

**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.

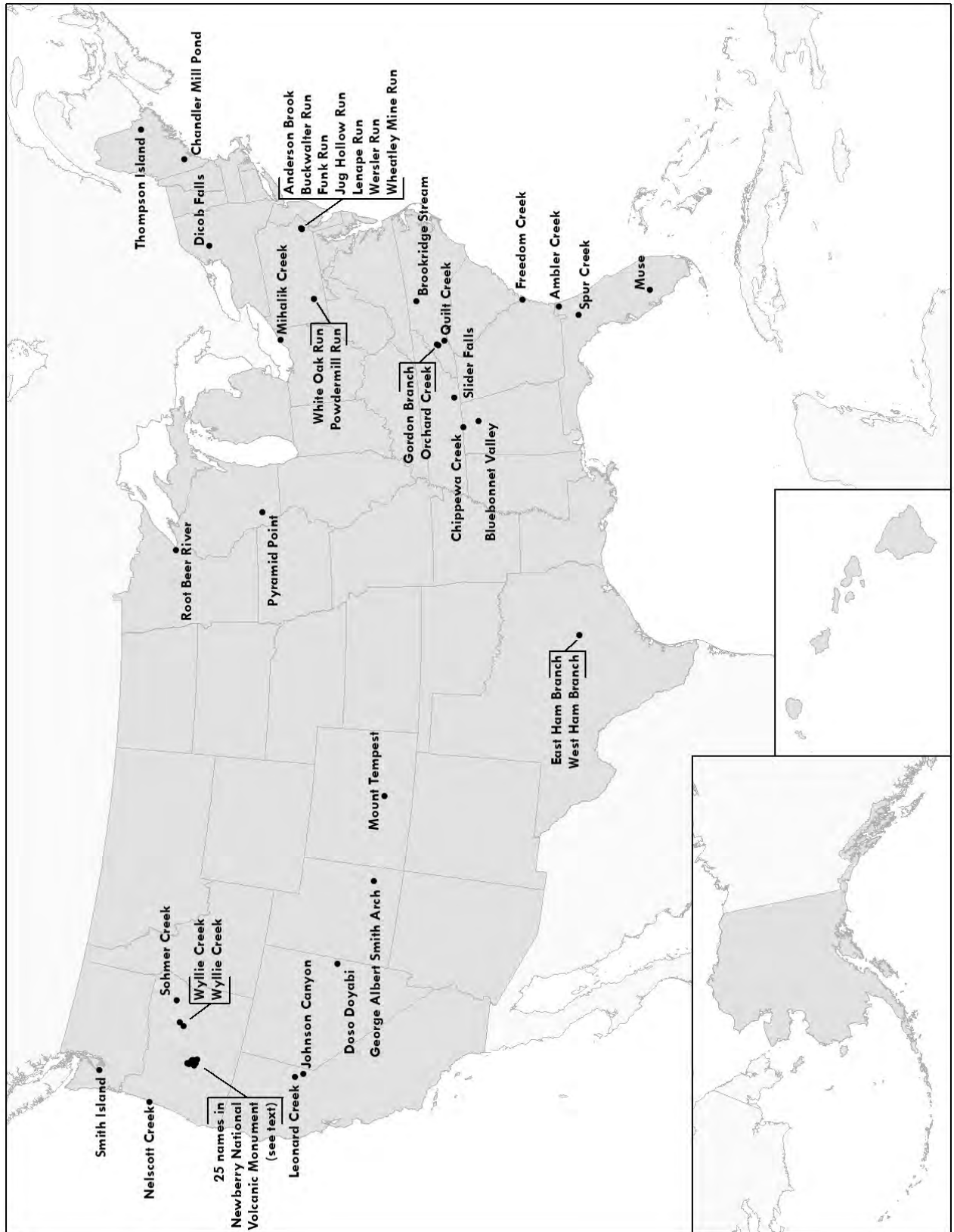
The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available maps services showing the location of the feature. A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN's website at <https://usgs.gov/geonames/domestic-names>.

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: Ms. Jennifer Runyon, research staff, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4550; fax (703) 648-4722; or 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.



ALABAMA

Bluebonnet Valley: 0.4 mi. long; heads 0.7 mi. NW of the community of Hog Jaw at 34°20'18"N, 86°34'13"W, follows the course of Hog Jaw Creek from where it flows into a sinkhole, trends generally NW to the confluence of Hog Jaw Creek and Mill Pond Creek; named for Texas bluebonnets (*Lupinus texensis*) believed to have been brought to the area by a native Texan; Sec 18, T8S, R1E, Huntsville Meridian; Marshall County, Alabama; 34°20'26"N, 86°34'30"W; USGS map – Hulaco 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.340662&p_longi=-86.574979

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.338253&p_longi=-86.570344

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hulaco 1:24,000

Proponent: Erik Marsh; Arab, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

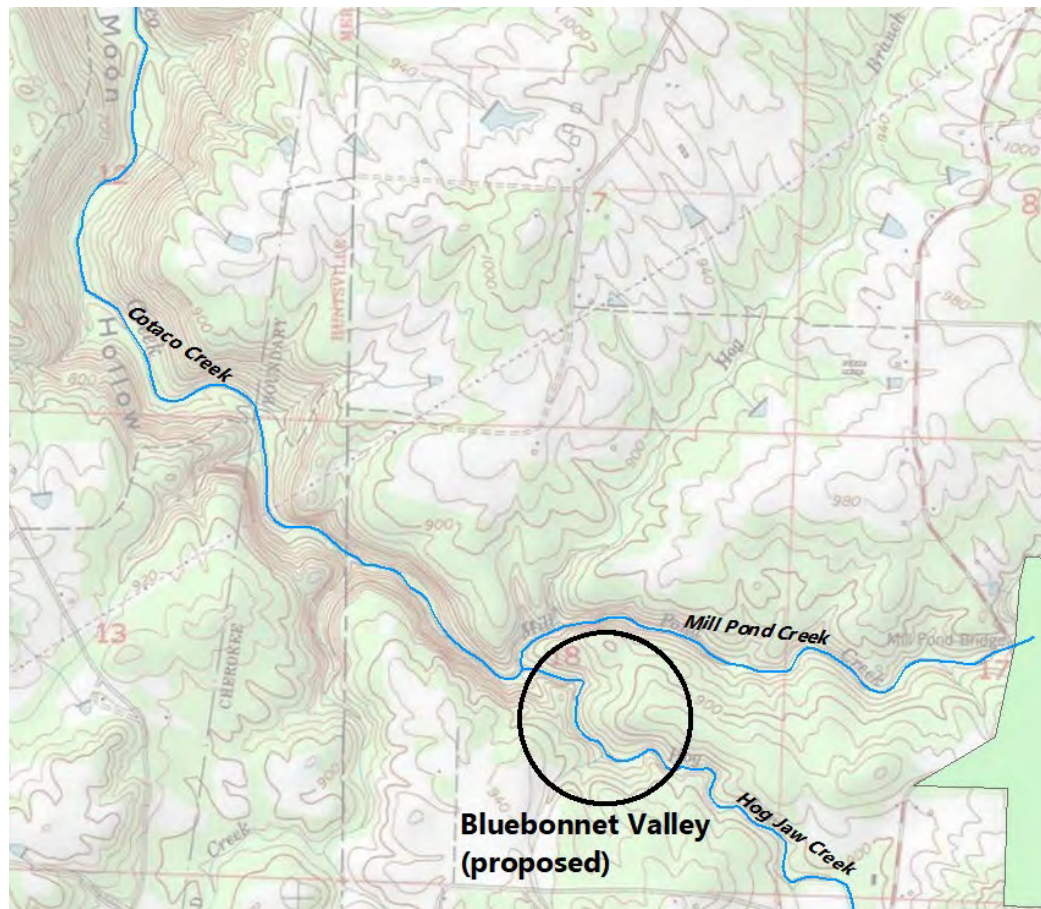
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bluebonnet Valley is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long valley northwest of the City of Arab in Marshall County. The name would apply to the valley that contains the section of Hog Jaw Creek that flows underground before it joins with Mill Pond Creek to form Cotaco Creek.



According to the proponent, the name refers to Texas bluebonnets (*Lupinus texensis*) which grow in the valley. He believes the flowers “may have been brought to the area by a native Texan” although he does not know when this might have been. The Texas bluebonnet is the state flower of Texas.

Chippewa Creek: stream; 0.75 mi. long; heads 5.5 mi. S of Blindman Hollow at 34°57'53"N, 86°46'49"W, flows S to enter Tyrone Creek 6.7 mi. NW of Webb Pond; the name refers to the Chippewa Indians reported to be in the area; Madison County, Alabama; Secs 18&7, T1S, R2W, Huntsville Meridian; 34°57'16"N, 86°46'37"W; USGS map – Ardmore 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.95442&p_longi=-86.77687

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.96482&p_longi=-86.78022

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Ardmore 1:24,000

Proponent: Cassandra Shepard; Ardmore, AL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Chippewa Creek to a 0.75-mile-long unnamed tributary of Tyrone Creek in Madison County. The name is in reference to the Chippewa Indians. According to the proponent, “Alabama has been working to strengthen partnerships with Native Americans.” A member of the Alabama Geographic Names Board has determined that there is no historical evidence of Chippewa Indians in Alabama.

GNIS list two lakes in Alabama with the word “Chippewa” in their names; both are in Mobile County and approximately 280 miles from the stream in question. It is not known how these lakes acquired their names; they have been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1944.

CALIFORNIA

Change Negro Canyon to Johnson Canyon: valley; 1.2 mi. long; heads within land managed by the Truckee Donner Land Trust at 39°20'19"N, 120°18'03"W, trends SSE through Tahoe National Forest into the Town of Truckee and then into Donner Lake; the name commemorates Albert Johnson (1832-1911), a well-known and respected resident of the area in the late 1800s; Nevada County, California; Secs 14, 11&10, T17N, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 39°19'36"N, 120°17'16"W; USGS map – Norden 1:24,000; Not: Negro Canyon.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.3265722&p_longi=-120.2877003&fid=264030

Proposal: to change a name to commemorate an individual

Map: USGS Norden 1:24,000

Proponent: Todd Gregorian; Truckee, CA

Administrative area: Tahoe National Forest / Truckee Donner Land Trust

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Canyon (FID 264030)

Local Usage: Johnson Canyon (proponent)

Published: Negro Canyon (USGS 1955, 1977, 2000, 2012, 2015, 2018; *Sierra Sun* 2004, 2009); Johnson Canyon (Truckee Donner Land Trust website, 2018; Truckee River Watershed Council website, 2018; Truckee Chamber of Commerce website, 2018; misc. hiking websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Canyon, a 1.2-mile-long valley in Nevada County, to Johnson Canyon. The valley flows through land managed by the Truckee Donner Land Trust and Tahoe National Forest, before entering the Town of Truckee.

The name Negro Canyon has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1955. The replacement name is intended to commemorate Albert Johnson (1832-1911), a well-known and respected resident of the area during the late 1800s. According to the Notable Kentucky African Americans Database (NKAA), Mr. Johnson came to California from Kentucky around 1871, after which he worked at the Truckee Hotel and on a Lake Tahoe steamer. W. F. Edwards' *Tourists' Guide and Directory of the Truckee Basin*, published in 1883, documents Johnson as a porter at the Truckee Hotel. By 1910, he was the owner of a resort on Donner Lake where he rented rooms and cabins. An article in the *Sacramento Union* reporting on Johnson's death in 1911 described him as "perhaps more widely known than a majority of the white men in the county."

The proposed name Johnson Canyon is already in use by the Truckee Donner Land Trust, which in 2006 purchased 280 acres in Negro Canyon. The valley is also referred to as Johnson Canyon on the websites of the Truckee Chamber of Commerce and the Truckee River Watershed Council, as well as on several hiking websites.

Further research shows that the name "Gregory Creek" is applied locally to the stream that flows through Negro Canyon. This name was not previously listed in GNIS but has been added as a result of its publication in a number of authoritative sources. Examples include the Gregory Creek Subdivision Draft Environmental Impact Statement published in 2009 by the Town of Truckee. It is also recorded in a blog describing the Gregory Creek Overlook Trail; the same source refers to a sign at the end of the "politically incorrect Negro Canyon Overlook Trail." It further speculates that the valley was named for Albert Johnson but notes that there is no written documentation to confirm this. An article in *The Sierra Sun* in 2004 states that Johnson settled on Donner Lake at Gregory Creek.

There are discrepancies regarding the application of the names Negro Canyon and Gregory Creek; USGS topographic maps since 1955 have applied the valley name to the shorter of two valleys, but this appears to conflict with local use. Further investigation is needed to determine whether the names should refer to the longer valley and stream to the east.

Leonard Creek: stream; 2.1 mi long; in Tahoe National Forest, heads 0.4 mi. SE of Haskell Peak at 39°39'31"N, 120°32'50"W, flows S to enter the North Yuba River 0.8 mi. NNE of Deadman Lake; named for J. Paul Leonard (1901-1995), a president of San Francisco State University who developed the nearby San Francisco State Sierra Nevada Field Campus; Secs 32&29, T21N, R13E Mount Diablo Meridian; Sierra County, California; 39°37'59"N, 120°33'02"W; USGS map – Clio 1:24,000; Not: Little Haskell Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.632955&p_longi=-120.550489

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.658581&p_longi=-120.547185

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Clio 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Nicholas; Davis, CA

Administrative area: Tahoe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Little Haskell Creek (Map of Sierra County, 1955; Metsker's Map of Sierra County, 1980)

Case Summary: The new name Leonard Creek is proposed for a 2.1-mile-long tributary of the North Yuba River in Sierra County and the Tahoe National Forest. The name would commemorate Dr. J. Paul Leonard (1901-1995), a president of San Francisco State University who developed the university's Sierra Nevada Field Campus located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the mouth of the stream.

Dr. Leonard became the President of San Francisco State University (then called San Francisco State College) in 1945. During his 12-year tenure, he expanded the size and scope of the school beyond its original teacher training curriculum. Upon his death in 1995, the then-President of the University called him the school's "first modern president" who "set his stamp on this university to a degree that would be difficult, even impossible, today. What he accomplished in his 12-year tenure was, frankly, amazing." After leaving San Francisco State University, Dr. Leonard became President of the American University in Beirut and later led Columbia University's program in India.

In 1949, Dr. Leonard negotiated a lease with the U.S. Forest Service to develop a camp for training students in San Francisco State's Recreation Program. The 9.2-acre camp became known as "Camp Leonard" and the first Camp Leadership Program for Recreation Leaders, School Teachers, and Camp Counselors was offered in 1950. The camp was one of the first outdoor education programs in the country. The camp's course offerings expanded over the years to include other University departments: Education, Psychology, Biology, Geology, and Art. A children's camp was added to the program in 1951. Later camp directors developed an outdoor laboratory to offer winter courses, a Peace Corp training program, and camps for disadvantaged youth. In 1970, the camp became San Francisco State University's field campus.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include "Leonard" in their names, but there is a J. Paul Leonard Library on the campus of San Francisco State University.

COLORADO

Mount Tempest: summit; elevation 9,113 ft.; located 0.5 mi. E of Rattlesnake Hill, 0.75 mi. SW of Mount Fairview; named for the high winds and storms that the summit often experiences; Sec 30, T22S, R71W & Sec 25, T22S, R72W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Custer County, Colorado; 38°06'26"N, 105°22'36"W; USGS map – Aldrich Gulch 1:24,000 (highest point).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.10728&p_long=-105.37666

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Aldrich Gulch 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Christopher Westerman & Marci Backus; Westcliffe, Co

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mount Tempest is proposed for an unnamed 9,113-foot summit in Custer County southwest of the Rosita Hills. The proponents recently purchased property on the summit, where they are building a home and on which they have tent camped during construction. They report that the summit has wonderful views but is subject to violent storms and high winds, which are well known by local residents. Their tent has been flattened by 40-mile-per-hour winds and the summit has been battered by snow, rain, and golf-ball-sized hail.

GNIS does not list any nearby features with "Tempest" in their names.

FLORIDA

Change Inconstantion Creek to Ambler Creek: stream; 3.6 mi. long; in Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, heads SW of Halfmoon Island at 30°33'39"N, 81°37'45"W, flows generally SE into the Nassau River W of Pearson Island; the name is a more proper synonym for the original English name of the stream; T2N, R27E, Tallahassee Meridian; Duval County, Florida; 30°33'10"N, 81°36'34"W; USGS map – Hedges, 1:2400 (mouth); Not: Inconstantion Creek, Inconstation Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=30.5527374&p_longi=-81.6095411&fid=284479

Proposal: change a name to apply a proper name

Map: USGS Hedges 1:2400 (mouth)

Proponent: Tom Sellers; Jacksonville, FL

Administrative area: Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (National Park Service) /
Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve (Florida Department of
Environmental Protection)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Inconstantion Creek (FID 284479)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Inconstantion Creek (USGS 1918, 1919, 1958, 2018; NOAA 2017; USGS Water-Data Reports, 2002, 2003; Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve General Management Plan, 1994; USACE Navigable Waters Lists, undated; Florida Department of Transportation, 2004, 2012; *The Florida Times-Union*, 2016); Inconstation Creek (Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve Water Resources Management Plan, 1996; Florida Center for Instructional Technology website, 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Inconstantion Creek, a 3.6-mile-long tributary of the Nassau River in Duval County to Ambler Creek. The stream also lies within the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, managed by the National Park Service (NPS), and the Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

The proponent states that the word “inconstantion” does not exist in the American lexicon and therefore it should be changed to a more proper one. The proponent believes the word “inconstantion” may mean “wandering around aimlessly” and states that “ambler” is a proper synonym.

The name Inconstantion Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1918. The source and meaning of the name is unknown. The name is used in many Federal and State reports from the last 25 years including: USGS Water-Data Reports; Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve reports published by the NPS; a list of navigable waters from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and Florida Department of Transportation lists of historic bridges. The name is also mentioned in a 2016 article in *The Florida Times-Union*; the journalist reports speaking with the proponent who “said he’s spent many hours through the years contacting libraries, universities and government agencies and has yet to find any proof it’s an actual word.” The misspelling Inconstation Creek is used in a 1996 Water Resources Management Plan for the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and in a description of a map of Duval County waterways produced by the Florida Center for Instructional Technology.

Change Muce to Muse: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 46 ft.; located 11 mi. W of Linden Pens Marsh; Glades County, Florida; Sec 11, T42S, R28E, Tallahassee Meridian; 26°49'40"N, 81°29'45"W; USGS map – La Belle 1:24,000; Not: Meuse, Muce.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=26.8278409&p_longi=-81.4959102&fid=295469

Proposal: change name to recognize longstanding local use

Map: USGS La Belle 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony A. Narehood; LaBelle, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Muce (FID 295469)

Local Usage: Muse (proponent)

Published: Meuse (Southwest Florida Online website 2018); Muce (USGS 1958, 1981, 1985, 1987, 2012, 2015 2018; Florida DOT 2007; Find-a-Grave website), Muse (Glades County website; *Glades County Democrat* 2018; Florida County Maps website; Glades County FLGenWeb 2011; Find-a-Grave website; misc. real estate websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the small unincorporated community of Muce in Glades County to Muse to recognize longstanding local use. The proponent reports that the proposed name is a corruption of Meuse.

Muse is listed as a community on the Glades County website, and several websites and online publications use that spelling. Muse Community Park, Muse Community Center, Muse Cemetery, Muse Road, and Old Muse Road are all located in the community and labeled as such on Google and Bing online maps. Google shows the community as Muce, while Bing shows it as both Muse and Muce.

The name Muce was verified on the USGS Name Check card in 1957 and has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1958.

The original name of the community was reportedly Meuse. Meuse is the name of a river that flows through France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; some Belgian families reportedly settled in Glades County east of Muse.

Spur Creek: stream; 5.4 mi. long; heads 1.7 mi. NW of Crystal Lake at 29°51'25"N, 82°03'13"W, flows W then S into Santa Fe Swamp, continues W through Santa Fe Swamp before entering the Santa Fe River; the name refers to horse farms and cattle ranches in the area; Tps7&8S, R22E, Tallahassee Meridian; Bradford County, Florida; 29°49'43"N, 82°07'03"W; USGS map – Keystone Heights 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=29.82848&p_longi=-82.11761

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=29.85703&p_longi=-82.05356

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Keystone Heights 1:24,000

Proponent: Kurt Shinneman; Starke, FL

Administrative area: Santa Fe Swamp Conservation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Spur Creek to a 5.4-mile-long unnamed tributary of the Santa Fe River in Bradford County. The stream flows through the Santa Fe Swamp Conservation Area.

The proponent reports that the new name refers to the horse farms and cattle ranches through which the stream flows, and the men and women who work at them. He states that many locals catch fish and crawfish in the stream. He also states that some residents travel the stream on horseback, using it as a shortcut to reach the next highway.

GEORGIA

Change Runaway Negro Creek to Freedom Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at the S end of Burntpot Island at 31°57'49"N, 81°03'22"W, flows NE then NW along the E side of Burntpot Island and the north border of Skidaway Island State Park to enter the Skidaway River 0.6 mi. SE of Parkersburg; named by Georgia Senate Resolution 685 in 2018 because the stream was reportedly used by enslaved people to escape to freedom; Chatham County, Georgia; 31°58'33"N, 81°02'48"W; USGS map – Isle of Hope, 1:24,000; Not: Runaway Negro Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=31.975947&p_longi=-81.046564&fid=322000

Proposal: change name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Isle of Hope 1:24,000

Proponent: Georgia General Assembly

Administrative area: Skidaway Island State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Runaway Negro Creek (FID 322000)

Local Usage: Burntpot Creek (locals, "many years"); Runaway Negro Creek (many local news articles)

Published: Runaway Negro Creek (USGS 1944, 1957, 1979, 2012, 2014, 2017; OCS 1938 to 2017; FEMA 2008; *Map of Chatham County, Georgia*, 1906)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Runaway Negro Creek, a 1.5-mile-long anabranch of the Skidaway River in Chatham County, to Freedom Creek. In March 2018, the Georgia Legislature passed Senate Resolution 685 to officially change the name and in May 2018 it was signed by the Governor. The Resolution instructed the Georgia State Names Authority to inform the BGN of the State's action. The Georgia State Archives, which serves as the Georgia State Names Authority, formally submitted the resolution to the BGN in December 2018.

The Resolution reads, in part:

“WHEREAS, intentional or not, the current name of such creek [Runaway Negro Creek] serves to cast, edify, and perpetuate a posture of criminality upon the men and women who pursued the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and...

WHEREAS, the name of such creek should be changed to reflect this state's commitment to freedom and the inalienable rights of the men and women who pursue it.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA that the entire length of the bed of tidewater on the Georgia coast at latitude 31.9766030 and longitude -81.0462222, a portion of which runs along the edge of Skidaway Island State Park, shall be renamed and known as ‘Freedom Creek.’”

The State resolution suggests the stream's name refers to its use as a passage to freedom by escaped enslaved persons. Georgia Senator Lester Jackson, who initiated the name change effort, states that the original name included the pejorative form of “Negro”; however, that name is not recorded in GNIS as a variant, nor has it been found on any published maps.

The earliest use of the name Runaway Negro Creek on a map is believed to be a 1906 map of Chatham County. It first appeared on a U.S. Army Engineers tactical map surveyed in 1912 and published in 1918. It was labeled on Office of Coast Survey charts beginning in 1938 and on U.S. Geological Survey maps in 1944.

In response to the State Resolution, a local resident submitted a proposal to change the name of the stream to Burntpot Creek (Review List 432); additional details on that proposal may be found in that document.

A query of GNIS found no other natural features in Georgia with “Freedom” in their names. A park named Flame of Freedom is located in Chatham County eight miles to the northwest; this is an eternal flame monument in front of the Chatham County Courthouse, built in 1969 by the American Legion in honor of all who died in the defense of the freedom of America.

MAINE

Change Lily Pond to Chandler Mill Pond: lake; 47 acres; on Lily Pond Brook in the Town of New Gloucester, 1.8 mi. ENE of Sabbathday Pond; named for the Chandler family, specifically Charles Peleg Chandler (1857-1926), who owned and operated a mill on the lake; Cumberland County, Maine; 43°58'58"N, 70°18'59"W; USGS map – Gray 1:24,000; Not: Lily Pond.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.9827229&p_longi=-70.316408&fid=569569

Proposal: change a name to recognize local and reported historical use

Map: USGS Gray 1:24,000

Proponent: Alan Stearns; Yarmouth, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lily Pond (FID 569569)

Local Usage: Chandler Mill Pond (Town of New Gloucester)

Published: Chandler Mill Pond (Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife Fishing Laws, 2017, 2018; Royal River Conservation Trust, 2018; Lewiston *Sun Journal* 2013; New Gloucester Travel and Tourism brochure, undated); Lily Pond (USGS 1894, 1898, 1942, 1944, 1957, 1980, 1985, 2015; FEMA 1982; Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife lake survey 1999; Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife Fishing Laws 2013, 2017, 2018; Cumberland County atlas; ; Royal River Conservation Trust 2018; Beers & Co. 1871, Lewiston *Sun Journal* 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Lily Pond, a lake on Lily Pond Brook in the Town of New Gloucester in Cumberland County, to Chandler Mill Pond. The proponent, who serves as the Executive Director of the Royal River Conservation Trust, reports that the name is used locally and was used historically. The name would commemorate Charles Peleg Chandler (1857-1926), who beginning in the 1890s owned and operated a mill on the lake. The mill operated year-round, provided housing for employees, and served as a hardware store for the community. It was powered in part by burning sawdust and scrap wood, but primarily by steam because there was no flowing water to drive it. Chandler also started the first telephone company in the area and corresponded with the Department of Agriculture about the future of white pines in Maine. The Chandler family continued to own the land around the lake until 2016. The proponent also believes there are too many lakes and reservoirs in Maine with the name Lily Pond.

In 2013, the Town of Gloucester Board of Selectmen voted to formally change the name of the lake from Lily Pond to Chandler Mill Pond at the request of the Chandler family and the Royal River Conservation Trust, which was involved in efforts to transfer the land around the lake from the family to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (MDIFW). In 2016, the land was transferred, and it is now a state wildlife management area.

The name Lily Pond has been labeled on USGS maps since 1894 and was on a 1982 FEMA map. The earliest use of the name was in an 1871 Cumberland County atlas. The proponent claims the names Lily Pond and Chandler Mill Pond were used interchangeably since the 1890s. MDIFW documents do not use the name Chandler Mill Pond until 2017.

The Cumberland County Commissioners support the proposed change.

GNIS lists Chandler Brook and East Branch Chandler Brook, approximately nine miles to the southeast. These names were both BGN decisions; the former a change in 1948 from North Branch Royal River (because “it is the policy of the Board to avoid multiplication of names for different parts of the same feature, preferring that in the case of a river, the name should follow up its longest branch, and that independent names should be given to a river’s branches, the name “North Branch Royal River” would not only be against these policies but too long and indistinctive), and the latter a change from Kenny Brook in 1977.

Historical references from the 1800s can be found online in documents of the Maine Legislature to a “Chandler’s Mill Pond,” which referred to a reservoir now named Maranacook Lake and located 30 miles to the northeast in Kennebec County. The 1871 Journal of the Senate of Maine mentions a petition from residents of Durham for the protection of pickerel in “Chandler Mill Pond.” The Town of Durham is in Androscoggin County adjacent to the Town of New Gloucester, but it is unknown to which waterbody this petition refers.

Thompson Island: island; 0.25 acres; in Junior Lake in Pukakon Township (Unorganized Territory of Whitney), 1.6 mi. SE of Duck Lake; named for Lee Thompson (1903-1974), a well-known Maine hunting guide, who owned the island and built a cabin on it for his family; Penobscot County, Maine; 45°19’53”N, 68°00’57”W; USGS map – Bottle Lake 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.33135&p_longi=-68.015735

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Bottle Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Tracey McGonagle; Marblehead, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: no record

Local Usage: Thompson’s Island (“old-timers,” according to proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Thompson Island for a 0.25-acre island in Junior Lake in Penobscot County. USGS topographic maps show the island connected to the mainland, but aerial images show that it is isolated by very shallow water. The name would commemorate Lee Thompson (1903-1974), a well-known Maine hunting guide who purchased the island and built a cabin on it for his family to enjoy. The proponent, Mr. Thompson’s granddaughter, wishes to honor his memory by having the island named for him; she reports that he was “well liked and respected in the area for his kindness and rich knowledge of nature.” She also states that “all of the ‘old timers’ refer to the island as ‘Thompson’s Island.’”

The island lies just outside Passamaquoddy Tribal Trust Lands, the boundary of which roughly follows the shoreline of Junior Lake in this area.

GNIS lists Thompson Corner and Thompson School 10.5 miles to the northwest; it is not known if these names have any connection to the intended honoree.

MINNESOTA

Root Beer River: stream; 7.1 mi. long; heads in Solway Township 2.5 mi. SW of Pike Lake at 46°50'12"N, 92°19'59"W, flows SSE through the City of Hermantown and into Midway Township to enter the Midway River 3.3 mi. WNW of Proctor; named for the appearance of the stream, which has brownish water and white foam in rapids; Tps49&50N, Rgs15&16W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; St. Louis County, Minnesota; 46°45'26"N, 92°17'43"W; USGS map – Adolph 1:24,000. Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.75712&p_longi=-92.29516
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.83665&p_longi=-92.33292

Proposal: to make official a locally used name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Adolph 1:24,000

Proponent: April Benedict; Duluth, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Root Beer River (proponent's family, ~20 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Root Beer River for a 7.1-mile-long tributary of the Midway River in St. Louis County. The stream flows through parts of Solway Township, Midway Township, and the City of Hermantown. The proponent reports that the name is used by her family, who live near the stream's mouth, and that it refers to the appearance of the stream. The clear water often appears brown due to the color of the stream bed, with the white foam that forms in the rapids, it resembles root beer.

NEVADA

Change Jeff Davis Peak to Dosó Doyabi: summit; elevation 12,775 ft.; in Great Basin National Park, 0.9 mi. ENE of Wheeler Peak; the name is from the Shoshone language and means "white mountain"; Secs 13&14, T13N, R68E, Mount Diablo Meridian; White Pine County, Nevada; 38°59'19"N, 114°17'49"W; USGS map – Wheeler Peak 1:24,000; Not: Jeff Davis Peak.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.9885849&p_longi=-114.2970356&fid=862412

Proposal: to remove a name considered offensive and to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Wheeler Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Warren Graham; Duckwater, NV

Administrative area: Great Basin National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Peak (FID 862412)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jeff Davis Peak (USGS 1987, 1990, 2012, 2014; NPS, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2017; *Silent Cordilleras: The Mountain Ranges of Nevada*, McLane, 1978; Nevada DOT, 2017; many mountaineering websites)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Jeff Davis Peak in Great Basin National Park and White Pine County to Doso Doyabi. The proponent of the change is the assistant to the manager of the Cultural Resource Department of the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, which is opposed to the existing name.

This proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN), which recommends approval of the change.

The BGN was asked in 2017 to change the name of the peak to Robert Smalls Peak (later amended to Smalls Peak), a name that would have commemorated Robert Smalls (1839-1915), an African-American who escaped slavery, fought for the Union in the Civil War, and was a South Carolina politician for over 20 years. The proponent stated that Jefferson Davis “was a traitor, slaveholder, and the President of the Confederacy,” and as such he believes his name should be removed from the feature (he also submitted a proposal to change the name of another Jeff Davis Peak in California).

With an elevation of 12,775 feet, Jeff Davis Peak is the highest point on a ridge extending east and northeast from Wheeler Peak. The name Jeff Davis Peak first appeared on USGS maps in 1987; however, according to the National Park Service’s Great Basin National Park website, it first came into use in 1855, having been applied to the peak that would later become Wheeler Peak by a U.S. Army Corps topographical engineer in honor of Jefferson Davis, who at the time was U.S. Secretary of War. A map entitled *Territory and Military Department of Utah*, produced in 1860 by the War Department, showed the name Jeff Davis Peak. However, the NPS website further states “Within a few years, after Davis resigned his former Senate seat and became a leader of the secessionist cause, some Topographical Engineers came to regret the name.” By the 1870s, following George Wheeler’s expedition, the name Wheeler Peak had come into more prominent use. The latter name appeared on Wheeler’s 1872 *Topographical Atlas*.

In the 1885 *Fifth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey*, a report by Israel Russell on “Existing Glaciers of the United States” noted “This mountain has a number of synonyms. To the Indians it is known as ‘Too-bur-rit,’ and to the whites as ‘Union,’ ‘Jeff Davis,’ ‘Lincoln,’ and ‘Wheeler’s’ Peak. Capt. J. H. Simpson passed near it in 1859 and named it Union Peak, in reference to its double form when seen from the north [or, as reported on the NPS website, because a ridge unites the two high elevations of the summit]. Among the settlers in the southern portions of Utah and Nevada it is generally known as Jeff Davis Peak. It is said that two miners, while exploring the mountain during the time of the late rebellion, one being of Southern and the other of Northern birth, named the two spires forming the summit of the mountain respectively Jeff Davis and Lincoln Peaks; by general consent the former has been adopted as the name of the mountain.”

After receiving a request from the BGN for its opinion on Smalls Peak, the NBGN reached out to the local community and tribal authorities. The White Pine County Commissioners did not respond. The vice president of the NAACP Tri State Conference of Branches, representing Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, submitted a letter of support for Smalls Peak. Three additional letters supporting a name change were submitted. The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe indicated they would prefer a name from the Shoshone language, specifically one that has been used to refer to the peak “since pre-history.” The NBGN stated that if the peak was to be renamed, it should “bear a name proposed by, related to, and supported by Nevadans en masse.” When the proponent of Smalls Peak was advised of the counter-proposal for Doso Doyabi, he withdrew his proposal.

The BGN has since received two letters objecting to efforts to change a longstanding name. The Reno Sparks Indian Colony and the President of the Reno Sparks NAACP Chapter have submitted letters in support of Doso Doyabi.

NEW YORK

Dicob Falls: falls; approx. 55 ft. tall; on Black Creek in the Town of New Bremen, 1.6 mi. NW of Crystal Lake, 2.6 mi. ENE of Beech Hill; named in association with the nearby unincorporated community of Dicobs Corner and the historical Dicob School, and for the Dicob family, which has lived in the area since 1861; Lewis County, New York; 43°51'03"N, 75°18'11"W; USGS map – Crystal Dale 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.850821&p_longi=-75.3029988

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Crystal Dale 1:24,000

Proponent: Michael Tabolt; Croghan, NY

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 Dicob Falls is proposed for an approximately 55-foot falls on Black Creek in the Town of New Bremen in Lewis County. The name is associated with the nearby unincorporated community of Dicobs Corner (not in GNIS) and the Dicob School, located 0.3 miles to the northwest, which is still standing but listed in GNIS as historical. Dicob Road runs past the falls.

Jacques (Jacob) (1823-1899) and Susanne Dicob married in France and moved to New York. Between 1861 and 1866, they purchased about 200 acres along Black Creek and the area became known as Dicobs Corner. D.G. Beers' 1875 Atlas of Lewis County shows property owned by "J. Dicob" and "N. Dicob," the latter referring to Nicholas Dicob, the son of Jacob Dicob. The family farmed hay, oats, winter rye, and potatoes; produced maple syrup and honey; and raised cows, pigs, and chickens. Their property continues to include the falls today.

NORTH CAROLINA

Brookridge Stream: stream; 0.95 mi. long; in the City of Winston-Salem, heads 1.1 mi. E of Crystal Lake, 1.2 mi. WSW of Alspaugh at 36°08'29"N, 80°16'43"W, flows NW to enter Monarcus Creek 0.8 mi. NE of Crystal Lake; named for the Brookridge Retirement Community through which the stream flows; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°09'00"N, 80°17'25"W; USGS map – Rural Hall 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.15005&p_longi=-80.29028

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.1413&p_longi=-80.27867

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rural Hall 1:24,000

Proponent: Gordon Middleton; Winston-Salem, NC

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 Brookridge Stream is proposed for a 0.95-mile-long tributary of Monarcus Creek in Winston-Salem in Forsyth County. The stream flows through the Brookridge Retirement Community. The community's monthly newsletter is *The Brookridge Stream* and so the

proponent prefers the generic “Stream” despite its lack of use in Forsyth County. (There are two streams in North Carolina with the generic “Stream.”) There are no other features listed in GNIS with “Brookridge” in their names.

Gordon Branch: stream; 1.2 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads on the W slope of Beaucatcher Mountain, 1 mi. SW of Sunset Mountain at 35°36’18”N, 82°32’22”W, flows W then NW to enter Reed Creek; named for Gordon James Wallace (1986-2013), an artist and musician who lived near the stream for most of his life; Buncombe County, North Carolina; 35°36’48”N, 82°33’11”W; USGS map – Asheville 1:24,000; Not: Reed Creek Tributary 6.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.61328&p_longi=-82.55299

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.60499&p_longi=-82.53938

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000

Proponent: Renee Fortner; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Reed Creek Tributary 6 (FEMA 2010)

Case Summary: The new name Gordon Branch is proposed for a 1.2-mile-long tributary of Reed Creek in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a “name-that-creek” project, RiverLink worked with city staff and the West Asheville neighborhood to select an appropriate name for the stream. Through the project, RiverLink hopes to bring streams to the attention of neighborhood residents and encourage environmental stewardship.

After reviewing six names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Gordon Branch received the most votes in an online poll. The name would commemorate Gordon James Wallace (1986-2013), who lived in a house near the stream for most of his life. He and his friends would play in the stream and Gordon would later become an artist and musician. The proponent reports that despite Gordon’s death at a young age, neighbors commented that “he made a positive contribution to his friends and neighbors by his actions and appreciation of community” and that he was loved by many in the area who played music with him.

FEMA maps published in 2010 label the stream Reed Creek Tributary 6. The City Council of Asheville and the Buncombe County Commissioners support the proposal.

Orchard Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads 1.8 mi. NE of Lake Ashnoca at 35°34’31”N, 82°35’40”W, flows SW to enter Rhododendron Creek; named for an apple orchard that was once located along the stream; Buncombe County, North Carolina; 35°34’12”N, 82°35’59”W; USGS map – Asheville, 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.56996&p_longi=-82.59964

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.57533&p_longi=-82.59447

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000

Proponent: Renee Fortner; Asheville, NC

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 Orchard Creek is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long tributary of Rhododendron Creek (BGN 2005) in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a “name-that-creek” project, RiverLink worked with city staff and the West Asheville neighborhood to select an appropriate name for the stream.

After reviewing eleven names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Orchard Creek received the most votes in an online poll. The name refers to a large apple orchard that was located near the source of the stream. A nearby apartment building was historically the residence of orchard workers.

The City Council of Asheville and the Buncombe County Commissioners support the proposal.

A query of GNIS found streams with the name Peach Orchard Creek 16.7 miles to the northeast in Buncombe County, and Orchard Branch 21 miles to the northwest in Haywood County.

Quilt Creek: stream; 0.5 mi. long; in the Village of Flat Rock, heads 0.9 mi. SE of Trenholm Mountain at 35°16'29"N, 82°26'30"W, flows generally NE to enter Madonna Lake 0.4 mi. NNW of Bonclarken Lake; named for the quilting events that take place near the stream; Henderson County, North Carolina; 35°16'46"N, 82°26'17"W; USGS map – Hendersonville 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.27949&p_longi=-82.43793

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.27471&p_longi=-82.44177

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hendersonville 1:24,000

Proponent: Georgia Bonesteel; Flat Rock, NC

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 Quilt Creek is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long stream that flows into Madonna Lake in the Flat Rock community in Henderson County. The proponent states that the name refers to the quilting events that take place at the nearby Bonclarken Conference Center and that two active quilting guilds have contributed to the Flat Rock community. She is also a well-known quilter who has lived in Flat Rock since 1972. She has taught quilting classes, hosted quilting television programs, and been active in the Western North Carolina Quilters Guild. She lives near the mouth of the stream.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Quilt” in their names.

OHIO

Mihalik Creek: stream; 1.7 mi. long; in LeRoy Township, heads 3 mi. NE of Leroy Center at 41°43'07"N, 81°06'29"W, flows generally NW into the Grand River 6.4 mi. E of Painesville; named for John Mihalik (1881-1973), Tony Mihalik (1913-2001), and John Mihalik, Jr. (1917-1977), who owned land along the stream and build stone bridges over it; Lake County, Ohio; 41°43'58"N, 81°07'22"W; USGS map – Thompson, 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.732652&p_longi=-81.122738

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.71861&p_longi=-81.10799

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Thompson 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Mihalik; Cleveland, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mihalik Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.7-mile-long tributary of the Grand River in LeRoy Township in Lake County. The name would commemorate John Mihalik (1881-1973), Tony Mihalik (1913-2001), and John Mihalik (1917-1977), the proponent's grandfather, father, and uncle, respectively. The Mihalik family resided in Cleveland, approximately 30 miles from the stream in question, but also owned property through which part of the stream flows and they built by hand two bridges over it. One of these bridges has been in place since 1940 and has the names of the three men inscribed in the arch keystone. The proponent has confirmed that the family never lived in LeRoy Township and that they acquired the property in 1939 as a "family getaway"; however, he believes the name is warranted because it [would] "keep [a] sense of the spirit of the place to my many surviving cousins and the future public visitors." Lake County Metroparks acquired the family property in 2011 and now administers it as Baker Road Park.

Mingwe Run: stream; 3 mi. long; heads in Violet Township 2.6 mi. NE of Pickerington at 39°55'14"N, 82°44'14"W, flows SW and W through the City of Pickerington to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pickering Creek (q.v.) 1.6 mi. NW of Pickerington; named for the Mingo Estates neighborhood and a group of the Seneca and Cayuga tribes who settled in the area in the 18th century and who were called Mingo or Mingwe by American settlers; Tps15&16N, R20W, Ohio River Meridian; Fairfield County, Ohio; 39°54'10"N, 82°46'16"W; USGS map - Reynoldsburg 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.90278&p_longi=-82.77114

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.9205&p_longi=-82.73719

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Richard H. Miller; Canal Winchester, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Mingwe Run is proposed for an unnamed three-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream in the City of Pickerington and Violet Township in Fairfield County. The name is associated with that of the Mingo Estates subdivision where the stream originates. The proponent states that the word "Mingwe" is a more accurate transliteration of "Mingo," the name used locally to refer to "the native American people who lived here prior to white settlement." "Mingwe" is an Algonquian word that reportedly means "treacherous," "stealthy," or "sneaky people" and was a term that referred to some Iroquoian groups (see below for more details). According to articles on the Ohio History Central website, the term "Mingo" is a derogatory exonym "applied by Anglo-American settlers in the Ohio Valley based on Eastern Algonquian names for Iroquois-speaking peoples" and "the Seneca-

Cayuga people were historically referred to by non-natives as the ‘Mingo,’ a derogatory term that is considered offensive today.”

This proposal was originally placed on Review List 429. A decision on the name was deferred by the BGN at its June 2018 meeting, pending a need for further research into the potential offensiveness of the word “Mingwe.” In December 2018, the BGN once again deferred a decision, with a request that the proposal be reposted on a later review list in order to allow for additional input from tribal authorities. (The proposals on Review List 429 were processed under the former Native American Names Policy, whereby federally recognized tribes were contacted directly regarding individual proposals for features in areas where they had reported to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database that they had current or historical interest. As such, only a small number of tribes were asked to comment on the original proposal.) Because the BGN was uncertain if the word “Mingwe” might be considered offensive to other tribes, they suggested the proposal be processed under the new Tribal Names Policy, whereby all federally recognized tribes are given the opportunity to comment on any proposal in which they have an interest.

The name Mingwe Run was proposed by the Urban Forester of the City of Canal Winchester, who submitted proposals to name three unnamed streams in the George Creek watershed. He states, “Our issues of storm water overflows and emergency spills and water quality necessitate clear and concise naming/mapping for tributaries of the region.” One proposal, for Fox Run, was approved by the BGN in June 2018; the third is awaiting additional input from a local jurisdiction.

The Mayor of the City of Pickerington, the Violet Township Board of Trustees, and the Fairfield County Board of Commissioners all support the proposal for Mingwe Run, as do the City Engineer of the City of Pickerington, the Director of Operations of Violet Township, the Chair of the Fairfield Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Ohio State Names Authority.

Under the former Native American Names Policy, a copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Shawnee Tribe, both federally recognized tribes with an interest in Fairfield County. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe responded in support of the proposal. The Shawnee Tribe did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

In the 1911 *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, Amandus Johnson wrote: “The Delawares [an Algonquian language group] applied the name Mingwe (in various forms) to the Iroquois and cognate tribes. . . .” A footnote reads, “Mingwe means ‘treacherous, stealthy,’ various forms being used by the settlers, as Mingo, Minquaas, Minqwe, Minquas, Minquesser, Mynkussar, etc.” In the 1936 *Archaeological Studies of the Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania*, Donald A. Cadzow wrote, “The early Swedes and Dutch called the Susquehanna Iroquois ‘Minquas’ from the Delaware name applied to all tribes of this group. These names are corruptions of the Algonquian *mingwe* meaning ‘stealthy, treacherous.’ Minquas was also used extensively during the late colonial period to designate any detached body of Iroquois regardless of where they were from.” In the 2001 *Native American Speakers of the Eastern Woodlands: Selected Speeches and Critical Analyses*, Barbara Alice Mann wrote, “To begin with, the term ‘Mingo’. . . is originally of derogatory origin. Although some sources maintain that it means ‘chief’ and refers to the non-League Iroquoian policy of all people being chiefs, it is far more likely to be more undignified. ‘Mingo’ is, instead, probably a slur term (from *mengwe*, meaning ‘sneaky people,’ originally referring to the League Iroquois), picked up in the late eighteenth century by Moravian missionaries from the small group of disaffected League Lénâpe (‘Delawares’).” The translation of “mingo” as “chief” may come from the Chickasaw word “minko” or “mingo.” The Chickasaw is in a different language family than Algonquian, so the words are unlikely to be related. Although no published sources specifically list “mingwe” as being an offensive term, it appears that, at least to some, the word spelled in any way might be offensive.

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, which as noted previously supports the proposal, is an Algonquian-speaking tribe. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there were no tribes that speak an Iroquois-derived language with an interest in the area.

The word “Mingo” is used in many sources to refer to the native groups of what would become Ohio and West Virginia. A website for the preservation of the Mingo language states, “Mingo is an Iroquoian language native to the areas of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia” and that “Mingo is a northern Iroquoian language of people politically distinct from the League Iroquois originally inhabiting the Ohio drainage in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia.” The website also reports that “Black Mingo is historically an umbrella term applied to those Iroquoian-speaking peoples of the Ohio Valley who opposed the Iroquois League, the confederation originally comprised of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas in New York State. Before the formation of the League, the Mingos were merely the Iroquoian-speaking peoples of the Ohio Valley and its tributaries in what is now West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio.” The term Black Mingo (or Blue Mingo) was reportedly given to the groups for their misdeeds, perceived or real.

“Mingo” is also a local name for the vermilion snapper (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*), a marine fish found off the coast of the southeastern United States. A character in the television series *Daniel Boone* was a Cherokee named Mingo. A small battle of the Revolutionary War that occurred in South Carolina is known as the Battle of Black Mingo, named for a nearby stream.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Mingwe” in their names. Many features in GNIS have “Mingo” in their names. Populated places named Mingo or that contain “Mingo” exist in Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia. Natural features that include “Mingo” in their names also exist in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Washington, and Wisconsin. Names in the areas of the Seneca-Cayuga homelands in New York and Ohio derive from the term used for those tribes; many of the other populated places are named for Mingo, Ohio, or for the tribes. The Chickasaw word *minko*’ and the Choctaw word *miko* both mean chief, and are the source of names in Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and perhaps Texas (the name in Texas may derive from the use of the word “Mingo” in novels by James Fenimore Cooper, which referred to the Iroquois-speaking tribes of the New York area.)

OREGON

Nelscott Creek: stream; 0.3 mi. long; in Lincoln City, heads 0.15 mi. NE of Nelscott at 44°56’47”N, 124°01’18”W, flows S then W to enter the Pacific Ocean; the name is associative with the nearby community of Nelscott; Secs 27&22, T7S, R11W, Willamette Meridian; Lincoln County, Oregon; 44°56’35”N, 124°01’27”W; USGS map – Lincoln City 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.9431&p_longi=-124.02414

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.94651&p_longi=-124.02172

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lincoln City 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Griffiths; Lincoln City, OR

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 Nelscott Creek is proposed for a short stream that flows from a spring into the Pacific Ocean near the community of Nelscott in Lincoln City in Lincoln County. The community was founded in 1925 when Charles Nelson and Dr. W. G. Scott purchased land with the intent to develop it into a resort. In the late 1920s, Mrs. Nelson suggested combining the names of Nelson and Scott into Nelscott for the name of the settlement.

The proponent initially proposed the name Hoskins Creek for this stream to commemorate a nephew of Charles Nelson, who as a young boy helped with the development of the Nelscott community. As part of its research, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) solicited input from American Indian tribes with an interest in Oregon. The Cultural Resources Director of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon stated that he could not support the proposal, stating that while he recognized that Mr. Hoskins “was an honored and loved member of the Nelscott community, and had history related to water supply for the motorcamp. . .,” the name Hoskins has a negative connotation for his tribe because of its association with Fort Hoskins, which was located within the original Siletz Reservation and which operated between 1857 and 1865. The Director also stated that place names “should not necessarily commemorate individuals who lived there at one point in time (or who grows [sic] up there, left and came back later in life). . . especially if it is not to recognize the original claimant of an area when opened to settlement.” He recommended that the name reflect the “community or [the] first recorded resident’s name [to] help preserve community knowledge of its history.” Upon learning of the objections of the Cultural Resources Director, the proponent withdrew his proposal and submitted the name Nelscott Creek instead.

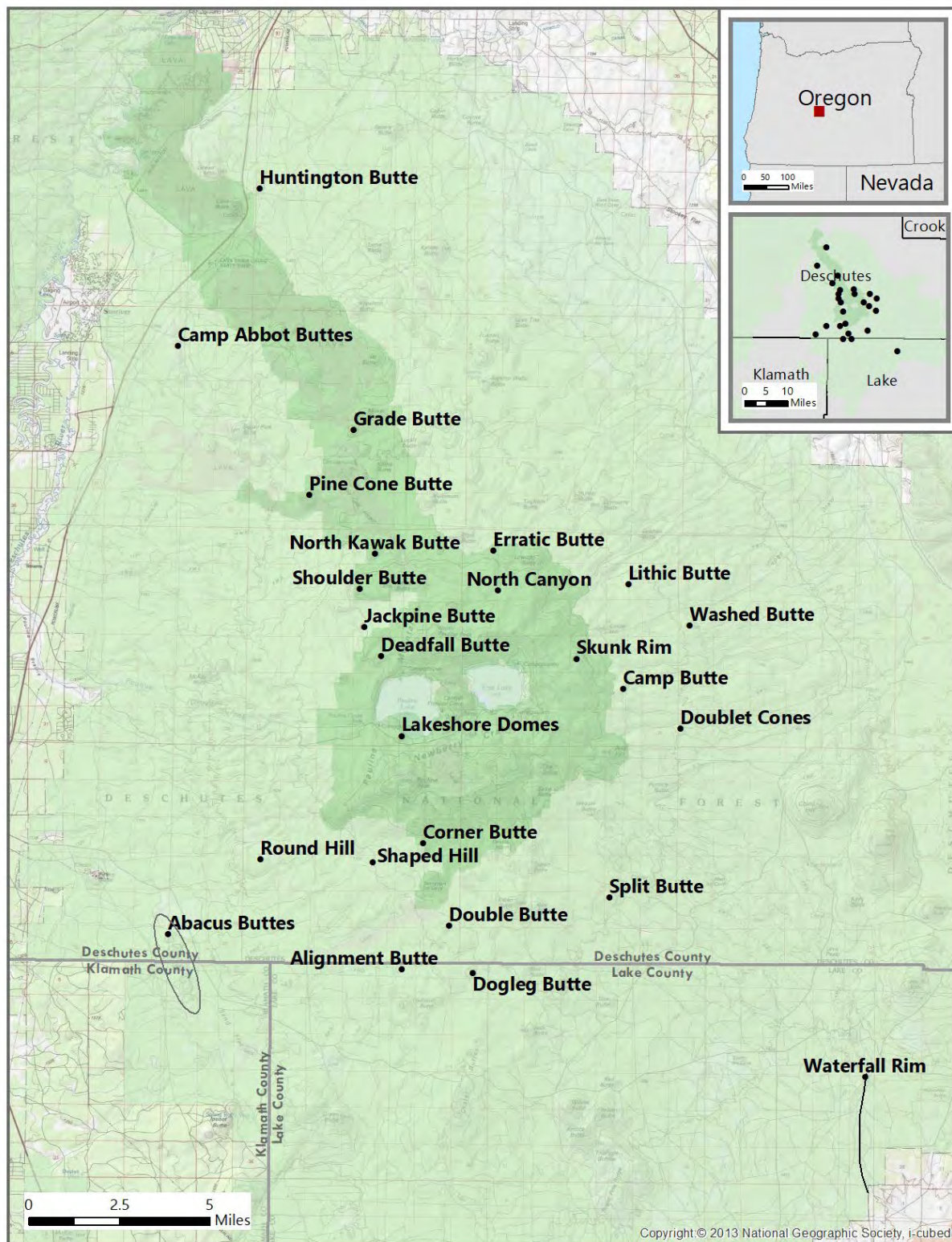
The Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, the North Lincoln County Historical Museum, and the OGNB all support the proposal for Nelscott Creek. Other than the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, no other tribes responded to the OGNB’s request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Newberry Volcano names

The following twenty-five names are proposed for features in and around the Newberry Volcano caldera in Deschutes County, Klamath County, and Lake County, Oregon. All the features are located within Deschutes National Forest; ten of the features are located within the Newberry National Volcanic Monument, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Two of the names are in published use and are proposed to be made official; the remaining names are new names proposed for unnamed features. GNIS contains no record of any of these names.

The proponent, a U.S. Geological Survey geologist who studies the geology of the Newberry Volcano area, states that these names are needed for reference in published scientific papers about and geologic maps of the area. She refers to the long-term monitoring of the volcano by the U.S. Geological Survey and reports that many significant volcanic features on the landscape do not have names. In 2008, the proponent sent a draft proposal for a large number of names to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) after consulting with local agencies and offices. After lidar mapping of the area, other unnamed features were noted. The OGNB will be considering groups of the proposed names, which number near one hundred.

The proponent states that the proposed names are used in the everyday work of local geologists and are based on the shape of the feature; the local flora and fauna; the location of the feature relative to other named features; and the history of the area.



Abacus Buttes: range; elevation 5,094 ft, 2 mi. long; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.8 mi. SE of Finley Butte; named because the series of small linear summits in the range are like beads on a string; Secs 35&34, T22S, R11E & Secs 3&10, T23S, R11E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County and Klamath County, Oregon; 43°37'16"N, 121°23'13"W; USGS map – Moffitt Butte 1:24,000 (highest point).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.62123&p_longi=-121.38697

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Moffitt Butte 1:24,000 (highest point)

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Abacus Buttes** is proposed for a two-mile-long range of six small cinder cones in Deschutes County and Klamath County in Deschutes National Forest. The highest of the cones has an elevation of 5,094 feet. The proponent compared the series of cones to a string of beads on an abacus.

Alignment Butte: summit; elevation 5,741 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.4 mi. NW of Youtlkut Butte; named because it is the largest cone in a vent alignment; Sec 3, T23S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County, Oregon; 43°36'52"N, 121°15'40"W; USGS map – Spring Butte 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.61437&p_longi=-121.26102

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Spring Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Alignment Butte** is proposed for a 5,741-foot summit in Lake County in Deschutes National Forest. This summit is the largest volcanic cone within a volcanic vent alignment.

The following proposal was corrected from **Camp Abbot Butte**

Camp Abbot Buttes: range; elevation 4,741 ft., 2 mi. long; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.9 mi. NW of Sugar Pine Butte; named in association with the former Camp Abbot, located nearby, and the Camp Abbot Cinder Pit on the north side of the highest summit in the range; Tps19&20S, R11E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°51'44"N, 121°23'16"W; USGS map – Anns Butte 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Abbot Butte, Camp Abbot Butte.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.86216&p_longi=-121.38775

Proposal: make official a name in published use

Map: USGS Anns Butte 1:24,000 (highest point)

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

Published: **Abbot Butte** (Montclair State University MS thesis, 2017); **Camp Abbot Butte** (*Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan*, 1990; *The Bend Bulletin*, 1953); **Camp Abbot Buttes** ("A field guide to Newberry Volcano, Oregon," 2009 [Geological Society of America Field Guide series])

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name **Camp Abbot Butte** for a two-mile long range of twelve small cinder cones in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The highest of the cones has an elevation of 4,741 feet. The north side of the highest summit is the location of a mine named the Camp Abbot Cinder Pit.

Camp Abbot was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers training center which operated from 1942 to 1944 and was located three miles west of the summit. The camp was an engineer replacement training center which trained combat engineers. The camp was developed on private ranch lands and lands managed by Deschutes National Forest. The location of the camp was reportedly chosen because it was isolated and was similar to mountainous regions in Europe where troops would be fighting. After 1944, most of the camp's buildings were destroyed. In the 1960s, the site was developed into the Sunriver Resort

community. Camp Abbot was named for Lieutenant Henry Larcom Abbot who led an Army Corps of Topographical Engineers survey to find a rail route between the Sacramento Valley and the Columbia River. Abbot and some of his party members camped near the site of the future Camp Abbot.

The name Camp Abbot Buttes is published in the 2009 “A field guide to Newberry Volcano, Oregon” coauthored by the proponent and included in the Geological Society of America Field Guide *Volcanoes to Vineyards: Geologic Field Trips through the Dynamic Landscape of the Pacific Northwest*. Camp Abbot Butte is used in the 1990 *Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* published by the Department of Agriculture and in a 1953 article in *The Bend Bulletin*. The variant Abbot Butte is published in a 2017 Montclair State University Master’s thesis on volcanic rocks of the Newberry Volcano.

Camp Butte: summit; elevation 6,412 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.7 mi. SSE of Cinder Hill; named for a nearby U.S. Forest Service campsite; Sec 26, T21S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°43’37”N, 121°08’25”W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.72708&p_longi=-121.14026

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Camp Butte is proposed for a 6,412-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is a cinder cone and is located near a U.S. Forest Service campsite named Campsite Number 1.

Corner Butte: summit; elevation 6,536 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1.7 mi. SSE of Paulina Peak; named in reference to the Newberry National Volcanic Monument boundary corners on the summit; Secs 14&13, T22S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°39’53”N, 121°15’00”W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000 (highest point).

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6647&p_longi=-121.25005

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000 (highest point).

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Corner Butte is proposed for a 6,536-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is a volcanic cone with multiple vents. The name refers to the Newberry National Volcanic Monument boundary corners located on the summit. In addition, the proponent cites the proximity to the Surveyors Lava Flow and that surveyors often use property corners in their work.

Deadfall Butte: summit; elevation 6,887 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1.6 mi. SW of North Paulina Peak; named for the excessive deadfall of trees around the summit; Sec 22, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°44’21”N, 121°16’28”W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.73912&p_longi=-121.27437

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Deadfall Butte is proposed for a 6,887-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The name refers to the large amount of downed trees around the volcanic cone which make it difficult for geologists to access.

Dogleg Butte: summit; elevation 5,989 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.2 mi. NE of Youtlkut Butte; named for the shape of the summit; Sec 1, T23S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County, Oregon; 43°36'47"N, 121°13'19"W; USGS map – Indian Butte 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.61314&p_longi=-121.22194

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Indian Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Dogleg Butte** is proposed for a 5,989-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The name comes from the sharply angled northeast corner of the volcanic cone.

Double Butte: summit; elevation 6,170 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.9 mi. SW of Kweo Butte; named for the two craters in the summit; Sec 25&36, T22S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°37'54"N, 121°14'07"W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.63178&p_longi=-121.23537

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Lake, 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Double Butte** is proposed for a 6,170-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The volcanic cone has two summit craters and is one of a pair of vent cones.

Doublet Cones: summit; elevation 5,844 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.9 mi. NE of Red Hill; named for the shape of the summit; Sec 31, T21S, R14E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°42'41"N, 121°06'32"W; USGS map – China Hat 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.71128&p_longi=-121.10877

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS China Hat 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Doublet Cones** is proposed for a pair of summits in in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The higher of the cinder cones has an elevation of 5,844 feet. This feature is a pair of small cinder cones.

Erratic Butte: summit; elevation 6,558 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. SE of Pilpil Butte; named for the glacial erratic rocks found on the summit; Sec 6, T21S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°46'55"N, 121°12'46"W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.78189&p_longi=-121.21264

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Erratic Butte** is proposed for a 6,558-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. This volcanic cone was eroded by glaciers and glacial erratics (rocks transported long distances by glaciers and distinct from the kinds of rocks found where they are deposited) can be found on the summit.

Grade Butte: summit; elevation 5,974 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 0.5 mi. SW of Mokst Butte; named for nearby historic railroad grades; Sec 21, T20S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°49'46"N, 121°17'24"W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.82931&p_longi=-121.29002

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Grade Butte is proposed for a 5,974-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The name of this volcanic cone refers to historic railroad grades in the area, one of which traverses the north side of the summit.

Huntington Butte: summit; elevation 4,655 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 0.8 mi. NE of Lava Butte; named for nearby former Huntington Military Road; Sec 18, T19S, R12E & Sec 13, T19S, R11E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°55'31"N, 121°20'37"W; USGS map – Lava Butte 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.92535&p_longi=-121.34352

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Huntington Butte is proposed for a 4,655-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The old Huntington Military Road or Huntington Wagon Road passed between this volcanic cone and Lava Butte.

Jackpine Butte: summit; elevation 6,696 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 2 mi. WNW of North Paulina Peak; named for the lodgepole pines, also known as jackpines, which grow on the summit; Sec 15, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°45'03"N, 121°16'59"W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.75073&p_longi=-121.283

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Jackpine Butte is proposed for a 6,696-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The proponent states that the name refers to the lodgepole pines that grow on the cinder cone and that these pines are also known as jackpines. The jack pine is a closely related species that grows in northern and eastern boreal forests, but “jackpine” appears to be a local name for lodgepole pines.

GNIS contains some entries for features in Western states with “jackpine” or “jack pine” in their names, including Jack Pine Spring in Deschutes County, 24 miles to the northwest. The majority of features with “jackpine” or “jack pine” in their names are located in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Lakeshore Domes: summit; elevation 6,678 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1.3 mi. NNW of Paulina Peak; named for the location of the summits S of Paulina Lake; Secs 35&34, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°42'27"N, 121°15'42"W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.70743&p_longi=-121.26154

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Lakeshore Domes is proposed for a pair of summits on the south shores of Paulina Lake in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The higher of the rhyolite domes has an elevation of 6,678 feet.

Lithic Butte: summit; elevation 6,014 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.4 mi. SW of Orphan Butte; named for glacial erratic rocks found on the summit; Sec 11, T21S, R13E, Willamette Meridian;

Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°46'08"N, 121°08'16"W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.76877&p_longi=-121.13781

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Lithic Butte is proposed for a 6,014-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. Glacial erratics (rocks transported long distances by glaciers and distinct from the kinds of rocks found where they are deposited) can be found on the cinder cone. The word “Lithic” comes from Greek for “stone” and the name refers to these rocks.

North Canyon: valley; 0.7 mi long; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, heads 1.6 mi NE of North Paulina Peak at 43°45'21"N, 121°12'44"W, trends NNE to a point 1.4 mi SW of Lowullo Butte; named for its location on the N side of Newberry Volcano; Secs 7,8&18, T12S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°45'57"N, 121°12'36"W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.765895&p_longi=-121.209975

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.755917&p_longi=-121.212325

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name North Canyon is proposed for a 0.7-mile-long valley in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The proponent reports that the valley is more clearly seen on lidar results and not on topographic maps. The valley contains an outcrop of ice-contact mini-columns in basaltic lava flows. The name refers to the valley's location on the north side of Newberry Volcano.

North Kawak Butte: summit; elevation 6,637 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. NW of Kawak Butte; named in relation to Kawak Butte; Sec 3, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°46'47"N, 121°16'40"W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.77986&p_longi=-121.27771

Proposal: make official a name in local and published use

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

Local Usage: North Kawak Butte (Deschutes National Forest geologists, 33 years, according to proponent)

Published: North Kawak Butte (*Roadside Guide to the Geology of Newberry Volcano*, 2000; “Volcano Hazards at Newberry Volcano, Oregon,” USGS Open-File Report 97-513, 1997)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name North Kawak Butte for a 6,637-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. This volcanic cone is located north of Kawak Butte. The proponent reports that the name has been used since 1985 by Deschutes National Forest geologists; the name is also published in the 2000 *Roadside Guide to the Geology of Newberry Volcano* and a 1997 USGS Open-File Report titled “Volcano Hazards at Newberry Volcano, Oregon.”

Pine Cone Butte: summit; elevation 5,675 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 2 mi. SW of Klone Butte; named in association with the nearby Sugar Pine Butte; Sec 32&29, T20S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°48'11"N, 121°18'51"W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.80305&p_longi=-121.31405

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Pine Cone Butte is proposed for a 5,675-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. This volcanic cone is located near Sugar Pine Butte and the proponent states that the proposed name continues the theme of tree names in the area.

Round Hill: summit; elevation 5,288 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 4.6 mi. ENE of Finley Butte; named for the shape of the summit; Secs 18&19, T22S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°39'36"N, 121°20'13"W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.66007&p_longi=-121.33685

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Round Hill is proposed for a 5,288-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. This round-shaped summit is the end of a rhyolitic lava flow.

Shaped Hill: summit; elevation 5,812 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 4 mi. NW of Kweo Butte; named for the glacial activity which helped shape the summit; Sec 22, T22S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°39'23"N, 121°16'32"W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.65638&p_longi=-121.27544

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Shaped Hill is proposed for a 5,812-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. This cinder cone was shaped by glaciers.

Shoulder Butte: summit; elevation 6,999 ft.; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. WSW of Kawak Butte; named for its location on the NW shoulder of Newberry Volcano; Secs 10&9, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°45'57"N, 121°17'10"W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.76582&p_longi=-121.28622

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Shoulder Butte is proposed for a 6,999-foot summit in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. This volcanic cone is located on the northwest shoulder of Newberry Volcano.

Skunk Rim: ridge; elevation 6,828 ft., 0.2 mi. long; in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1.2 mi. SW of Cinder Hill; named for the skunk odor experienced by local geologists while conducting research on the summit; Sec 22, T21S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°44'17"N, 121°09'57"W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.73809&p_longi=-121.16573

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry National Volcanic Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Skunk Rim** is proposed for a 0.2-mile-long ridge with an elevation of 6,828 feet in Deschutes County in Newberry National Volcanic Monument in Deschutes National Forest. This small ridge is a segment of an older volcanic caldera. The proponent reports that a strong odor of skunks was detected on the outcrop when visited by geologists.

Split Butte: summit; elevation 5,867 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.1 mi. SW of Cinder Cone; named because the rhyolite on the summit is split by a younger basalt fissure; Sec 26, T22S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°38'37"N, 121°08'48"W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.64359&p_longi=-121.14671

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Split Butte** is proposed for a 5,867-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. This rhyolite dome is split by a younger basaltic fissure.

Washed Butte: summit; elevation 5,782 ft.; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.3 mi. E of Cinder Hill; named for the water that deposited gravel around the summit and the erosion caused by water in geologic time; Sec 18, T21S, R14E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°45'08"N, 121°06'15"W; USGS map – Evans Well 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.75226&p_longi=-121.10415

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Evans Well 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Washed Butte** is proposed for a 5,782-foot summit in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. This cinder cone is surrounded by gravel deposited by flowing water and contains glacial erratics at the summit. The proponent refers to the effects of water that “washed” around and (in the form of ice) over the summit.

Waterfall Rim: ridge; elevation 4,815 ft., 3 mi. long; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.2 mi. SW of Deadlog Butte; named for a glacial notch eroded in the ridge through which water flowed; Secs 23, 22, 27, 26 & 35, T23S, R14E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County, Oregon; 43°34'22"N, 121°00'24"W; USGS map – South Ice Cave 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.57286&p_longi=-121.00674

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS South Ice Cave 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Waterfall Rim is proposed for a 3-mile-long ridge in Lake County in Deschutes National Forest. The ridge's highest point is near its north end at 4,815 feet in elevation. This ridge is the remnant of an early Newberry Volcano basalt flow. Melting glacial ice cut a smooth notch through this basalt ridge.

Sohmer Creek: stream; 0.6 mi.; heads 1.5 mi. NW of Bulger Hill at 44°57'54"N, 118°05'42"W, flows NE to enter North Powder River 0.8 mi. W of Antelope Peak; a variant of "summer" since the stream reminds the proponent of the summer; Sec 8, T7S, R38E, Willamette Meridian; Baker County, Oregon; 44°58'15"N, 118°05'13"W; USGS map – Rock Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.970893&p_longi=-118.086897

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.964348&p_longi=-118.113044

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Rock Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas Isaacson; Haines, OR

Administrative area: none

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Sohmer Creek to a 0.6-mile-long unnamed tributary of North Powder River in Baker County. The proponent states that the name has "no particular significance that I'm aware of. I just like it as a variant of the word "summer" as it's a happy little brook that reminds me of a pleasant summer day."

Change Wiley Creek (FID 1152371) to Wyllie Creek: stream; 11 mi. long; heads in Malheur National Forest 1.9 mi. NW of Johnson Saddle at 44°35'15"N, 119°04'42"W, flows generally W, N, and NW to enter Fox Creek 2 mi. SE of Smokers Canyon; named for the Wyllie family, especially William James Wyllie (1848-1928) and his wife Edith (1863-1934), who homesteaded and raised sheep in the area, and were active in the community; Tps10&11S, Rgs29&30E, Willamette Meridian; Grant County, Oregon; 44°38'59"N, 119°13'24"W; USGS map – Fox 1:24000 (mouth); Not: Wiley Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.6495955&p_longi=-119.2233058&fid=1152371

Proposal: change name to recognize family name

Map: USGS Fox 1:24000 (mouth)

Proponent: Eric Lupien; Canyon City, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wiley Creek (FID 1152371)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Wiley Creek (USGS 1949, 1951, 1980, 1990, 1999, 2011, 2014, 2017; AMS 1955, 1959; FEMA 1979, 1982; *Metzger's Atlas of Grant County*, 1935, 1952, 1955)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Wiley Creek, a tributary of Fox Creek in Grant County, to Wyllie Creek. The stream also heads in Malheur National Forest. The proponent has also proposed a name change for another stream in the same county that is also named Wiley Creek; it is a tributary of the John Day River.

William James Wyllie was born in 1848 in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and moved with his family to the San Francisco area as a young boy. While still in his teens, he bought a herd of sheep with a friend and began herding them in Eastern Oregon and California. He spent much of his time in the Dayville area, and by 1877 was homesteading at the mouth of the tributary of the John Day River that would later be named Wiley Creek. In 1883 Wyllie married Edith Porter and they settled near Drewsey. After some harsh winters, they moved to the John Day Valley and Dayville. The Wyllies had several homesteads in the area including at the mouths of both streams in question, and on the South Fork John Day River. Mr. Wyllie reportedly brought mail, medication, and supplies to quarantined towns during a smallpox outbreak. Mrs. Wyllie would often help out neighbors when they were ill and served as a local midwife, reportedly riding on horseback for many miles in the dark if needed. Both of the Wyllies were involved with the incorporation of the Town of Dayville in 1913. Mr. Wyllie is reported to have served as the town's first marshall, as justice of the peace, and clerk of the school district, while Mrs. Wyllie was its first recorder and postmaster, although further research suggests these details may pertain to their son and daughter-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie died in 1928 and 1934, respectively. Members of the Wyllie family still live in the Dayville area.

The name Wiley Creek has been published on USGS maps since 1949 and is labeled on FEMA maps published in 1979 and 1982. The name appears in the 1935, 1952, and 1955 editions of *Metzger's Atlas of Grant County*.

Change Wiley Creek (FID 1161592) to Wyllie Creek: stream; 4.9 mi. long; heads 3.1 mi SW of Sagebrush Spring at 44°30'35"N, 119°22'28"W, flows S to enter the John Day River 2.4 mi NW of Coyote Butte; named for the Wyllie family, especially William James Wyllie (1848-1928), and his wife Edith (1863-1934), who homesteaded and raised sheep in the area, and were active in the community; Tps13&12S, R28E, Willamette Meridian; Grant County, Oregon; 44°26'48"N, 119°22'56"W; USGS map – Aldrich Mountain North 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Wiley Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.4465369&p_longi=-119.3821924&fid=1161592

Proposal: change name to recognize family name

Map: USGS Aldrich Mountain North 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Eric Lupien; Canyon City, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wiley Creek (FID 1161592)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Wiley Creek (USGS 1940, 1943, 1951, 1972, 1981, 1998, 2011, 2014, 2017; AMS 1955, 1959; FEMA 1979, 1982; *Oregon Geographic Names*, McArthur 2003; *Metzger's Atlas of Grant County*, 1935, 1952, 1955; real estate websites)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the spelling of the name of Wiley Creek, a tributary of the John Day River in Grant County to Wyllie Creek. This is the second proposal submitted by the same proponent, who also proposed a change to the name of another Wiley Creek in the same county.

The name Wiley Creek has been published on USGS maps since 1940 and is labeled on FEMA maps published in 1979 and 1982. It also appears in the 1935, 1952, and 1955 editions of *Metzger's Atlas of Grant County* and at a number of real estate websites. Lewis McArthur's volume *Oregon Geographic Names* lists Wiley Creek but says it is incorrectly spelled and should be Wylie Creek [sic]; there is no entry for the other Wiley Creek.

PENNSYLVANIA

The following seven names are proposed by the Vice-Chair of the Schuylkill Township Environmental Advisory Council, which worked with the Schuylkill Township Historical Commission to propose names for a number of unnamed local streams. The name Potters Run, submitted by the same proponent, was approved by the BGN in September 2018.

The proponent solicited letters of support for the names from the governments of Charlestown Township and Schuylkill Township. The Chester County Board of Commissioners also recommends approval of all seven names.

Anderson Brook: stream; 1.9 mi. long; in Schuylkill Township, heads 1.1 mi. NE of Diamond Rock Hill at 40°05'29"N, 75°29'46"W, flows NE then NW into Pickering Creek 1.5 mi. SSE of Phoenixville; named for the Anderson family, an important local family among the first to settle in the area, specifically James Anderson (1690-?), Patrick Anderson (1719-1793), and Isaac Anderson (1760-1838); Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'30"N, 75°30'30"W; USGS map – Malvern 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Trib. 01511 to Pickering Creek, Tributary No. 2 (in part), Tributary to Tributary No. 2 (in part). Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.108375&p_longi=-75.508394 Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.091503&p_longi=-75.496246

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Malvern 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Trib. 01511 to Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, 2004); Tributary No. 2 - in part (FEMA, 1996); Tributary to Tributary No. 2 - in part (FEMA, 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Anderson Brook is proposed for a 1.9-mile tributary of Pickering Creek in Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The name would commemorate the Anderson family, which was one of the first European families to settle in the area, specifically James Anderson (1690-?), Patrick Anderson (1719-1793), and Isaac Anderson (1760-1838).

According to family history, James Anderson came to Pennsylvania in 1707 as an indentured servant, and after working his indenture at a Quaker-owned mill, eloped with the daughter of the mill owner. Later that same year, after the couple had reportedly lived in a small dugout or cave and made moccasins for the local American Indians, the mill owner helped them purchased 340 acres along Pickering Creek. They eventually built up their land holdings and built a house known as "Anderson Place," in which church services were held. Their first child, Patrick Anderson, was the first of European descent born in Charlestown Township (part of which later became Schuylkill Township). In 1775, Patrick was appointed captain of the Chester County Minute Men, despite his age of 55 years. The Minute Men fought with the Pennsylvania State Musketry Battalion when it suffered heavy losses

during the Battle of Long Island. In 1777, Patrick served as a major with Anthony Wayne during conflicts with the British army in the Charlestown area. The Anderson farm was raided by the British at this time. Patrick served in the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1778 to 1781 and helped introduce the use of lime for fertilizer in local farms. The Andersons reportedly owned enslaved persons and Patrick is registered as owning one enslaved person when the 1780 Pennsylvania Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery was passed. Patrick voted against the act but did free his enslaved person. Patrick's son Isaac served in the Continental Army when he was 18 by delivering messages from Valley Forge to Congress in York. Isaac was a first lieutenant with the Fifth Battalion of the Chester County Militia and was later captured along with the "Lost Legion" while fighting American Indian allies of the British in what would become Ohio. Isaac served as a Chester County justice of the peace, in the State Assembly, and was a two-term Congressional representative. He also helped fund the building of a local school and established the Anderson Family Cemetery, both of which are located along the stream near its midpoint. The Anderson family owned part of the original land until 1955.

The stream proposed to be named Funk Run (q.v.) flows into this stream. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004 and derived from the National Hydrography Dataset, uses the name Trib 01511 To Pickering Creek for the stream. FEMA maps published in 1996 labeled the stream Tributary No. 2 (below "Funk Run") and Tributary to Tributary No. 2 above the confluence. Funk Run is labeled as Tributary No. 2, implying that it is the main tributary to Pickering Creek. However, the proponent states that the proposed Anderson Brook is longer and is the main tributary.

Buckwalter Run: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in Charlestown Township 2 mi. ENE of Merlin at 40°06'29"N, 75°32'36"W, flows NNE into Schuylkill Township to enter Pickering Creek 1.5 mi. SW of Phoenixville; named for Johannes (John) Buckwalter (1698-1776), the first Buckwalter to own the property along the stream, and the Buckwalter family which was long active in the local community; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'36"N, 75°31'39"W; USGS map – Malvern, 1:24,000; Not: Trib 01516 to Pickering Creek - in part, Tributary 1 to Pickering Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.11005&p_longi=-75.52755

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1106188&p_longi=-75.5466053

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

Map: USGS Malvern 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Buckwalter Run (many years, according to proponent)

Published: Buckwalter Run (*Historical Sketches of Charlestown Township* 2011); Trib 01516 to Pickering Creek - in part (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004); Tributary 1 to Pickering Creek (FEMA 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Buckwalter Run for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of Pickering Creek in Charlestown Township and Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The name would commemorate Johannes (John) Buckwalter (1698-1776), the first of his family to own land along the stream, and the Buckwalter family who were active in the community for many generations.

Johannes (John) Buckwalter was one of the sons of Francis and Mary Buckwalter (originally spelled Bouch Walder or Bockwalter), a Mennonite family who escaped religious persecution in Germany and arrived in Pennsylvania in 1717. They bought property in Charlestown in 1720. John purchased land along the stream in 1751, and properties in the area remain in the Buckwalter family today. The

Buckwalter brothers were active in the local Mennonite church and in the community. A church and school, known as Buckwalter's School was constructed on the family's farm in 1772 and used until 1794. Another Buckwalter family member later donated land for a new church, school., and burial ground in what would become Phoenixville. According to the proponent, the Buckwalters were active local preachers and participated in local public education efforts during the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, Samuel Buckwalter served as postmaster for twenty years, was active in the Grange movement, and was a founding member of the local historical society.

The proponent reports that the name Buckwalter Run has been in local use for a long time. It appears in the 2011 *Historical Sketches of Charlestown Township* published by a local historian based on local records from the 1940s. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004 and derived from the National Hydrography Dataset, uses the name Trib 01516 To Pickering Creek for the lower portion of the stream. FEMA maps published in 2017 use the name Tributary 1 to Pickering Creek for the stream.

Edward Pinkowski's 1962 *Chester County Place Names* includes the local name Buckwalter's Island, reportedly named for Francis Buckwalter, and applied to an island in the Schuylkill River at Phoenixville. This island is not recorded in GNIS and its exact location is unknown.

Funk Run: stream; 1.4 mi. long; in Schuylkill Township, heads in a small pond at 40°05'15"N, 75°29'59"W, flows N into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Anderson Brook (q.v.); named for Elijah Funk (1757-1823), a Mennonite who owned property and worked in the vicinity and served in the Revolutionary War; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'17"N, 75°30'14"W; USGS map – Malvern 1:24,000; Not: Trib. 01512 to Pickering Creek, Tributary No. 2 - in part.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.10481&p_longi=-75.5038

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0875&p_longi=-75.49979

Proposal: to make official a name in published use

Map: USGS Malvern 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Funk Run (*Historical Sketches of Charlestown Township* 2011); Trib. 01512 to Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004); Tributary No. 2 - in part (FEMA 1996)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Funk Run for a 1.4-mile-long tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Anderson Brook (q.v.) in Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The name would commemorate Elijah Funk (1757-1823), a Mennonite who owned property and worked in the vicinity and served in the Revolutionary War.

Elijah Funk emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania when he was a child and joined the Mennonite community in the Charlestown area. In 1778 he married Margaret Wersler, a widow of a member of the Wersler family. He served in the Pennsylvania Militia in 1780 and 1781 and may have been conscripted under a Pennsylvania mandatory service decree even though military service was unusual for observant Mennonites. In 1796, Elijah and Margaret purchased a farm near the source of the stream that included two log houses and a stone barn. The property and adjacent properties remained in the Funk family into the twentieth century.

The name Funk Run is applied to the stream in the 2011 *Historical Sketches of Charlestown Township* published by a local historian based on local records from the 1940s. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004 and derived from the National Hydrography Dataset, uses the name Trib 01512 To Pickering Creek for the stream. FEMA maps published in 1996 used the name Tributary No. 2 for this stream and the part of the proposed Anderson Brook (q.v.) below its confluence with Funk Run.

Jug Hollow Run: stream; 1.5 mi. long; in Schuylkill Township, heads 0.5 mi. NW of Mount Misery at 40°05'34"N, 75°29'15"W, flows NE into Valley Forge National Historical Park to enter the Schuylkill River 1.1 mi. NW of Mount Joy; named for Jug Hollow, through which the stream flows and which was named for a historical brewery; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'16"N, 75°27'57"W; USGS map – Valley Forge 1:24,000; Not : Jug Hollow, Tributary No. 1.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.10445&p_longi=-75.46597

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.09286&p_longi=-75.48752

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Forge 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: Valley Forge National Historical Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jug Hollow (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004); Tributary No. 1 (FEMA 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Jug Hollow Run is proposed for a 1.5-mile-long tributary of the Schuylkill River in Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The stream flows through Jug Hollow into Valley Forge National Historical Park.

According to local history, a brew house was located in the valley through which the stream flows. The valley was originally known as Welsh Hollow after the Welsh families that settled there before the Revolutionary War. According to Edward Pinkowski's 1962 *Chester County Place Names*, the valley became known as Jug Hollow around 1850 because farmers would fill stone jugs at the brew house. Although the brew house was removed in 1870, the name remained in use. The location of the brew house is unknown; an 1873 Chester County map shows the location of a "Machine Shop, Foundry & Cider Mill" along the stream.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004, uses the name Jug Hollow for the stream. FEMA maps published in 2017 use the name Tributary No. 1. The stream roughly parallels Jug Hollow Road.

Lenape Run: stream; 1.36 mi. long; heads in Charlestown Township at 40°05'26"N, 75°31'30"W, flows NE into Schuylkill Township to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Wersler Run (q.v.); named for the Lenni Lenape (Delaware Indians) who originally inhabited the area; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'24"N, 75°30'48"W; USGS map – Malvern 1:24,000; Not: Trib. 01514 to Pickering Creek, Tributary to Tributary No. 3.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.10653&p_longi=-75.51345

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0904217&p_longi=-75.5249299

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Malvern 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Trib. 01514 to Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004); Tributary to Tributary No. 3 (FEMA 2006, 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Lenape Run is proposed for a 1.36-mile-long tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Wersler Run (q.v.) in Charlestown Township and Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The name refers to the Lenni Lenape people who were inhabitants of the area in pre-Colonial times. Today, descendants of the Lenni Lenape are members of the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Stockbridge Munsee Community, and several First Nations in Canada.

The Unami clan of the Lenni Lenape inhabited the Schuylkill River valley until about 1740 and was the clan that signed a treaty with William Penn in 1682. Two notable American Indian paths, the French Creek Path and the Okehocking Path, pass through the township to the north and east of the stream. In 2013, a cache of Lenni Lenape artifacts was discovered near the mouth of the stream. The proponent states that there are place names of Lenape origin in the area but none in Schuylkill Township and that the proposed name would remind residents of local indigenous history.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004 and derived from the National Hydrography Dataset, uses the name Trib 01514 To Pickering Creek for the stream. FEMA maps published in 2006 and 2017 use the name Tributary to Tributary No. 3.

Wersler Run: stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads in Charlestown at 40°05'03"N, 75°31'16"W, flows NE into Schuylkill Township, then NNW to enter Pickering Creek; named for the Wersler family, specifically George Wersler (1752-1832), who built a sawmill and workshop on the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'33"N, 75°30'47"W; USGS map – Malvern 1:24,000; Not: Trib. 01513 to Pickering Creek, Tributary No. 3.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.109135&p_longi=-75.513161

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.084218&p_longi=-75.521207

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Malvern 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Trib. 01513 to Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004); Tributary No. 3 (FEMA 2006, 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Wersler Run is proposed for a 2.2-mile-long tributary of Pickering Creek in Charlestown Township and Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The unnamed stream proposed to be named Lenape Run (q.v.) flows into this stream.

The proposed name would commemorate the Wersler family, specifically George Wersler (1752-1832), who built a sawmill and workshop on the stream. According to history reported by the proponent, George Wersler moved to the area in 1775 and later purchased 200 acres that straddled the stream. Here he and his wife Ann built a house, a sawmill, and a workshop. The sawmill is shown on an 1847 county map (with the name J.G. Werstler [sic], presumably referring to John G., one of George's sons).

The proponent reports that the Wersler family has been important in Chester County history, and according to a family history, George joined the American Army during the Revolutionary War with his father and brothers. In 1794, during the Whiskey Rebellion, George Wersler captained a company of Pennsylvania militia that was reportedly stationed near Shippensburg.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004 and derived from the National Hydrography Dataset, uses the name Trib 01513 To Pickering Creek for the stream. FEMA maps published in 2006 and 2017 use the name Tributary No. 3.

Wheatley Mine Run: stream; 1 mi. long; heads in Charlestown Township at 40°05'44"N, 75°31'30"W, flows NE then N into Schuylkill Township to enter Pickering Creek; named for the Wheatley Mine established nearby in 1850; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'28"N, 75°31'13"W; USGS map – Malvern 1:24,000; Not: Trib 01515 To Pickering Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.107886&p_longi=-75.520226

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.095589&p_longi=-75.52503

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Malvern 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Trib 01515 To Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004)

Case Summary: The new name Wheatley Mine Run is proposed for a one-mile-long tributary of Pickering Creek in Charlestown Township and Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The stream lies within the boundaries of a historic mining tract established in 1682. In 1850, the mineralogist Dr. Charles M. Wheatley (1822-1882) discovered a silver and lead vein near Phoenixville and established several mine shafts, the most productive of which became known as the Wheatley Mine. The proposed name refers to the mine, which was located on the grounds of the present-day Pickering Valley Golf Course near the mouth of the stream; the mine is not shown on USGS maps. The Pennsylvania Lead Company, which ran the mines, went bankrupt in 1857. During the Civil War, Wheatley sold the mines to the New York and Boston Silver-Lead Company, which went bankrupt in 1873. Eastern Mining and Milling operated the mine from 1917 to 1920. Wheatley also established the Chemical Copper Works in nearby Phoenixville.

FEMA does not label the stream on its maps. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004, uses the name Trib 01515 To Pickering Creek for the stream. The stream heads near the end of Mine Road.

Change application of Powdermill Run: stream; 5.7 mi. long; in Cook Township, heads in Forbes State Forest on the NW slope of Laurel Hill at 40°07'05"N, 79°13'31"W, flows NW then generally N through Powdermill Nature Reserve to enter Loyalhanna Creek; name presumably refers to a gunpowder mill located near the stream; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°10'21"N, 79°16'08"W; USGS map – Stahlstown 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Powder Mill Creek, Powder Mill Run, Powdermill Creek, Tributary No. 1 To White Oak Run, White Oak Run - in part.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1725728&p_longi=-79.2689218

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1181297&p_longi=-79.2253095

Proposal: to change application to recognize local use

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

Proponent: John Griffin; Harrisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Powdermill Run – in part (FID 1193159); White Oak Run (FID 1191306)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Powder Mill Creek (*Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State College*, 1913), Powder Mill Run (Atlas of Pennsylvania, 1872, Westmoreland County atlas 1876), Powdermill Creek (*The Pittsburgh Press*, 1950), Powdermill Run (*Final Report on the Bituminous Coal Beds of Pennsylvania*, 1920; Westmoreland County map [showing details from 1783 to 1825], 1982; Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, 2004; *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 2010; Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission, 2012, 2018; Pennsylvania Environmental Council map, 2014; Powdermill Nature Reserve, undated; Carnegie Museum of Natural History website, undated); Powdermill Run - in part (USGS 1922, 1935, 1944, 1957, 1967, 1986, 2010, 2013, 2016; Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1877); Tributary No. 1 To White Oak Run (FEMA, 2011); White Oak Run (USGS 2010, 2013; FEMA, 2011; Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1877)

Change application of White Oak Run: stream; 3.7 mi. long; in Cook Township, heads at 40°07'33"N, 79°18'03"W, flows W then NNE to enter Powdermill Run; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°09'43"N, 79°16'26"W; USGS map – Stahlstown 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1620174&p_longi=-79.2739219

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1258333&p_longi=-79.3008333

Proposal: to change application to recognize local use

Map: USGS Stahlstown 1:24,000

Proponent: John Griffin; Harrisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

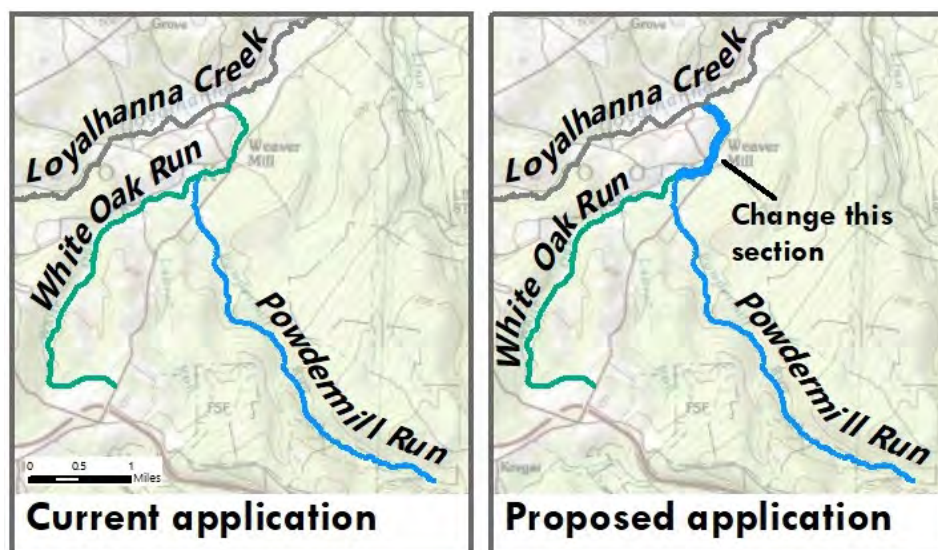
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: White Oak Run (FID 1191306)

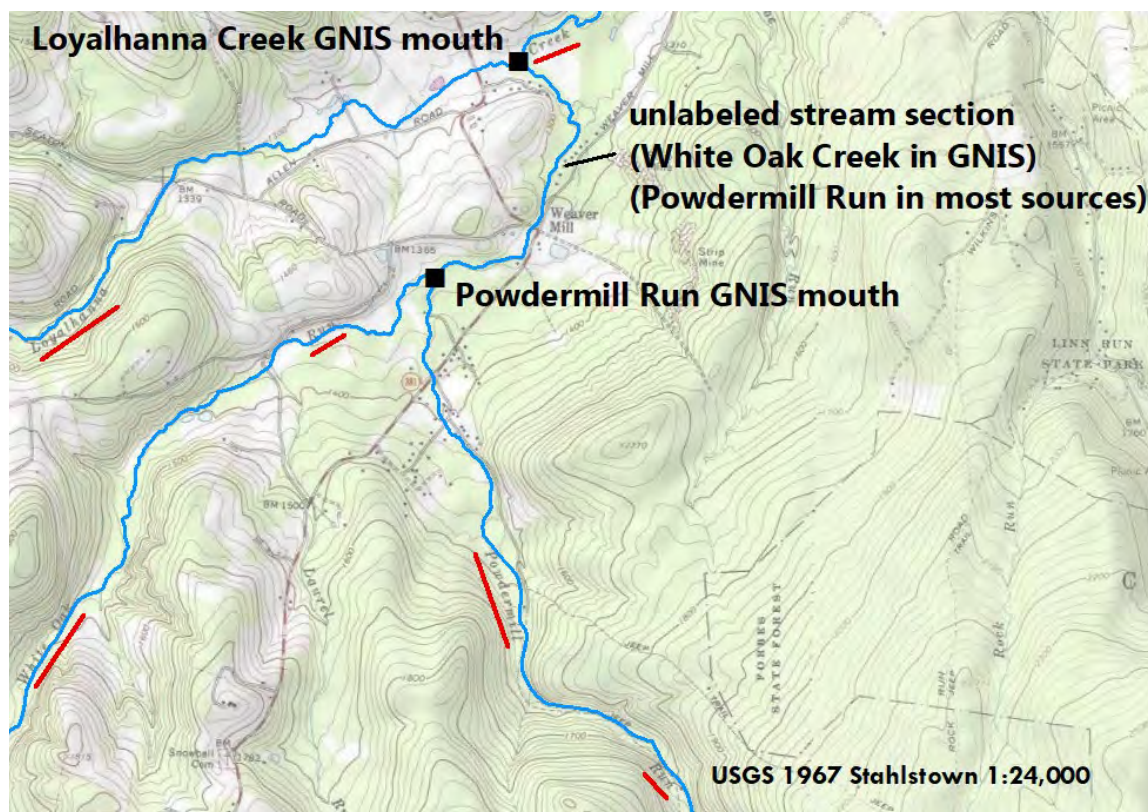
Local Usage: None found

Published: Whiteoak Run (USGS 1922 to 1957), White Oak Run (USGS 2010, 2013; FEMA, 2011; Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1877)

Case Summary: These proposals are to amend the application of the names Powdermill Run and White Oak Run for two streams in Cook Township in Westmoreland County. The existing GNIS entries have Powdermill Run flowing into White Oak Run, which in turn flows into Loyalhanna Creek. However, the proponent, who serves as the State steward for the National Hydrography Dataset, reports that local usage shows that White Oak Run is a tributary of Powdermill Run. Powdermill Run heads in Forbes State Forest and flows through Powdermill Nature Reserve, managed by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. The section of stream affected by this proposed change lies outside both of these protected areas.



USGS maps from 1922 to 1986 do not label the portion of the stream in question. USGS maps from 1922 to 1957 labeled the stream to the west of the confluence as Whiteoak Run, and from 1967 to 1986 as White Oak Run. There is ambiguity as to which name was intended to be applied downstream of the confluence; USGS field notes do not provide any clarification. Phase I of GNIS data collection applied the name White Oak Run to this section. USTopo maps published in 2010 and 2013 show the latter name because of the entry in GNIS; the 2016 edition no longer labels it. Current Cook Township and Westmoreland County maps do not label the section of stream in question.



Several variant names are in published use for Powdermill Run. The following names come from sources that do not indicate into which stream Powdermill Run flows: Powder Mill Creek (in the 1913 *Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State College*); Powder Mill Run (in an 1872 atlas of Pennsylvania and an 1876 county atlas); and Powdermill Creek (in a 1950 *The Pittsburgh Press* article). A report of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania published in 1877 states that Powdermill Run flows into White Oak Run.

Meanwhile, many published sources either explicitly state or imply that Powdermill Run flows into Loyalhanna Creek: *Final Report on the Bituminous Coal Beds of Pennsylvania*, published in 1920; a Westmoreland County map of 1982 that shows historical details for the period 1783 to 1825; Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data from 2004; a 2010 *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* article; current Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission data and documents; a Loyalhanna Creek watershed map published in 2014 by the Pennsylvania Environmental Council; an undated Powdermill Nature Reserve document; and an undated blog post on the Carnegie Museum of Natural History website.

A FEMA map from 2011 uses the name Tributary No. 1 To White Oak Run for Powdermill Run and shows White Oak Run flowing into Loyalhanna Creek.

TENNESSEE

Slider Falls: falls; approx. 10 ft. tall; on Falling Water Creek in Pickett Gulf, 1.8 mi. SW of Falling Water; named because the falls is made up of three slide falls; Hamilton County, Tennessee; 35°11'35"N, 85°17'01"W; USGS map – Fairmount, 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.193159&p_longi=-85.283693

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Fairmount 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Rogers; Chattanooga, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Slider Falls is proposed for a 10-foot-tall falls on Falling Water Creek in Hamilton County and just outside Falling Water Falls State Natural Area. The name refers to the three slide-type cascades that make up the feature.

The BGN has approved names for three nearby falls submitted by the same proponent: Rockstack Falls in 2014 and Freudenberg Falls in 2015, both upstream from the proposed Slider Falls on Falling Water Creek; and Flatrock Falls in 2015 on an unnamed tributary of Falling Water Creek.

The term “slider” also refers to a genus of turtles, one of which is native to the area around the stream.

TEXAS

East Ham Branch: stream; 0.35 mi. long; in the City of Rockdale, heads at 30°39'49"N, 97°00'03"W, flows SW to enter Ham Branch; Milam County, Texas; 30°39'36"N, 97°00'17"W; USGS map – Rockdale West 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.660001&p_longi=-97.004691

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.663581&p_longi=-97.000871

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Rockdale West 1:24,000
 Proponent: Christopher Whittaker; Rockdale, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: East Ham Branch (city government)

Published: East Ham Branch (Rockdale city map, Central Texas Council of Governments 2017)

Case Summary: The new name East Ham Branch is proposed for a tributary of Ham Branch in the City of Rockdale in Milam County. The name is proposed, along with West Ham Branch (q.v.), by the City Manager of Rockdale. The Milam County Judge supports the proposal.

West Ham Branch: stream; 1.9 mi. long; in the City of Rockdale, heads at 30°39'39"N, 97°01'35"W, flows NE then SE to enter Ham Branch; Milam County, Texas; 30°39'14"N, 97°00'17"W; USGS map – Rockdale West 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Rockdale West 1:24,000
 Proponent: Christopher Whittaker; Rockdale, TX
 Administrative area: None
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: West Ham Branch (city government)

Published: West Ham Branch (Rockdale city map, Central Texas Council of Governments 2017)

Case Summary: The new name West Ham Branch is proposed for a tributary of Ham Branch in Rockdale in Milam County. The name is proposed, along with East Ham Branch (q.v.), by the City Manager of Rockdale. The Milam County Judge supports the proposal.

UTAH

George Albert Smith Arch: arch; 131 ft. wide, 112 ft. tall; in Canyonlands National Park (recommended wilderness), 1 mi. SW of Peekabo Spring, 2 mi. NW of Gothic Arch; named for George Albert Smith (1870-1951), 8th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and supporter of the Boy Scouts of America; Sec 6, T31S, R20E, Salt Lake Meridian; San Juan County, Utah; 38°06'17"N, 109°46'04"W; USGS map – Druid Arch 1:24,000; Not: George Albert Smith Memorial Arch, Smith Arch, Smith Memorial Arch.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.104856&p_longi=-109.767911

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name
 Map: USGS Druid Arch, 1:24,000
 Proponent: Erik Wright; Riverton, UT
 Administrative area: Canyonlands National Park (recommended wilderness)
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: George Albert Smith Arch (plaque at base of arch installed in 1957)

Published: George Albert Smith Arch (*LDS Church News*, 1957; *The Improvement Age*, 1958; *Boys' Life*, 1969; *The Salt Lake Tribune*, 1971; *The Administrative History of Canyonlands National Park*, 2008; *The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers*, 2018); George Albert Smith Memorial Arch (*The Salt Lake Tribune*, 1958, *Boys' Life*, 1958); Smith Arch (*Boys' Life*, 1958); Smith Memorial Arch (*Boys' Life*, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name George Smith Memorial Arch for an arch in the Needles section of Canyonlands National Park. The arch is 112 feet tall and 131 feet wide and is set in the north side of a cliff north of Salt Creek [the Canyonlands National Park brochure labels the valley Salt Creek Valley but this name is not recorded in GNIS]. This area of the park has been recommended for wilderness designation. The name commemorates George Albert Smith (1870-1951), the eighth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS Church). Smith's grandfather was a cousin of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. He was involved in the leadership of several patriotic groups, including the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmark Association (UPTLA), and was also a prominent supporter of the Boy Scouts of America, which awarded him the Silver Buffalo, their highest honor, in 1934.

The arch was discovered during aerial surveys in 1957 and was given the name George Albert Smith Arch by the UPTLA. In honor of his contributions to the LDS Church and the Boy Scouts. In May 1957, a group of sixteen Explorer Scouts hiked to the arch and installed a memorial plaque at its base showing the name George Albert Smith Arch. In 1958, a group of 55 Explorer Scouts hiked to the arch and installed a second plaque listing the names of the Scouts who had made the initial visit. The visits were documented in *Boys' Life* (the magazine of the Boy Scouts of America), *The Salt Lake Tribune*, *LDS Church News*, and *The Improvement Age* (a publication of the LDS Church). In addition to the name George Albert Smith Arch, these publications also used the names George Albert Smith Memorial Arch, Smith Arch, and Smith Memorial Arch.

The proponent reports that a senior ranger at Canyonlands National Park thought the arch might be known as "Scout Arch," but this name refers unofficially to a different arch located approximately four miles to the southeast in Horse Canyon; the name is not recorded in GNIS.

A query of GNIS found 57 named arches in San Juan County; none have names that include "George," "Albert," or "Smith."

WASHINGTON

Smith Island: island; 0.1 acre; in Island Lake 2.5 mi. NW of Shelton; named for William Henry "Bill" Smith (1917-2011), who purchased the island in 1955 and donated it to the community before his death; Sec 6, T20N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; Mason County, Washington; 47°14'55"N, 123°06'54"W; USGS map – Shelton 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.2485372&p_longi=-123.1149074

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Shelton 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Whitehouse; Shelton, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Smith Island (local residents, within recent memory)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Smith Island is proposed for a 0.1-acre island in Island Lake north of the City of Shelton. The name, proposed by the Island Lake Foundation board members, would commemorate William Henry "Bill" Smith (1917-2011), who after purchasing the island in 1955, allowed the community to use it for recreation; he donated the island to the Island Lake Foundation before his death for its preservation. Smith was employed as an electrical contractor and was well known in the community for his generosity, kindness, patience, and sense of humor. He was a member of several community groups. In the past few years, local residents and businesses have donated time,

money, and supplies to restore the island which has been eroding for many years. The new name is proposed to recognize Smith's generosity.

The Mason County Board of Commissioners supports the proposal. The proponent reports that many longtime residents of Island Lake also support the name.

A query of GNIS found a Smith Lake 25 miles to the northwest in Mason County and a Smith Lake 21 miles to the southeast in Thurston County.

WISCONSIN

Pyramid Point: island; 3.9 acres; in the Wisconsin River at Mile 45 along the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway, 0.5 mi. N of Long Lake, 1.2 mi. E of Muscoda Island; the name refers to the triangular shape of the island; Iowa County, Wisconsin; Sec 5, T8N, R1E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; 43°12'05"N, 90°23'48"W; USGS map – Muscoda 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.201487&p_longi=-90.39666

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Muscoda 1:24,000

Proponent: Ilya Shvartsman

Administrative area: Lower Wisconsin State Riverway

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pyramid Point (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Pyramid Point for a 3.9-acre unnamed island in the Wisconsin River at Mile 45 in the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway in the Town of Pulaski in Iowa County. According to the proponent, the proposed name has been used by local fishermen for many years. The name refers to the triangular shape of the island.