canal; Suffolk County, New York; 40°48'10"N, 72°36'55"W; USGS map - Quogue 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Dune Road Island.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.802782&p_longi=-72.615276

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Jan Hardenbergh; Sudbury, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dune Road Island (local residents)

Published: Quantuck Island (New York State Ocean and Great Lakes Data Catalogue, New York State Department/Division of Coastal Resources, 2008)

Case Summary: The name Quantuck Island is proposed to be applied to one of the narrow barrier islands that lie along the southern shore of Long Island in Suffolk County. The island in question is 24 km (15 mi) long and rarely more than 0.5 mile wide, and extends from Moriches Inlet northeastward to Shinnecock Inlet. The majority of the island falls within the Town of Southampton and the Village of West Hampton Dunes, with a small portion at the southwestern end in the Town of Brookhaven. It comprises Cupsoque Beach, Westhampton Beach, Hampton Beach, and Tiana Beach.

In 1935, the BGN made official the name Westhampton Beach for a sandbar in the general area of the island, although the description of the feature is vague. It reads only, "On south shore of Long Island in Southampton, south of east end of Moriches Bay, 2 mi. s.w. of Westhampton Beach village (Not West Hampton Beach)." It is not clear whether this name was intended to refer to the entire 24 km (15 mi) long barrier island or just to a portion of it, or even to a specific sandbar on the bay side of the island. The proposal was submitted by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, possibly as a result of the recent (1931) Nor'easter that had opened Moriches Inlet, separating the island in question from Fire Island. The BGN had also been asked in 1934 to confirm the spelling "Westhampton" for the incorporated village and Town; various sources had applied the two-word form of the name to both features, so it is possible the 1935 proposal was simply done to confirm the spelling of the name. Another hurricane, in 1938, formed Shinnecock Inlet at the northeast end of the island in question. At the time of the BGN's 1935 decision, the island was still connected to what is now Southampton Beach.

Despite the BGN's approval of Westhampton Beach in 1935, the proponent contends the 24 km (15 mi) long barrier island does not have an official name. There is some evidence that local residents call it Dune Road Island, although the majority of references are to the individual beaches along its shoreline. Some refer to the "Westhampton Beach barrier island" or the "Tiana Island barrier island," although always with a lowercase reference to the island. Another online source refers to "the Westhampton section of the Atlantic Ocean barrier island known as Dune Road."

One Long Island birding website describes the local geography as follows: "Both of these inlets were stabilized and have been subject to dredging over the years to keep them open. The result is that the tides now reach the farthest upper corners of both Shinnecock and Moriches Bays and large amounts of sand are carried through the inlets on every high tide, forming extensive shoals, flats, islands and salt marshes. Bridges were built at Westhampton, Quogue and Hampton Bays (Ponquogue) and a paved road now runs the entire length of what has become a separate and *nameless barrier island*. This fragile strip of dunes is bordered by beach and ocean on the south, tidal salt marshes and open bay dotted with islands to the north, and inlets at both eastern and western ends. Although much of it has now been built up with low-rise residential structures, substantial stretches at each end remain in a relatively natural condition and the entire system is excellent for breeding, migrant and winter birds."

The name Quantuck Island is being proposed in association with nearby Quantuck Bay, Quantuck Creek, and Quantuck Canal. According to the Quogue Historical Society, “In the 17th century, [Quogue] was called Quaquanantuck – from the Indian quaquan, ‘a trembling marsh’ and tuck, or atuck, ‘a place between streams.’ The name referred to the meadows and marsh land between Shinnecock Bay and Quantuck Bay that seemed to tremble from the pounding of the ocean, and even when walked upon.”

The New York State Ocean and Great Lakes Data Catalogue, posted at the website of the New York Ocean and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Council, already includes one reference to Quantuck Island.

OHIO

Lake Andreadis: lake; 9 acres; located in Perry Township, 4.8 km (3 mi) NE of Navarre; named for longtime local resident Athena Andreadis (1921-2003); Stark County, Ohio; Sec 26, T10N, R9W, Ohio River Public Survey; 40°44’48”N, 81°27’42”W; USGS map – USGS Bolivar 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.7466666666667&p_longi=-81.4616666666667

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bolivar 1:24,000

Proponent: Deborah Andreadis; Navarre, 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 nine acre lake is located in Perry Township in Stark County, in the southeastern area of the unincorporated community of Richfield. The unnamed body of water is proposed to be named for the proponent’s mother-in-law, Athena Andreadis (1921-2003), who lived on the property for 32 years, where she enjoyed the beauty and tranquility of the lake and surrounding area. The proponent’s surname is also Andreadis, and she now lives on the property. There are no other features in Ohio known to be named Andreadis.

PENNSYLVANIA

Agnew Run: stream; 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°48’55”N, 75°45’03”W, flows ENE then S to enter Bucktoe Run, 2.5 km (1.6 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°49’03”N, 75°43’50”W; the stream is located on land owned in the 18th century by Archibold Agnew; USGS map – Kennett Square 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.817421&p_longi=-75.730483

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8154062&p_longi=-75.7508053

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: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of the latest batch of names proposed by the New Garden Historical Commission for unnamed streams in New Garden Township. The 2.2 km (1.4 mi) long stream flows east-northeast, then south to enter Bucktoe Run, 2.5 km (1.6 mi) southwest of Five Points. This name is proposed because in the eighteenth century Archibold Agnew owned the land through which the stream flows. According to GNIS, there is a small lake in Allegheny County and a hospital in Bradford County that are named Agnew Pond and Agnew Hospital, respectively.

Brickyard Run: stream; 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°50'11"N, 75°45'51"W, flows SSW into Trout Run, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) WSW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°49'29"N, 75°46'15"W; so named because this stream provided the water necessary for the manufacture of bricks; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8246518&p_longi=-75.770813

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8363157&p_longi=-75.7640998

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. The 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long stream flows south-southwest into Trout Run, 5.4 km (3.4 mi) west-southwest of Five Points. According to the proponent, this name was selected because the stream provided the water necessary for the manufacture of bricks. The brickyard on the New Garden Airport property was one of at least four that operated in the nineteenth century. According to GNIS, there is one locale in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania whose variant name is The Brickyard.

Chandlers Run: stream; 1 km (0.6 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°46'40"N, 75°47'01"W, flows E into East Branch White Clay Creek, 8 km (5 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°46'45"N, 75°46'20"W; named for Enoch Chandler (b. ca.1755), who built the first gristmill in Landenberg (formerly Chandlerville); USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.779184&p_longi=-75.77233

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.77765&p_longi=-75.78367

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 names proposed by the New Garden Historical Commission for unnamed streams in New Garden Township. The 1 km (0.6 mi) long stream proposed to be

named Chandlers Run flows east into East Branch White Clay Creek, 8 km (5 mi) southwest of Five Points. It would be named for Enoch Chandler (b. ca.1755), who built the first gristmill in Landenberg (which was formerly named Chandlerville). According to GNIS, there are two buildings, one populated place, one cemetery, and one school in Pennsylvania named “Chandler” or “Chandlers,” but none are in Chester County. There is also a road named Chandler Mill Road and a bridge named Chandler Mill Bridge, both in Kennett Township, also in Chester County.

Evans Brook: stream; 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°50’47”N, 75°46’08”W, flows NNW then turns sharply SW to enter East Branch White Clay Creek, 6.8 km (4.2 mi) NW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°50’47”N, 75°47’05”W; named for the first land owner, Evan Evans, who received a Penn Patent for 500 acres; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.846415&p_longi=-75.784722

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8463&p_longi=-75.768884

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 names proposed by the New Garden Historical Commission for unnamed streams in New Garden Township in Chester County. This 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long stream flows north-northwest then turns sharply southwest, to enter East Branch White Clay Creek. This name is intended to honor the first land owner, Evan Evans, who received a Penn Patent for 500 acres. The stream rises on Evans’ land and follows what was the northern boundary of his property. According to GNIS, there are 45 features in Pennsylvania named “Evans,” including Evans Run, a stream in Chester County 31 km (19 mi) to the northeast of the stream in question. The latter stream was named for five generations of the William Evans family.

Lamborn Run: stream; 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°48’39”N, 75°45’12”W, flows SW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Whiskey Run (q.v.), 5.6 km (3.5 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°48’15”N, 75°45’46”W; named for the Lamborn family who owned the land from the 18th century until the early 20th century; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.804253&p_longi=-75.762743

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8107626&p_longi=-75.75344

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 names proposed by the New Garden Historical Commission for unnamed streams in New Garden Township. The 1.2 km (0.8 mi) long stream proposed to be named Lamborn Run flows southwest into another stream that is proposed to be named Whiskey Run (q.v.). The new name would honor the Lamborn family who owned the land through which the stream flows from the 18th century until the early 20th century. According to GNIS, there are no features in Pennsylvania named “Lamborn.”

Laurel Woods Run: stream; 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long; in New Garden Township, heads at 39°47'14"N, 75°45'37"W, flows SW into East Branch White Clay Creek, 7.9 km (4.9 mi) SW of Five Points; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°46'56"N, 075°46'20"W; the name is derived from that of the nearby Laurel Woods, where the hillsides are dotted with mountain laurel in the springtime; USGS map – West Grove 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.78221&p_longi=-75.772216

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.787169&p_longi=-75.760157

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 new name, also proposed by the New Garden Historical Commission, would be applied to a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of East Branch White Clay Creek. The name refers to nearby woods of the same name, where the hillsides are dotted with mountain laurel in the springtime. According to GNIS, there are 240 features in Pennsylvania with the word “Laurel” in their name, including a community of that name in Chester County. However, there are no features in Pennsylvania named “Laurel Woods.”

Rodale Run: stream; 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long; heads in Salisbury Township and Robert Rodale Reserve, on the W slope of South Mountain at 40°32'48"N, 75°28'09"W, flows generally W to join an unnamed tributary of Little Lehigh Creek in the Borough of Emmaus; named for Robert Rodale (1930-1990), magazine publisher and longtime advocate for the environment; Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; 40°32'33"N, 75°29'16"W; USGS map – Allentown East 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5424729&p_longi=-75.4878641

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5465509&p_longi=-75.4690285

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Allentown East 1:24,000

Proponent: Elizabeth McKinney; Emmaus, 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 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream heads on the west slope of South Mountain and flows generally west through the Robert Rodale Reserve to join an unnamed tributary of Little Lehigh

Creek. The new name is intended to honor Robert Rodale (1930-1990), who was editor and later president, Chairman of the Board, and Chief Executive Officer of the family-run publishing company Rodale, Inc., known for magazines such as *Prevention*, *Men's Health*, *Organic Gardening*, and *Runner's World*. He worked with the non-profit Rodale Institute, an agricultural research organization operated by Rodale Inc. According to the proponent, Robert Rodale was a leader in the environmental movement in the Lehigh Valley, as well as a leader of the "back to the land" movement. Mr. Rodale made significant contributions to the protection of the environment as a founder of Wildlands Conservancy (originally known as Lehigh Valley Conservancy) in 1973. To prevent urban development along much of South Mountain, Mr. Rodale purchased the 96 acre Walters Tract on South Mountain and donated the tract to the Conservancy; this became the first acreage in the establishment of the 300-acre South Mountain Preserve. The preserve, along with the City of Allentown's adjacent parkland and in cooperation with the Lehigh County, Salisbury Township, and the Borough of Emmaus, form the 700-acre Robert Rodale Reserve. Together these lands contain maturing, second growth forest, are home to rare or threatened plant species, are a prime breeding habitat for amphibians, and provide nesting habitat for more than 59 species of birds. The stream proposed to be named Rodale Run runs through the Walters Tract. GNIS lists four features named "Rodale": Rodale Institute Experimental Farm (a locale in Berks County); Rodale County Park in Park County, Robert Rodale Reserve in Lehigh County; and The Rodale Aquatic Center for Civic Health, also in Lehigh County.

Shermans Creek: stream; 84 km (52 mi) long; heads in Toboyne Township at 40°16'15"N, 077°37'49"W at the confluence of Patterson Run and Big Spring Run, flows generally ENE through Tuscarora State Forest, to its confluence with the Susquehanna River; Perry County, Pennsylvania; 40°23'01"N, 077°01'41"W; USGS map – Duncannon 1:24,000; Not: Sherman Creek.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.38361111111111&p_longi=-77.02805555555556

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.27083333333333&p_longi=-77.63027777777778

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local usage

Map: USGS Duncannon 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Olshan; Landisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sherman Creek (FID 1187488)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sherman Creek (USGS 1907, 1912, 1921, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1952, 1969, 1980, 1993; Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 93/Water Quality Standards; numerous web sites), Shermans Creek (PA highway map, 2007; Perry County Conservation District, 2009; numerous web sites), Sherman's Creek (*History of Perry County* by H. H. Hain, 1922; *History of Perry County* by Silas Wright, 1873; Pennsylvania Geological Survey *Preliminary Report on the Paleontology of Perry County* by E. W. Claphole; Covered Bridges of Perry County, Pennsylvania, USA, www.bbc.co.uk, 2009; many web sites)

Case Summary: This 84 km (52 mi) long stream heads in Toboyne Township at the confluence of Patterson Run and Big Spring Run, and flows generally east-northeast through portions of the Tuscarora State Forest, to its confluence with the Susquehanna River in Perry County. In addition to Toboyne Township, it also flows through Jackson, Southwest Madison, Tyrone, Spring, Carroll, Wheatfield, and Penn Townships, and forms part of the boundary between Wheatfield Township and Penn Township. This proposal, to change Sherman Creek to Shermans Creek, originated after the Pennsylvania Highway Department erected a new sign on the bridge over "Sherman Creek," which

led the proponent to question why it was not in the plural form, as known by local residents. The name Sherman Creek has been published on all USGS topographic maps since 1907; field work conducted for the 1960 revision noted that all names had been verified by a State Forester, a District Forester, and a State Fish Warden. An online search yielded numerous references to both Sherman Creek and Shermans Creek, and also to Sherman's Creek. One of the small communities along the stream is named Shermans Dale. According to the proponent, who is a reporter with *The Perry County Times*, the proposed change has the support of the Shermans Creek Conservation Association; the Watershed Coordinator for the Perry County Conservation District; and a representative of Perry Historians. The governments of Wheatfield Township, Toboyn Township, and the Borough of Blain have also submitted letters of support. The proponent asked readers of his newspaper to comment on the issue, and all respondents indicated they were familiar with the plural form. There are 20 features in Pennsylvania named either "Sherman" or "Shermans"; of these, five are streams.

VERMONT

Barnes Brook: stream; 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long; heads in the Town of East Montpelier at 44°17'10"N, 72°32'41"W, flows S into the City of Montpelier to enter the Winooski River; named for Frederick Barnes (1910-2001), who lived along the stream for many years; Washington County, Vermont; 44°14'31"N, 72°32'12"W; USGS map – Barre West 1:24,000 (mouth of stream).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.241971&p_longi=-72.536802

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.286196&p_longi=-72.544699

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Barre West 1:24,000 (mouth of stream)

Proponent: Lisa Moody; Montpelier, VT

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 Barnes Brook is proposed for a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of the Winooski River in Washington County. The stream heads in the Town of East Montpelier and flows south into the City of Montpelier. The new name, which was submitted by the Vermont State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Montpelier, is intended to honor Frederick Barnes (1910-2001), who lived along the stream for many years. Mr. Barnes' widow still lives in the family home near the mouth of the stream. After holding a public hearing to review the case, the State Names Authority voted to recommend approval of the name. There are two other streams in Vermont named Barnes Brook, one in each of the adjoining jurisdictions of Lamoille County and Caledonia County. They are 13 miles and 34 miles, respectively, from the stream in question. The stream in Lamoille County is a tributary of the North Branch Winooski River. Also in Washington County, 11 miles northwest of the unnamed stream is a summit named Barnes Hill; the origin of this name has not been determined.

WASHINGTON

Salish Sea: bay; 5,500 square miles; extends from the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca eastward and northward to include Puget Sound and Georgia Strait, and their associated bays, coves, and inlets; Clallam County, Jefferson County, Island County, San Juan County, King County, Kitsap County, Pierce County, Snohomish County, Skagit County, Whatcom County, Thurston County, and Mason

County, Washington; 48°56'12"N, 123°03'40"W; USGS map – Point Roberts 1:24,000 (center); Not: Squalateses, Western Sea.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.9366666666667&p_longi=-123.061111111111

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Point Roberts 1:24,000 (center)

Proponent: Bert Webber; Bellingham, WA

Administrative area: Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge, Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge, San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Salish Sea (Friday Harbor Whale Museum; Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; Western Washington University; Salish Sea Expeditions; the SeaDoc Society; People for Puget Sound; numerous organizations)

Published: Salish Sea (Puget Sound Georgia Basin Research Conference, 2005, 2007, 2009; Puget Sound Action Committee; The SeaDoc Society; Indian Country, 2008; Coast Salish Gathering 2008; *Orcas, Eagles and Kings* (Yates, 1992; AAA Travel magazine 2007; Wikipedia; *The Vancouver Province*, 2007; *Island Tides*, 2008; American Cetacean Society, 2007; The Casual Naturalist's Guide to the Salish Sea, 1999; *Salish Sea: A Handbook for Educators*, Parks Canada, 2005; *Islands in the Salish Sea: A Community Atlas*, 2005); others)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Salish Sea for an approximately 5,500 square mile body of water in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. The inland bay extends from Olympia in the south, northward to the general vicinity of Campbell River. It comprises the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, and Georgia Strait, and their associated bays, coves, and inlets, but would not impact or change any of those existing names. The proposal for Salish Sea was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Bellingham, who states, "Georgia Strait, Puget Sound, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca together form an unnamed estuarine inland sea. This inland sea is an ecological entity different from the Pacific Ocean to the west of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the marine waters to the north of Georgia Strait. The inland sea and its shorelines support valuable resources that are used by over 7 million people living on and close to its shorelines. The governments of British Columbia and Washington State recognize as a priority the cooperative management of these resources." Further, "Recognizing that the Salish Sea is an integral unit will help us understand the ecological functions that are the foundations of its natural resources. Having a name will help us identify more clearly and manage more effectively this ecological entity we call home," and, "Because of the international boundary that runs through the Salish Sea relatively few maps exist." The proponent continues, "Resource managers in Washington State, tribal governments, British Columbia and First Nation governments are responding to the degradation of the Salish Sea. Collaborative initiatives between these governmental entities are designed to halt [this] degradation and to restore its natural resources. These government groups now use the name Salish Sea to describe their study area. Officially naming the Salish Sea will promote and support these resource management initiatives." "The Salish Sea is used by people involved with research, education, resource management, the arts and commerce." Finally, "The tribes of Washington State and First Nations of British Columbia that live on or close to the Salish Sea are historically connected by language and are considered Coast Salish or Salish Straits people."

There is some evidence that some Native peoples living in the area referred to part of the Georgia Strait as Squalateses, but no formal proposal for that name has been submitted. In the 1950s the Coast and Geodetic Survey uncovered some local usage of the name Western Sea, but it was not widely adopted. In 1988, the Washington State Board received a proposal to change the name of Puget

Sound to The Wulj, another Native name (also spelled Whulje or Whulj), but citing a lack of widespread use or support, it was not given formal consideration.

An online search for the name Salish Sea has yielded considerable local and regional use of the name already. These range from the Friday Harbor Whale Museum; the Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; and Western Washington University, to local maritime organizations and groups focused on coastal issues, such as Salish Sea Expeditions; the SeaDoc Society; People for Puget Sound; and the Puget Sound Partnership. Publications that refer to the name are also numerous, including those of the Puget Sound Georgia Basin Research Conference, the Puget Sound Action Committee; AAA Travel magazine, Indian Country, 2008, and Parks Canada. The Coast Salish Gathering of 2008 referred to the name in numerous situations, and many Federal agencies affiliated with that event mentioned the name. These include NOAA, USGS, EPA, FWS, A 2009 Department of the Interior press release announced that the Secretary of the Interior had presented a “*Partners in Conservation Award* to the Coast Salish-USGS Tribal Journey Water Quality Project for their work in the Salish Sea, Puget Sound and Georgia Basin.” A Coast Salish gathering, hosted in 2005 by the Swinomish Office of Planning and Community Development, focused on “the sustainability of the Salish Sea Region.”

Because of the bay’s location in both the U.S. and Canada, and the existence of a Transboundary Agreement between both nations, the naming authorities of the U.S. and Canada, as well as those of the State of Washington and British Columbia, agreed to jointly conduct research and solicit input from interested parties. This effort was led by the British Columbia Provincial Names Office, which compiled a list of local municipalities, tribal and First Nation groups, regional, State, and Provincial offices, and Federal agencies that might have an interest in the proposal. Approximately 200 letters of inquiry were sent, with a request that comments be submitted in time for the August 2009 Geographical Names Board of Canada meeting. 29 responses in favor of the name were received. Three letters of objection were submitted, and 16 organizations indicated they were neutral on the issue. Those who opposed the proposal did not offer specific reasons, other than one office that questioned the “huge expense” and the lack of a compelling need for the name. Local governments which expressed support include the Island County Board of Commissioners, the San Juan County Council, and the Pierce County Council. The Ecology Manager for the Washington Department of Ecology, the Island County Historical Society, the Kitsap County Historical Society, and the Skagit County Historical Museum also recommend approval. Tribal groups that responded in favor of the name include the Business Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; the Shoalwater Bay Tribe; the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation. It was noted that the name “acknowledges the traditions of the region’s Salish speakers” and “[it is] important to recognize the connectivity of the ecosystem.”

In addition to the solicited comments, three dozen individuals provided input, comprising 30 who endorsed the name and five who are opposed. Negative comments ranged from “[the] name is made up; no cultural relevance; motivated by [political correctness]; not a “sea”; a diversion from the real effort,” to “not necessary to change names.” Recent media coverage of the issue seems to suggest there is still some confusion as to whether the proposal constitutes a name change or a new name, but those who support the name recognize that it would be a new collective name for a feature that has never been named officially.

The Washington State Board has also received numerous letters of support for the proposal, ranging from local residents, boaters, and fishermen, to a USGS geologist, a representative of the Washington State Department of Ecology/Marine Monitoring Unit, the Executive Director of the Friday Harbor Whale Museum, and a Parks Interpretive Specialist at Lime Kiln Point State Park,

The State has also received several letters of objection, most objecting to any effort to change longstanding existing names. Others suggest the name is simply an effort to be “politically correct,” or they believe that the lack of a name for the body of water thus far confirms that no name is needed now.

The British Columbia Names Office, in recommending approval of the name “in principle,” cited the fact that “Salish Sea is already in common use among resource management professionals; is already in general public use; has been endorsed by the Coast Salish Gathering, a regional tribal organization; has generated positive public feedback, and would not alter existing names.” The Geographical Names Board of Canada also voted “in principle” to approve the name, although will defer any formal announcement until after the BGN renders its decision.

Several Federal agencies have sought and obtained input from their regional offices. NOAA received 24 responses, with 11 opposed (“unnecessary confusion if/when existing names are changed”) and 13 in favor (“name is well known and used”). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers both indicated no objection to the name.

WISCONSIN

Hoinville Lake: lake; 58 acres; in the Town of Chicog, on the E side of Namekagon River, just S of Pear Lake; named for Charles Hoinville (d.1955), who owned property surrounding the lake; Washburn County, Wisconsin; Sec 21, T41N, R15W, Fourth Principal Meridian; 46°01’26”N, 91°59’58”W; USGS map - Horseshoe Lake 1:24,000 (center); Not: Hointville Lake, Lake Hoinville, Namekagon Lake.

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.0238324&p_longi=-91.99935&fid=1566534

Proposal: spelling change to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Horseshoe Lake 1:24,000 (center)

Proponent: Chris Gaylord; Trego, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hointville Lake (FID 1566534)

Local Usage: Hoinville Lake (Heartwood Conference Center and Retreat; real estate listings; Washburn County fishing report)

Published: Hoinville Lake (USGS 1965, 1977; Washburn County GIS, 2009; Washburn County highway map, 1935, 1949), Hointville Lake (USGS 1983; Washburn County highway map, 1973), Lake Hoinville (1928 Washburn County plat book)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hointville Lake in the Town of Chicog in Washburn County to Hoinville Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, on behalf of a representative of the Heartwood Conference Center and Retreat, which is situated along the lake’s north shore. The proponent believes the name is spelled incorrectly, noting that the lake was labeled Hoinville Lake, as proposed, on the 1935 and 1949 Washburn County maps, and also on the 1955, 1964, and 1977 USGS topographic maps. The USGS field notes contain an application, dated 1980, to change the name to Hointville Lake, but it appears it was never submitted to the BGN. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources District Fish Manager, who was cited as the source for that spelling, stated, “several local people said the name was misspelled.” Despite the name never being considered by the BGN, the next edition of the map, published in 1983, was “corrected” to show Hointville Lake.

According to one genealogy website, a 1928 Washburn County plat book showed that “C.H. and J.S. Hoinville” owned 480 acres surrounding the lake, which was labeled Lake Hoinville. The same website noted that the 1915 plat book had labeled the lake Namekagon Lake, presumably because it lies just to the east of Namekagon River. The road leading to the lake is named Hoinville Road, although several online real estate listings refer to property on Hoinville Lake Road. After the Washburn County Board passed a resolution in support of the change to Hoinville Lake, the State Names Council voted to recommend approval as well.

WYOMING

Mellor Mountain: summit; located 6.9 km (4.3 mi) ENE of Ramsey Peak, 3.1 km (1.9 mi) SW of Maggie Springs; named for William Mellor, longtime area resident, property owner, mine superintendent, and Sweetwater County chairman from 1887 to 1889; Sweetwater County, Wyoming; Sec 19, T14N, R104W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 41°11'05"N, 109°10'37"W; USGS map – Maxon Ranch 1:24,000; Not: Miller Mountain.
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.18472222222222&p_longi=-109.17694444444444

Proposal: to change a name to reflect correct spelling and local usage

Map: USGS Maxon Ranch 1:24,000

Proponent: Cindy Sheehan; Green River, WY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Miller Mountain (FID 1591613)

Local Usage: Mellor Mountain (*Casper Star Tribune*, 2007; BLM; Sweetwater County Search and Rescue, 2008; Wyoming State Dept of Wildlife, 2007; Wyoming Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy)

Published: Miller Mountain (USGS 1980; USGS photograph, 1925)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Miller Mountain in Sweetwater County to Mellor Mountain. It was submitted by a representative of the Sweetwater County Engineering and Community Development Office, who reports the spelling “Mellor” is historically accurate and in long term local use. Although the current name appeared in a 1925 USGS photograph and has been published on USGS topographic maps since 1980, the proponent reports that the proposed name was published in a 1913 U.S. Surveyor General’s Office document and is also on Sweetwater County highway maps. It also appears in many Bureau of Land Management, State, and county documents, and was mentioned in a 2008 Governor’s press release. In 2007, an article in The Casper Star Tribune referred to a search and rescue effort “southwest of Mellor Mountain.”

The proponent’s research indicates the summit was likely named for William Mellor, a long time resident of the county. Mellor was employed by the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, where he operated the company store and then for fifteen years served as mine superintendent. He also built the first building in Rock Springs. According to one online biography, “He did more than any other man in this section to develop the rich mineral resources of the county. He ably and successfully managed the mines of the company, and demonstrated abilities which placed him among the leading mining experts of the West. Resigning the superintendency in 1886, he went into a lucrative cattle business until 1894, when he retired from active life.” He also served as chairman of the Sweetwater County Commission in 1888. The proponent provided copies of several documents that corroborate the claim that Mellor was associated with the area, including a 1909 township survey that labeled “Mellor’s House” a few miles to the north of the summit; an inventory of land grants showing several Mellor family members owning property in the area from the 1880s through the 1920s; and an 1891 land patent for property adjacent to the summit. Little Miller Canyon is located just to the north of

the summit, but the proponent has not asked that that feature be renamed. No other geographic features in Wyoming are known to be named “Mellor.” The Sweetwater County Engineer supports the proposed change.