

**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://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly\\_list.htm](https://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/quarterly_list.htm).

Effective immediately, the horizontal datum used for geographic coordinates in all Domestic Geographic Names publications is the North American Datum of 1983. The datum of some geographic coordinates from historical maps may still be the NAD27.

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

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

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

## ALASKA

**Bergh Peak:** summit; elevation 5,497 ft.; in Denali National Park/Denali Wilderness, 2.3 mi. NNE of Stony Dome, 5.8 mi WSW of Divide Mountain; the name commemorates Knute Bergh (1909-1953), pilot and flight instructor in WWII who died in a plane crash in the vicinity during mapping operations; Sec 36, T16S, R14W, Fairbanks Meridian; Denali Borough, Alaska; 63°29'03"N, 150°11'19"W; USGS map – Denali B-1, 1:63,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=63.484158&p\\_longi=-150.188738](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=63.484158&p_longi=-150.188738)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Denali B-1 1:63,000

Proponent: Wayne Iverson; Salida, CO

Administrative area: Denali National Park/Denali Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

**Case Summary:** The new name Bergh Peak is proposed for a 5,497-foot unnamed summit in the Denali Wilderness area of Denali National Park in Denali Borough. The name would commemorate Knute Bergh (1909-1953), who died in a plane crash in the vicinity while mapping the area for the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey (USC&GS). The proponent is proposing the name with the support of Mr. Bergh's family.

Mr. Bergh was born in Washington and served as an Army flight instructor during World War II. After the war, he moved to Bellingham and started a local air service. During the summer, when business was slow, Mr. Bergh flew contract work in Alaska. In 1953, he was hired by USC&GS to fly mapping surveys in Mount McKinley National Park. In June 1953, he flew with surveyor Lt. Gordon Scott to check a potential landing site near a bridge over Stony Creek. Their plane crashed and both men were killed. In 1953, the name Scott Peak was proposed for an unnamed summit ten miles south of the crash site, to commemorate Gordon Scott; the name was approved by the BGN in December 1953. Scott Peak has an elevation of 8,828 feet and lies 9.7 miles to the south-southeast of the summit proposed to be named Bergh Peak.

In about July 1953, an earthquake following a heavy rain caused a landslide that blocked Stony Creek near the bridge, forming a lake. Reportedly, the lake was initially called Quake Lake by park staff. According to both the proponent of Bergh Peak and Mr. Bergh's widow, the superintendent of the park at the time wrote a memo in which he stated, "No doubt, Mrs. Knute H. Bergh and her three children wonder why their husband and father, who was killed while piloting the plane in which he and Scott crashed, did not merit the same honors accorded Lt. Scott," and "We think that the new lake would be a splendid way to honor Mr. Bergh." Whether or not this account is correct, the name Bergh Lake was found to be in local use by USGS surveyors in 1954 and added to the 1957 topographic map. The name was never the subject of a BGN decision.

The Wilderness Act was signed into law in 1964 and the Denali Wilderness was designated in 1980.

By the late 1980s, the lake had dried up and so the GNIS entry was updated to make it "historical." While driving tourist buses in Denali National Park, the proponent met Mr. Bergh's sons who had come to pay their respects at the site of the crash. He suggested that because the feature initially named for Mr. Bergh no longer exists, and because he warranted a name for the lake, another nearby feature should be named for him instead. After learning about the BGN's naming process as a result

of a proposal he submitted to correct a name in Colorado, the proponent wrote to the family of Mr. Bergh to offer his assistance in getting a new feature named for him.

The summit proposed to named Bergh Peak is located one mile northeast of the former lake. Current US Topo maps show only braided streams where the lake used to exist and it is not included in the National Hydrography Dataset.

The proposed Bergh Peak (and the historical Bergh Lake) are located within the Denali Wilderness, but near the park road which cuts through the wilderness. When asked to address the BGN's Wilderness Names Policy, he stated that the area adjacent to the park road, although within the wilderness boundary, is "less pristine" due to the dust and noise produced by park buses. He also believes the new name should be applied because Mr. Bergh has already been honored by a name for a feature that no longer exists and that "the naming would also provide unique educational opportunities and a nice human interest story."

The Denali Borough Council passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Bergh Peak. The National Park Service also recommends approval of the name, noting that "the name is deserving of an exception to the Wilderness Names Policy. . . as [it] coupled with the historical Bergh Lake will serve to educate the public as to the constantly changing nature of Denali's geology."

There are no other features in Alaska with "Bergh" in their names, other than the previously mentioned historical Bergh Lake.

## GEORGIA

**High Water Falls**: falls; approx. 500 ft. high; in Chattahoochee National Forest, a series of falls on an unnamed tributary of Frogtown Creek, 0.8 mi. SSE of Neels Gap; the name refers to the long drop of the falls and its prominence after heavy rainfall; Lumpkin County, Georgia; 34°43'24"N, 83°55'13"W; USGS map – Neels Gap 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.723297&p\\_longi=-83.920195](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.723297&p_longi=-83.920195)

Proposal: new descriptive name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Neels Gap 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Greer; Athens, GA

Administrative area: Chattahoochee National Forest / Chestatee Wildlife Management Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name High Water Falls is proposed for a series of falls along an unnamed stream which flows into Frogtown Creek in Lumpkin County and within Chattahoochee National Forest. The cascading falls have a drop of approximately 500 feet and are labeled "Falls" on the 1988 USGS Neels Gap topographic map. The name is proposed because the falls flows down from a high elevation and are prominently visible after heavy rains. A query of GNIS found no other falls in Georgia with "High" or "Water" in their names.

## IDAHO

**Irwin Creek**: stream; 4 mi. long; in Payette National Forest, heads 1.3 mi. NW of Steamboat Summit at 45°15'36"N, 115°46'05"W, flows NW then generally SW to enter the Secesh River 0.4 mi. SW of the mouth of Long Gulch; named for Bernard James Irwin (1896-1918), who served in

World War I; T22N, Rgs5&6E, Boise Meridian; Idaho County, Idaho; 45°13'26"N, 115°48'37"W; USGS map – Loon Lake 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=45.223967&p\\_longi=-115.810258](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.223967&p_longi=-115.810258)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=45.259888&p\\_longi=-115.76815](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.259888&p_longi=-115.76815)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Loon Lake 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Gilbert Floyd; Kuna, ID

Administrative area: Payette National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Irwin Creek is proposed for an unnamed four-mile-long tributary of the Secesh River in Payette National Forest in Idaho County. The name would commemorate Bernard James Irwin (1896-1918), who was killed in battle while serving as a bugler under General Pershing in France during World War I. Mr. Irwin was born in Nebraska; his family moved to the Boise area and he is buried in Boise about 110 miles to the south. Relatives of Mr. Irwin live near the stream. The proponent believes that Mr. Irwin's sacrifice to the Nation and his burial in Idaho satisfies the requirements of the Board's Commemorative Names Policy.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with "Irwin" in their names.

## KENTUCKY

**Change application of Dry Fork:** stream; 3.3 mi. long; heads 2.4 mi. SE of Uniontown at 37°45'14"N, 87°53'48"W, flows NE then generally NNW to enter Highland Creek 2.2 mi. ENE of Uniontown; Union County, Kentucky; 37°46'45"N, 87°53'31"W; USGS map – Uniontown 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=37.779217&p\\_longi=-87.891998](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.779217&p_longi=-87.891998)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=37.7538889&p\\_longi=-87.8966667](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.7538889&p_longi=-87.8966667)

Proposal: application change to reflect rechanneling

Map: USGS Uniontown 1:24,000

Proponent: James Seay; Frankfort, KY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

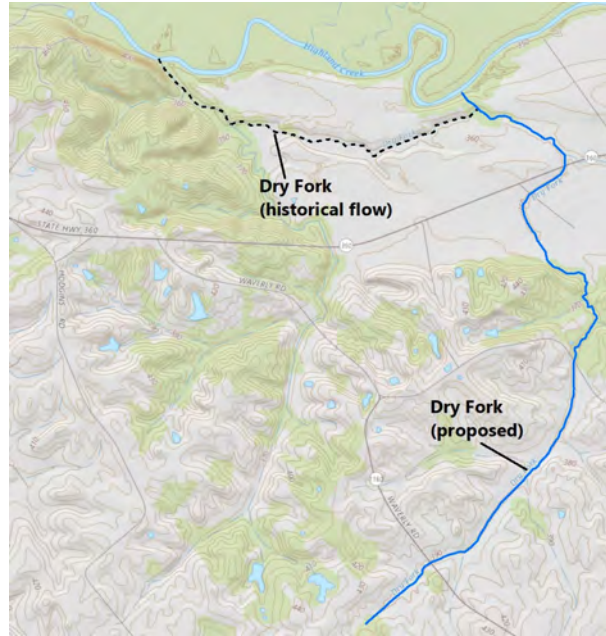
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dry Fork - in part (FID 491195)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Dry Fork - in part (USGS 1917, 1952, 1958, 1981 2011, 2013, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to amend the application of the name Dry Fork for a tributary of Highland Creek in Union County.



The Kentucky NHD steward made an inquiry to GNIS staff about amending the mouth of Dry Fork. Until the 1980s, the stream flowed parallel to Highland Creek for about 1.1 miles before entering the aforementioned stream. Over time and as a result of farming activity, the channel was filled in and the stream now flows into Highland Creek further upstream. USGS maps have shown the name Dry Fork since 1917, although the source of the stream has varied over the years.

## MARYLAND

**Seclude Cove**: bay; approx. 0.6 acres; located on the S bank of Cattail Creek, 0.5 mi. WSW of Focal Point; locally used name descriptive of the bay; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; 39°05'10"N, 76°32'12"W; USGS map – Round Bay 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.086248&p\\_longi=-76.536598](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.086248&p_longi=-76.536598)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Round Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Thomas Farcosky; Severna Park, MD

Administrative area: Magothy River Sanctuary (Maryland DNR)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Seclude Cove (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Seclude Cove to a small cove located on the south bank of Cattail Creek near Severna Park, and within the Magothy River Sanctuary, managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. According to the proponent, the name is in local use and describes the bay.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**Grumpys Brook:** stream; 0.8 mi. long; in the Town of Carver, heads 1.1 mi. NNW of North Carver at 41°56'10"N, 70°47'32"W, flows generally W to enter the Winnetuxent River 1.5 mi. SSE of Plympton; named for Robert (Bob) "Grumpy" Conway (1946-2010), a local conservationist, photographer, bog foreman, and member of the Carver Conservation Commission; Plymouth County, Massachusetts; 41°56'07"N, 70°48'20"W; USGS map – Plympton 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.935185&p\\_longi=-70.805438](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.935185&p_longi=-70.805438)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.93623&p\\_longi=-70.792273](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.93623&p_longi=-70.792273)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Plympton 1:24,000

Proponent: Sarah G. Hewins; Carver, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Grumpys Brook is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long tributary of the Winnetuxent River in the Town of Carver in Plymouth County. The stream flows through an easement acquired by the Town of Carver from the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

The name would commemorate Robert (Bob) "Grumpy" Conway (1946-2010), who as a member of the Carver Conservation Commission, worked to preserve the land through which the stream flows. The proponent is a retired conservation agent who worked with Mr. Conway to protect the property from development. According to his obituary, Mr. Conway was a pleasant person who got his nickname after an uncharacteristically sharp response to a waitress who called him "grumpy." After serving in Vietnam as a generator mechanic, Mr. Conway worked as a bog foreman for the A.D. Makepeace Company, a cranberry farming operation. He also served as the company's informal environmental officer and documented rare flora and fauna in cranberry bogs throughout southeastern Massachusetts. While delineating wetlands on the property through which the stream flows, Mr. Conway discovered the stream's source at an underground spring. He was also an award-winning nature photographer. The proponent believes that naming this stream for Mr. Carver is appropriate because he worked to preserve the land through which it flows.

## MICHIGAN

**\*\*\* The following proposal has been withdrawn**

**Change Squaw Island to Eagle Island:** island; 70 acres; in St. James Township 3 mi. NNW of Northwest Point, 2.1 mi. NE of Whiskey Island; named for the eagles that frequent the island; Secs 19&30, T40N, R10W, Michigan Meridian; Charlevoix County, Michigan; 45°50'13"N, 85°35'12"W; USGS map – Garden Island West 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Island

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector/getesrimap?p\\_lat=45.8369401&p\\_longi=-85.586759&fid=638673](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector/getesrimap?p_lat=45.8369401&p_longi=-85.586759&fid=638673)

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

Map: USGS Garden Island West 1:24,000

Proponent: Devilyn Callian; Irvine, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Island (FID 638673)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Island (USGS 1980, 1984, 2011, 2014, 2017; AMS 1955, 1958; Office of Coast Survey since 1855; Fifty-first Congress Session II Appropriations, 1891; *Atlas of the State of Michigan*, 1873; Colton's *Advertising Atlas Of America*, 1857; Private Islands, Inc. website, 2018; Lighthouse Friends website, 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Island, a privately owned island in Lake Michigan in Charlevoix County, to Eagle Island.

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians contacted the island's new owners to ask if they would be willing to change the name of the island in order to remove the offensive word "squaw." Although the owners would prefer to retain the existing name, they chose as a replacement the name Eagle Island due to the bald eagles that frequent the island. The proponents are working to restore an old lighthouse and residence on the island for tourism purposes. The proponents wish to preserve the name of the lighthouse as Squaw Island Lighthouse, which is recorded in GNIS.

The name Squaw Island appears on Army Map Service maps starting in 1955 and on USGS maps in 1980, when the area was first mapped. Office of Coast Survey charts labeled the island beginning in 1855. The earliest instance of the name Squaw Island for this island came from Colton's 1857 *Advertising Atlas of America*. Many recent online sources use the name Squaw Island, including real estate websites and others about the island's lighthouse.

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians informed the proponents that they had no objection to the proposal and found the name Eagle Island acceptable.

A query of GNIS found a number of features with "Eagle" in their names; none are in Charlevoix County. An island named Eagle Island is located 60 miles to the north-northeast in Mackinac County.

## MINNESOTA

**Change Lake Calhoun to Bde Maka Ska:** lake; 419 acres; in Bde Maka Ska Park in the City of Minneapolis SW of Lake of the Isles, NNW of Lake Harriet; the name is Dakota for "white banks lake" or "white earth lake"; Secs 5&4, T28N, R24W & Secs 32&33, T29N, R24 W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Hennepin County, Minnesota; 44°56'31"N, 93°18'42"W; USGS map – Minneapolis South 1:24,000; Not: Calhoun Lake, Lake Calhoun, Mde Maka Ska, Mde Medoza. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=44.9418644&p\\_longi=-93.3117332&fid=640736](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.9418644&p_longi=-93.3117332&fid=640736)

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Minneapolis South 1:24,000

Proponent: Minneapolis Parks Board

Administrative area: Bde Maka Ska Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lake Calhoun (FID 640736)

Local Usage: Bde Maka Ska (Dakota oral tradition); Lake Calhoun (local residents)

Published: Bde Maka Ska (Westerman and White, *Mni Sota Makoce: The Land of the Dakota*, 2012; Historyapolis website, 2015); Calhoun Lake (USGS 1896, 1901; *Narrative journal of travels through the northwestern regions of the United States*, Schoolcraft 1821); Lake Calhoun (USGS 1952, 1954, 1967, 1985, 2010, 2013, 2016; AMS 1953, 1959; *Narrative of an Expedition to the Sources of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, etc., etc.*,

Keating 1824; *Map of Hennepin County*, 1873; Rand McNally and Company, 1897, 1903, 1911, 1924; *An illustrated historical atlas of the State of Minnesota*, 1900; *Minnesota Geographic Names; Their Origin and Historic Significance*, Upham 1920; West Calhoun neighborhood website, 2018; many state documents and other sources); Lake Mendoza (Minneapolis City Directory, 1897; Detroit Publishing Co. photo, 1908); Mde Maka Ska (Minnesota Public Radio, 2011; Hennepin County Library tumblr website, 2012); Mde Ma-ka Ska (*Ta-ku-wa-kan ti-pi: "Dwelling Place of the Gods": the Dakota Homeland in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area*, Durand 1982); Mde Ma-ka-ska (West Calhoun neighborhood website, 2018); Mde Medoza (*Minnesota Geographic Names; Their Origin and Historic Significance*, Upham 1920), Medoza (West Calhoun neighborhood website, 2018);

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Lake Calhoun, a 419-acre lake in the City of Minneapolis in Hennepin County, to Bde Maka Ska. The proposed name comes from Dakota oral tradition and means "white earth lake" or "white bank lake" (*bde*, lake; *maka*, earth; *ska*, white), which reportedly refers to the white sand beaches around the lake.

The lake's current name commemorates John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), a politician from South Carolina who served in the House of Representatives, as Secretary of War under President Monroe, Vice President under Presidents John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, as a U.S. Senator, and as Secretary of State under Presidents John Tyler and James Polk. Calhoun began his political career as a nationalist and worked for a stronger and better-funded standing military after the War of 1812. As Secretary of War, he authorized the construction of forts along the frontier of the United States, including the present-day Fort Snelling at the confluence of the Mississippi River and Minnesota River, around which grew the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. While serving as Vice President, Calhoun began to oppose high tariffs imposed by the Federal Government that he felt unfairly benefitted Northern states at the expense of Southern states. He began to advocate for States' rights in relation to Federal laws and supported nullification by States of Federal laws deemed unconstitutional by State governments. He defended the right of Southern States to secede from the Nation and strongly opposed the Compromise of 1850. Calhoun is known for an 1837 speech, when he was Senator, in which he described slavery as a "positive good": "I hold that in the present state of civilization, where two races of different origin, and distinguished by color, and other physical differences, as well as intellectual, are brought together, the relation now existing in the slaveholding States between the two, is, instead of an evil, a good—a positive good." After his death, his thoughts on States' rights strongly influenced the Southern secessionist movement.

USGS maps published in 1896 and 1901 used the name Calhoun Lake; all USGS maps after 1952 used the name Lake Calhoun. The lake was first mentioned as "Calhoun lake" [sic] in Henry Schoolcraft's 1821 *Narrative journal of travels through the northwestern regions of the United States*. The name Lake Calhoun is first recorded in 1824 in the *Narrative of an Expedition to the Sources of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, etc., etc.* (Keating). This expedition was undertaken "by order of The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War"; the report states that the lake "has received the name of Lake Calhoun, in honour of the Secretary of War." In 1890 and 1891, local newspaper reports and editorials mentioned that the Minneapolis Park Board was considering changing the name of Lake Calhoun to "Lake Mendoza," reported to be the lake's "original name." (Mde Medoza, which translates to "Lake of the Loons" or "Loon Lake," is recorded in GNIS as a variant name). Although reported as fact, the Park Board apparently considered the name change but did not approve it. The name Lake Mendoza was recorded in a few sources, including an 1897 city directory and a few postcards and photographs of the lake. Lake Calhoun was the name used locally after the early 1910s.

An editorial in the December 21, 1890 *Minneapolis Tribune* stated that the lake was not named "after the great nullifier [John C. Calhoun], but in honor of a Lieutenant Calhoun of early days."

The identity of this Lt. Calhoun is unknown, nor are there any records of a Lt. Calhoun at Fort Snelling. A December 2017 column in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* suggests that the name may have been confused with that of James E. Colhoun, a surveyor with an Army unit who explored the area in 1823. Colhoun contributed to the aforementioned 1824 narrative in which the name Lake Calhoun is first recorded.

The original Dakota name for the lake is reported as Mde Maka Ska. However, present-day Dakota orthographies, such as those used by the University of Minnesota Dakota language program, use the “bde” spelling rather than “mde.” The Minnesota State Names Authority (SNA) informed the BGN that a retired senior historian with the Minnesota Historical Society expressed concerns that “mde” was more correct. The annual Mde Maka Ska Canoe Nations Gathering has been held at Lake Calhoun since 2009.

In June 2015, a Minneapolis resident initiated a petition asking the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board to change the name of the lake, although no replacement name was suggested. On Oct. 1, 2015, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board installed signs around the lake with both “Lake Calhoun” and “Bde Maka Ska,” while they considered whether to change the name.

The proposed change was submitted to the BGN by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which serves as the Minnesota SNA. After the change was recommended by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board’s Community Advisory Committee in March 2016 and approved by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners in November 2017, the DNR approved the name Bde Maka Ska for State use in January 2018. The Park Board has also changed the name of Lake Calhoun Park to Bde Maka Ska Park.

Many residents who live around the lake have expressed strong opposition to the decisions by the Park Board, the County Commissioners, and the DNR. The group Save Lake Calhoun actively lobbied against the change and brought a lawsuit against the DNR, stating that the agency does not have the legal right to change a name that has been in use for over 40 years. In announcing its decision to support the change to Bde Maka Ska, the DNR addressed the statute, which had been enacted by the Minnesota Legislature in 1925 and which authorized county boards to change the names of waterbodies provided 15 legal voters petitioned for the change and the existing name had not been in use for more than 40 years. In 1937, the Legislature established the State Geographic Board to work with county boards “to change the names of lakes, streams, places and other geographic features, with the end in view of eliminating, as far as possible, duplication of names within the state.” In 1940, the State Attorney General wrote an opinion that the 40-year limit applied only to county boards and not to the State Board, stating, “The question of whether or not the name of a lake in any given instance should be changed is one which calls for the exercise of sound judgment and discretion by the board. It is not likely a court would upset the board’s determination in any such case unless it clearly appeared that the board had acted arbitrarily, capriciously and without any regard for public convenience. The board should, before determining on a change, investigate the situation and consider all reasons for and against such action. If it appears that the public interest would be better subserved by retaining the name the lake has borne for almost half a century the board should act accordingly. If the present name duplicates the name of some other lake, or conflicts with the name given this particular lake by the federal authorities, or if it seems desirable for any other sound reason that the name in use be changed, the board should act accordingly.” In 1964, the State Attorney General wrote an opinion that the “Geographic Board can change a name [that had existed for more than 40 years] in cooperation with County Board.” When the State Legislature combined the statutes about waterbody naming and general geographic naming, it made clear that the 40-year limit applied only to name changes initiated by petition to county

boards. The DNR maintains that it was within its right to change the name of Lake Calhoun to Bde Maka Ska.

The DNR decision also pointed out the existence of a duplicate Lake Calhoun, a reservoir, in Kandiyohi County, approximately 80 miles to the west-northwest. It is not known for whom this reservoir was named. The DNR received 224 letters and emails about the proposed name change: 136 in opposition; 79 in support; and nine for using both names, or for an English translation, or for "Lake Maka Ska."

The BGN has also received several comments on the proposal. Minnesota Senator Tina Smith sent a letter in support of the proposed change. The group Proud Truckers from Wisconsin sent an email suggesting that the translation "White Earth Lake" be used to reduce confusion over a name in a different language (no counter-proposal was submitted). A local resident submitted a petition showing 85% of property owners around the lake are opposed to the change, while another suggested that the DNR had violated the aforementioned statute. Another letter stated that the Mdewakanton Dakota who lived at the lake called it "Inland Lake," that the "bde" spelling was incorrect, and that "the oral tradition of the name offers no proof of the use of the name [and] the proposed name change was spearheaded by a vocal few activists onto county and MNDNR commissioners who are not familiar with Minnesota history" (the source in question actually uses "inland lake" as a description, not a place name, and BGN staff informed this individual that the DNR already considered the accuracy of "bde" versus "mde").

In addition to the lake in question and the reservoir in Kandiyohi County, GNIS includes records for several administrative features associated with both features. Calhoun Beach is an unincorporated community on the north shore of Lake Calhoun in Minneapolis. John C. Calhoun is commemorated by the names of schools, counties and communities.

**Grass Lake**: lake; approx. 25 acres; in the City of Minneapolis, 0.5 mi. NW of Richfield Lake, 3.6 mi. SW of Lake Hiawatha; presumably named for aquatic grass growing in the lake; Sec 21, T28N, R24W, Fourth Principal Meridian (extended); Hennepin County, Minnesota; 44°53'34"N, 93°17'54"W; USGS map – Minneapolis South 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.8928&p\\_longi=-93.2982](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.8928&p_longi=-93.2982)

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

Map: USGS Minneapolis South 1:24,000

Proponent: Collin Knopp-Schwyn; Minneapolis, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Grass Lake (many county and city sources)

Published: Grass Lake (USGS 1993; Minnesota DNR, 2018; Hennepin County GIS, 2018; Minneapolis *Southwest Journal*, 2017; Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, 2015, 2016; Minneapolis Neighborhood Planning for Community Revitalization, 1996; Minneapolis City election map, 1981); Grass Lake - in part (USGS 1896, 1901, 1952, 1954; City ward boundary map, 1961; Map of Hennepin County, Minnesota, 1958; *Atlas of Hennepin County, Minnesota*, 1913; R.L. Polk & Co.'s *Dual City Business Directory*, 1889)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Grass Lake for a 25-acre lake in southern Minneapolis near the community of Richfield in Hennepin County. The lake is currently unnamed and is located in Section 21 of Township 28 North, Range 24 West.

Until the 1960s, a lake with the name Grass Lake existed in Sections 21, 27, and 28. In 1964, the BGN approved a proposal submitted by the Minnesota Geographic Names Board to change the name from Grass Lake to Richfield Lake to eliminate duplication of names (there are two other lakes in the county named Grass Lake). At around the same time, although it is not clear if it was before or after the Board's decision, new highway construction divided the single lake into two smaller ones.



**1949 edition of the 1901 Minneapolis  
1:62500 quad**



**1954 edition of the 1952 Minneapolis  
South 1:24000 quad**



**1969 edition of the 1967 Minneapolis  
South 1:24000 quad**



**1993 edition of the 1967 Minneapolis  
South 1:24000 quad**

The southeastern lake retained the name Richfield Lake on USGS topographic maps; the northwestern lake was unlabeled until a 1993 revision of the map, when the name Grass Lake was shown. This was despite the BGN's decision to remove the name. The name was not added to GNIS, and as such, the lake is officially unnamed.

Despite the 1964 BGN decision, the name Grass Lake appears to have remained in local use for the northwestern lake. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Lake Finder lists both Grass Lake and Richfield Lake. Documents of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board use the name Grass Lake for the lake in Section 21. Other sources that use the name include a 1996 report on Minneapolis Neighborhood Planning for Community Revitalization and a Minneapolis city election map. An August 2017 article in *The Southwest Journal* is entitled “The Gardens of Grass Lake.”

Because the name is already published in county and State listings and numerous other documents, the Minnesota State Names Authority (SNA) has determined that a county hearing is not needed and the SNA recommends approval of the name for Federal use.

The two lakes in Hennepin County named Grass Lake are 10 miles southwest and 23 miles northwest of the lake in question; a third lake also named Grass Lake is in Ramsey County 14 miles to the northeast.

## MISSOURI

**Archer Alexander Creek**: stream; 2.5 mi. long; heads in the City of O’Fallon 4.7 mi. ESE of Lake St. Louis at 38°46’22”N, 90°41’27”W, flows generally S through the City of Cottleville to enter Dardenne Creek 3.9 mi. NNW of Weldon; the name commemorates Archer Alexander (ca. 1813-1879) a former slave who farmed in the area and whose likeness is represented on the Emancipation Memorial in Washington, DC; Unsurveyed land and Secs 16,9&4 T46N, R3E, Fifth Principal Meridian; Saint Charles County, Missouri; 38°44’34”N, 90°41’14”W; USGS map – Weldon Spring 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.742734&p\\_longi=-90.687339](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.742734&p_longi=-90.687339)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.77273&p\\_longi=-90.6907](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.77273&p_longi=-90.6907)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Weldon Spring 1:24,000 (mouth).

Proponent: Steve Ehlmann; St. Charles, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Tributary B (stream crossing sign; St. Charles County Council)

Published: East Branch Tributary B - in part (FEMA, 2016, 2017); East Tributary B - in part (FEMA, 2016); Tributary B (Missouri Department of Transportation, 2013; Mid Rivers Newsmagazine, 2018)

Case Summary: The new name Archer Alexander Creek is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Dardenne Creek in the City of Cottleville and the City of O’Fallon in Saint Charles County. The name was proposed by the Saint Charles County Executive and the county’s Manager of Roads and Traffic.

Archer Alexander (ca. 1813-1879) was born into slavery in Virginia and brought to Missouri around 1830. By around 1855, he was enslaved on a farm along the present-day Dardenne Creek. In 1863, Mr. Alexander informed Union troops about an incident of local railroad sabotage and about weapons hidden on a farm along the stream proposed to be named Archer Alexander Creek. Confederate sympathizers suspected Mr. Alexander, so he escaped to St. Louis. Mr. Alexander petitioned the Provost Marshal of Missouri for his freedom based on an order that had recently granted freedom to any slaves belonging to anyone who aided the Confederate cause. William Greenleaf Eliot, a prominent abolitionist, gave him refuge and employment. By 1870, Mr. Alexander was living and farming near Hillsboro, approximately 40 miles to the south.

Around this time, the Western Sanitary Commission, a St. Louis-based volunteer war-relief agency, began collecting funds from former enslaved people to construct a monument to President Abraham Lincoln and emancipation. The statue would comprise a figure of Lincoln holding the Emancipation Proclamation and that of a freed enslaved person kneeling below. Eliot had photographs taken of Mr. Alexander, which he sent to sculptor Thomas Ball, who then used them to sculpt the face of the kneeling figure. This monument, the Emancipation Memorial (listed in GNIS by its former name, Freedmen Memorial) has stood in Lincoln Park in Washington, DC since 1876.

The proponent acknowledged the BGN's Long Names Policy, but believes the full name is warranted as it would properly honor Mr. Alexander. The last name "Alexander" was likely that of an individual who owned Mr. Alexander prior to his relocation to Missouri.

A sign on the State highway that crosses the stream labels it Tributary B. The names Tributary B, East Branch Tributary B, and East Tributary B are used in local publications and on FEMA maps for all or part of the stream.

The City of Cottlesville, the City of O'Fallon, and the Saint Charles County Council all passed resolutions in favor of the proposal.

## NEW JERSEY

**Change Negro Run to Ashby Creek:** stream; 4.2 mi. long; in Upper Freehold Township, heads 0.2 mi. W of Wrightville at 40°10'53"N, 74°30'54"W, flows W to Doctors Creek, 0.6 mi. SE of Allentown, 5.5 mi. SW of Assunpink Lake; the name commemorates George Ashby (1844-1946), a black Union soldier who owned a farm in the area; Monmouth County, New Jersey; 40°10'15"N, 74°34'40"W; USGS map – Allentown 1:24,000; Not: Negro Run, Nigger Run.  
[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=40.170814&p\\_longi=74.577835&fid=878701](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.170814&p_longi=74.577835&fid=878701)

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Allentown 1:24,000

Proponent: Philip J. Meara; NJ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Negro Run (1995)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Run (FID 878701)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Run (USGS 1957, 1995, 2011, 2014, 2016; Asbury Park Press 1994, 1995; Examiner 1994; New York Times 1994; Preservation New Jersey Tour Map 1994), Nigger Run (USGS 1949; AMS 1948; Asbury Park Press 1994, 1995; Beers Atlas 1873; New York Times 1994)

**Case Summary:** This proposal is to change the name of Negro Run, a 4.2-mile-long stream in Upper Freehold Township in Monmouth County, to Ashby Creek. The new name would commemorate Sgt. George Ashby (ca. 1844-1946), a black Union soldier, who owned a farm in the area, and who at the time of his death was the last surviving Civil War veteran in New Jersey. The proponent states that the stream flows through land once farmed by Mr. Ashby, although the exact location of the farm cannot be confirmed. An 1873 edition of the F.W. Beers Atlas identifies the stream as Nigger Run, and identifies a nearby property as owned by a G. Ashby. The proponent believes Sgt. Ashby should be honored for his service in the Civil War and that although his property may not have been directly along the stream, other prominent citizens of the area have been honored, such as with the naming of a local middle school, and as such this proposal is warranted.

The 1949 USGS topographic map labeled the stream Nigger Run but by 1957 it had been changed to Negro Run.

In 1995, the BGN did not approve a proposal, submitted by two local residents, to change the name of Negro Run to M L King Creek, citing local opposition and recommendations from local governments that the existing name be retained for historical significance. The 1995 docket states that the origin of the name Negro Run was unclear and undocumented; however, some longtime residents believed the name referred to the area's association with the Underground Railroad and/or to African-Americans who lived along the stream. This earlier proposal was the subject of a November 1994 *New York Times* article entitled "One Man's Campaign To Rename a Creek." The article noted that two replacement names had been suggested (Martin Luther King Creek and Freedom Run), while noting also that some felt that if the stream was to be renamed it should honor George Ashby. When asked why the generic term should be changed from Run to Creek, the proponent indicated that he was following the suggestion put forth in 1995.

The Sgt. George Ashby Memorial Park is planned for development in Allentown, adjacent to the cemetery where Sgt. Ashby is buried.

## NEW MEXICO

**Dragonfly Springs**: spring; in Cibola National Forest 2.5 mi. S of McGaffey; named for the abundant dragonflies found in the area during the spring; Sec 23, T13N, R16W, New Mexico Meridian; McKinley County, New Mexico; 35°20'20"N, 108°30'30"W; USGS map – Upper Nutria 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.3388888&p\\_longi=-108.5083333](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.3388888&p_longi=-108.5083333)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Upper Nutria 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Silva; Albuquerque, NM

Administrative area: Cibola National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dragonfly Springs (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals submitted to name unnamed features on the proponent's property in McKinley County. The proposed name Dragonfly Springs refers to blue dragonflies that the proponent states are abundant in the area during the spring. The feature is located on a private inholding in Cibola National Forest.

**Rose Creek**: stream; approx. 5.2 mi. long; in Cibola National Forest, heads 3.6 mi E of McGaffey at 35°22'32"N, 108°27'08"W, flows SW into an unnamed stream 2 mi. SW of Merrill Place; named for the wild rose bushes growing alongside the creek bed; Secs 27,23,14&13, T13N, R16W and Secs 18,7&8, T13N, R15W, New Mexico Principal Meridian; McKinley County, New Mexico; 35°20'08"N, 108°30'40"W; USGS map – Upper Nutria 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.333808&p\\_longi=-108.516682](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.333808&p_longi=-108.516682)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.375529&p\\_longi=-108.452352](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.375529&p_longi=-108.452352)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Upper Nutria 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Silva; Albuquerque, NM

Administrative area: Cibola National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rose Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Rose Creek to a 5.2-mile-long unnamed stream that flows through the proponent's property in McKinley County, and also within Cibola National Forest. The name refers to wild rose bushes that the proponent states are found growing along the creek bed.

**Rose Springs**: spring; in Cibola National Forest 2.4 mi. S of McGaffey; named for the wild rose bushes in the area; Sec 23, T13N, R16W, New Mexico Meridian; McKinley County, New Mexico; 35°20'27"N, 108°30'39"W; USGS map – Upper Nutria 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.3409722&p\\_longi=-108.5108333](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.3409722&p_longi=-108.5108333)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Upper Nutria 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Silva; Albuquerque, NM

Administrative area: Cibola National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rose Springs (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Rose Springs to an unnamed spring located on the proponent's property in McKinley County. The name refers to wild rose bushes that the proponent states are found in this area. The feature is located on a private inholding in Cibola National Forest.

## NEW YORK

**Bear Track Creek**: stream; 0.5 mi. long; in the Town of Ashland, heads 2.1 mi. WSW of Wellsburg at 42°00'37"N, 76°46'10"W, flows NW into Seaborg Creek (q.v.); refers to the bears and bear tracks frequently spotted in the area; Chemung County, New York; 42°00'47"N, 76°46'42"W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.013&p\\_longi=-76.77844](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.013&p_longi=-76.77844)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.010312&p\\_longi=-76.769525](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.010312&p_longi=-76.769525)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Elmira 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the first of six new names for unnamed streams in southwestern Chemung County and southeastern Steuben County. The name Bear Track Creek is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long unnamed tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Seaborg Creek (q.v.)

in the Town of Ashland in Chemung County. The name would refer to the bears and bear tracks that the proponent reports are frequently spotted in this area.

**Berry Creek:** stream; 3.7 mi. long; heads in the Town of Caton 5.4 mi. SE of South Corning at 42°03'52"N, 76°58'08"W, flows S into the Town of Southport to enter Mudlick Creek 3 mi. N of Millerton; refers to the many wild berry bushes found along the stream; Chemung County and Steuben County, New York; 42°01'33"N, 76°57'26"W; USGS map – Seeley Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.025779&p\\_longi=-76.957324](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.025779&p_longi=-76.957324)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.064372&p\\_longi=-76.968795](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.064372&p_longi=-76.968795)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seeley Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Jonathan Conklin; Pine City, NY

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 Berry Creek to a 3.7-mile-long unnamed tributary of Mudlick Creek in Steuben County and Chemung County. The name refers to the many wild berry bushes that the proponent reports are found along the creek.

**Chives Trickle:** stream; 0.2 mi. long; in the Town of Ashland, heads 2.5 mi. W of Wellsburg at 42°00'56"N, 76°46'36"W, flows generally S to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Seaborg Creek (q.v.) 1.3 mi. SSE of Comfort Hill; named for the chives plants (*Allium* sp.) found along the stream; Chemung County, New York; 42°00'50"N, 76°46'38"W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.01382&p\\_longi=-76.77725](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.01382&p_longi=-76.77725)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.01554&p\\_longi=-76.77656](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.01554&p_longi=-76.77656)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chives Trickle (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Chives Trickle to a 0.2-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Seaborg Creek in the Town of Ashland. The name refers to the chives plants (*Allium* sp.) found surrounding the stream. The stream is not shown in NHD or on local maps.

**Merriam Stream:** stream; 1.3 mi. long; in the Town of Ashland, heads 2.6 mi. WNW of Wellsburg at 42°01'24"N, 76°46'37"W, flows SW to enter South Creek 3.3 mi. W of Wellsburg; honors A.B. Merriam, who was a farmer, constable, and highway commissioner for Ashland in 1878; Chemung County, New York; 42°00'46"N, 76°47'37"W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.01283&p\\_longi=-76.79364](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.01283&p_longi=-76.79364)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.02342&p\\_longi=-76.77682](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.02342&p_longi=-76.77682)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Elmira 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Merriam Stream (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Merriam Stream to a 1.3-mile-long unnamed tributary of South Creek in the Town of Ashland. The new name would commemorate Amos Bird Merriam (1844-1924), who was a farmer, constable, and for several years, highway commissioner for Ashland. According to the proponent, Merriam's farm was located along Merriam Road.

Maps of Chemung County from 1853 and 1904 identify properties owned by "A. Merriam" and "A.B. Merriam", respectively, near the end of present-day Merriam Road (the earlier map likely refers to Albert Merriam (1815-1890), the father of Amos Bird). An 1869 map shows "C.S. Merriam" [sic] in approximately the same location (this may refer to Caleb Merriam, Amos Bird's brother). Online genealogy records show that several generations of the Merriam family lived in the vicinity of Wellsburg and many are buried in nearby Elmira.

The stream proposed to be named Merriam Stream parallels Rogers Road, while the one proposed to be named Seaborg Creek (q.v.) parallels Merriam Road.

**Minnow Creek**: stream; 1 mi. long; in the Town of Southport, heads 1.1 mi. NNE of Sagetown at 42°02'29"N, 76°57'01"W, flows SSW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Berry Creek (q.v.); the name refers to the many minnows found in the stream; Chemung County, New York; 42°01'41"N, 76°57'14"W; USGS map – Seeley Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.02817&p\\_longi=-76.954](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.02817&p_longi=-76.954)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.04138&p\\_longi=-76.95022](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.04138&p_longi=-76.95022)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seeley Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

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 Minnow Creek to a one-mile-long unnamed tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Berry Creek, in the Town of Southport. The proponent states that the name refers to the many minnows found in the stream, "some large enough to fish for."

**Mombaccus Creek**: stream; 16 mi. long; heads in the Town of Rochester in the Sundown Wild Forest area of Catskill Park, 3.7 mi. NW of Tabasco at 41°52'25"N, 74°21'37"W, flows SSE, ENE, and ESE into Rondout Creek 0.3 mi. NNE of Accord; the name means "mask face" in Dutch, referring to a carved face in a tree that may have been located near the mouth of the stream; Ulster County, New York; 41°47'25"N, 74°13'39"W; USGS map – Mohonk Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Mattekhone Kill - in part; Mettacahonts Creek - in part; Mill Brook - in part; Mombaccus Creek - in part; Mombaccus Kill - in part; Mombaccus Kill - in part; Mombakkus Kill - in part; Mombachus Kill; Mumbaccus Creek; Mumbackehous Kill - in part; Mumbackehouse Kill - in part;

Mumbackhous Kill - in part; Rochester Creek - in part.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.790371&p\\_longi=-74.2273699](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.790371&p_longi=-74.2273699)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.8736111&p\\_longi=-74.3602778](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8736111&p_longi=-74.3602778)

Proposal: to change names and applications to recognize historical and local usage

Map: USGS Mohonk Lake 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Marc Fried; Gardiner, NY

Administrative area: Catskill Park/Sundown Wild Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mill Brook - in part (FID 957201); Mombaccus Creek (FID 957498) - in part;

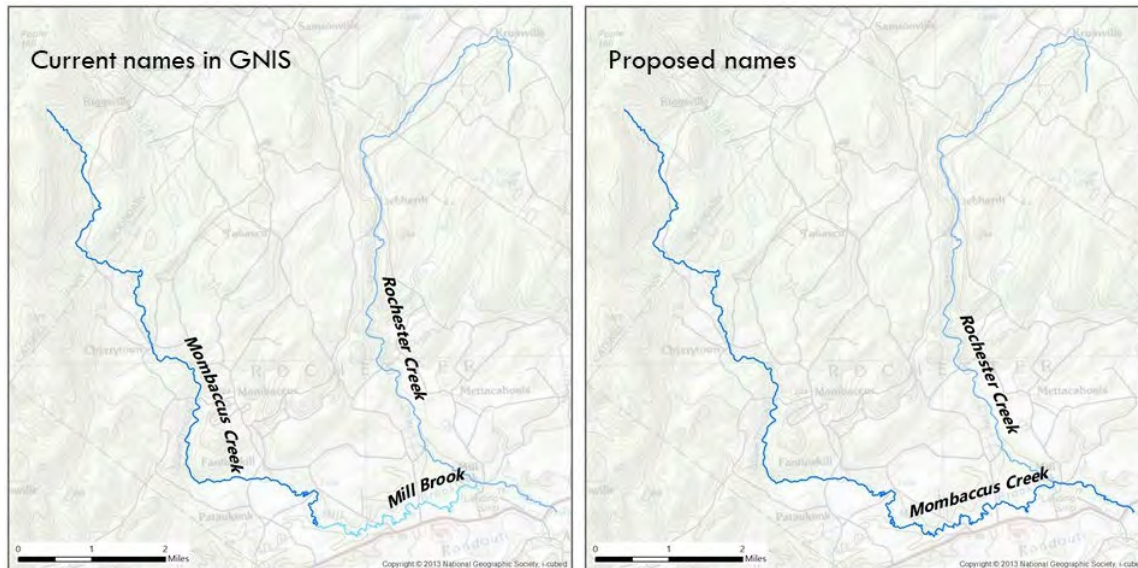
Rochester Creek - in part (FID 962687)

Local Usage: Mombaccus Creek (according to proponent)

Published: Mattekhonk Kill - in part (Grumet, *Manhattan to Minisink: American Indian Place Names of Greater New York and Vicinity*, 2013); Mettacahonts Creek - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mill Brook - in part (USGS 1905, 1942, 1969, 1986, 2010, 2013, 2016; AMS 1943, 1962, 1965; FEMA 2009, 2016; Beers, *Outline Plan of Ulster County*, 1880; Bien, *Map of Ulster and Orange Counties*, 1895; Sylvester, *History of Ulster County, New York*, 1880; Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mombaccus Creek - in part (USGS 1969, 1986, 2010, 2013, 2016; Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mombaccus Kill - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mombackus Kill - in part (Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, 1836; Vasiliev, *From Abbotts to Zurich: New York State Placenames*, 2004); Mombakkus Kill - in part (Ruttenber, *Footprints of the Red Men: Indian Geographical Names*, 1906; Fried, *Shawangunk Place Names*, 2005 [by the proponent]); Mombochus Kill (Vernooy, *Map of the Town of Rochester*, 1797); Mumbaccus Creek (Tilson and Brink, *Map of Ulster County*, 1853, 1854; French, *Map of Ulster County*, 1858); Mumbackehous Kill - in part (Ruttenber, *Footprints of the Red Men: Indian Geographical Names*, 1906); Mumbackehouse Kill - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mumbackhous Kill - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Rochester Creek - in part (USGS 1901, 1903, 1942, 1964, 1986, 2010, 2013, 2016; AMS 1943, 1962, 1965; Burr *Map of the County of Ulster*, 1840; Beers, *Outline Plan of Ulster County*, 1880)

Case Summary: This proposal is to amend the application of the name Mombaccus Creek for stream in the Town of Rochester in Ulster County, which would also affect the applications of the names Mill Brook and Rochester Creek (q.v.). The name Mombaccus Creek currently applies to a stream that flows into Mill Brook near Fantinekill, while Mill Brook flows into Rochester Creek at Mill Hook and Rochester Creek flows into Rondout Creek near Accord. However, according to the proponent, the name Mill Brook is not used locally and the name Mombaccus Creek is the locally used and historical name for both Mill Brook and the section of Rochester Creek below Mill Brook.

The name Mill Brook was labeled on USGS maps from 1905 to 1942 for the streams that are currently named Mill Brook and Mombaccus Creek. The name Mombaccus Creek first appears on USGS maps in 1969. Field mapping notes dated April 1969 have the name Mombaccus Creek handwritten on the map and confirmed by a retired highway superintendent. The same field notes confirmed that the name Rochester Creek was correct for the section of that stream between Mill Hook and Rondout Creek.



Historical use of the name varies in application and spelling. The earliest name found on maps, Mombochus Kill, is from 1797, and appears to refer to the current Rochester Creek. Many sources on the history of Ulster County indicate that the current Rochester Creek was originally known as Mombaccus Creek (or a variant spelling, such as Mombackus Kill, Mombakkus Kill, Mombochus Kill, Mumbaccus Creek, Mumbackehous Kill, Mumbackehouse Kill, or Mumbackhous Kill). The name Mill Brook as applied to both the current Mill Brook and Mombaccus Creek is first used in 1880; prior to that, the name Mumbaccus Creek was used.

The stream heads in the Sundown Wild Forest in Catskill Park, but the portion of the stream affected is outside the park.

The Town Board of Rochester supports the proposed changes. Letters of support were also received from the Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission, the Friends of Historic Rochester (the chair of which is also the Rochester Town Historian), and the Ulster County Historian.

**Rochester Creek**: stream; 9.9 mi. long; heads in the Town of Marletown 0.7 mi. SSW of Krumville at 41°52'31"N, 74°14'10"W, flows N, SW, and SSE through the Town of Olive and the Town of Rochester into Mombaccus Creek (q.v.); Ulster County, New York; 41°47'49"N, 74°14'52"W; USGS map – Mohonk Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Beaver Dam Creek; Mattekhone Kill - in part; Matticum Creek; Mettacahonts Creek - in part; Mombaccus Creek - in part; Mombaccus Kill - in part; Mombackus Kill - in part; Mombakkus Kill - in part; Mombochus Kill; Mumbackehous Kill - in part; Mumbackehouse Kill - in part; Mumbackhous Kill - in part.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.796918&p\\_longi=-74.247773](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.796918&p_longi=-74.247773)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.8753707&p\\_longi=-74.2359806](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8753707&p_longi=-74.2359806)

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

Map: USGS Mohonk Lak, 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Marc Fried; Gardiner, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Rochester Creek – in part (FID 962687)

Local Usage: Rochester Creek (according to proponent)

Published: Beaver Dam Creek (Bien, *Map of Ulster and Orange Counties*, 1895);

Mattekhonk Kill - in part (Grumet, *Manhattan to Minisink: American Indian Place Names of Greater New York and Vicinity*, 2013); Matticum Creek (Tilson and Brink, *Map of Ulster County*, 1853, 1854); Mettacahonts Creek - in part (Bien, *Map of Ulster and Orange Counties*, 1895; Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mombaccus Creek - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mombaccus Kill - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mombackus Kill - in part (Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, 1836; Vasiliev, *From Abbots to Zurich: New York State Placenames*, 2004); Mombakkus Kill (in part) (Ruttenber, *Footprints of the Red Men: Indian Geographical Names*, 1906; Fried, *Shawangunk Place Names*, 2005 [by the proponent]), Mombochus Kill (Vernooy, *Map of the Town of Rochester*, 1797);

Mumbackehous Kill - in part (Ruttenber, *Footprints of the Red Men: Indian Geographical Names*, 1906); Mumbackehouse Kill - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907); Mumbackhous Kill - in part (Clearwater, *The History of Ulster County*, 1907);

Rochester Creek - in part (USGS 1901, 1903, 1942, 1964, 1986, 2010, 2013, 2016; AMS 1943, 1962, 1965; FEMA 2009, 2016; Burr *Map of the County of Ulster*, 1840; Beers, *Outline Plan of Ulster County*, 1880)

Case Summary: This proposal is to amend the application of the name Rochester Creek and is related to the proposal for Mombaccus Creek (q.v.). The former name currently applies to a stream that flows into Rondout Creek near Accord. The proposal would limit the name to the stream above Mill Hook, where it would flow into Mombaccus Creek.

**Seaborg Creek:** stream; 1.3 mi. long; in the Town of Ashland, heads 2.1 mi. W of Wellsburg at 42°01'02"N, 76°46'15"W, flows SW to enter South Creek; the name commemorates Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg (1912-1999), best known for discovering the element plutonium, and recipient of 1951 Nobel Prize in Chemistry; Chemung County, New York; 42°00'20"N, 76°47'16"W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.005679&p\\_longi=-76.787851](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.005679&p_longi=-76.787851)  
Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.017241&p\\_longi=-76.770926](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.017241&p_longi=-76.770926)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Elmira 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Seaborg Creek to a 1.3-mile-long unnamed tributary of South Creek in the Town of Ashland in Chemung County. The new name would commemorate Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg (1912-1999), best known for discovering the element plutonium, and recipient of 1951 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In August 1997, element 106, seaborgium (Sg), was named in his honor, the first time an element was named for a living person. According to his obituary, Dr. Seaborg was a native of Michigan who completed undergraduate studies in chemistry at UCLA in 1934, graduate work in nuclear chemistry at Berkeley, and received a Ph.D. in 1937, after which he joined the faculty at Berkeley as instructor. His biography continues, “Dr. Seaborg’s lifelong research effort was directed toward the radiochemical synthesis and characterization of elements. He and his coworkers discovered ten transuranium elements and many isotopes that have applications in research, medicine, and industry. Seaborg also served as director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory from 1946 to 1958, and in 1961 was named chairman of the

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a position he held for ten years. Dr. Seaborg played a key role in the conclusion of the treaty that banned the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.” The proponent has confirmed that there is no known known association between Dr. Seaborg and the stream and/or Chemung County.

**Wog Island:** island; approx. 0.25 acres; in the Town of Orleans in the Saint Lawrence River, 0.1 mi. S of Isle of Pines, 0.25 mi. SE of Rock Island; the name is presumed to be short for polliwog, a colloquial term for a tadpole; Jefferson County, New York; 44°16’39”N, 76°00’47”W; USGS map – Thousand Island Park 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.277535&p\\_longi=-76.013067](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.277535&p_longi=-76.013067)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Thousand Island Park 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Vahue; Amherst, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Wog Island (local Facebook page, since 2013; sign)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Wog Island for a small island in the Saint Lawrence River in the Town of Orleans in Jefferson County. The island is located in the Thousand Islands.

The proponent owns the island and states that it has been in his family since the 1950s. He reports that the name Wog Island is known by local residents and that there are signs reading “Wog Island” attached to the cottage on the island. A Facebook page titled “Rock Island Lighthouse” has used the name Wog Island in captions of images taken of the island since 2013. A comment on an article about a lighthouse on nearby Rock Island and an amateur photography page use the name Wog Island.

The proponent presumes that “wog” is short for polliwog (or pollywog), an American colloquial term for a tadpole. “Pollywog” is also a slang sailing term for someone who has not crossed the Equator by sea. “Wog” has an offensive context in British and Australian English. A query of GNIS found no features with “Wog” in their names.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Bethel Branch:** stream; 0.75 mi. long; in the City of Winston-Salem, heads in an unnamed reservoir at 36°03’12”N, 80°18’22”W, flows SE into Salem Creek; the name is associated with the nearby Bethel Methodist Church; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°02’43”N, 80°17’56”W; USGS map – Winston-Salem West 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.04521&p\\_longi=-80.299](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.04521&p_longi=-80.299)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.0534&p\\_longi=-80.30615](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.0534&p_longi=-80.30615)

Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winston-Salem West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 associative name Bethel Branch is proposed for a 0.75-mile-long stream in the City of Winston-Salem in southern Forsyth County. The name refers to the nearby Bethel Methodist Church, which was founded in 1820. The proponent reports that the area around the church is known as the Bethel community.

The proponent notes also that Alexander “Sandy” Griffith was a sawmill owner and operator who helped build the church in the 1840s. Mr. Griffith was married to Jincy Alspaugh. The proposals for Sandy Branch (q.v.), Jincy Creek (Review List 430), and Jincy Spring (q.v.) are in commemoration of them. Other than the church, there are no other features in the area with “Bethel” in their names.

**Carrie Creek**: stream; 0.5 mi. long; in the City of Winston-Salem, heads 1.2 mi. SE of Jonestown at 36°02’40”N, 80°19’33”W, flows generally ESE into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Kimel Branch (q.v.), 0.6 mi. SE of Atwood; the name commemorates Carrie Jane Jones (1895-1963), the first wife of Charles Stanton Kimel who owned land nearby; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°02’30”N, 80°19’06”W; USGS map – Winston-Salem West 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.04169&p\\_longi=-80.31829](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.04169&p_longi=-80.31829)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.04457&p\\_longi=-80.32582](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.04457&p_longi=-80.32582)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winston-Salem West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 commemorative name Carrie Creek is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long stream in the City of Winston-Salem in southern Forsyth County. The name would commemorate Carrie Jane Jones (1895-1963), who was the first wife of Charles Stanton Kimel who owned land nearby that included the lower part of the proposed Kimel Branch. The proponent reports that the nearby community of Jonestown is named for the Jones family which was one of the first to settle in the area.

The proposed Carrie Creek flows into Kimel Branch (q.v.), as does the proposed Sophie Creek which is proposed in commemoration of Mr. Kimel’s second wife. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Carrie” in their names.

**Griffith Mill Pond**: reservoir; 2.4 acres; on an unnamed tributary of Blacks Creek 2.4 mi. SE of West Bend; named for William Griffith (1765-1845), who established a sawmill on the reservoir in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°04’21”N, 80°27’16”W; USGS map – Clemmons 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.07248&p\\_longi=-80.45442](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.07248&p_longi=-80.45442)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Clemmons 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 Griffith Mill Pond is proposed for a 2.4-acre reservoir located along an unnamed tributary of Blacks Creek in Forsyth County. The name is intended to commemorate William Griffith (1765-1845), who settled in the area in 1797 and shortly thereafter after built the reservoir, where he established a vertical reciprocating sawmill. He was the first of three generations of the family to operate this style of sawmill in the county.

**Jincy Spring**: spring; in the City of Winston-Salem, at the head of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Jincy Creek; the name commemorates Jincy Alspaugh Griffith (1825-1855), who lived near the spring; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°02'49"N, 80°18'45"W; USGS map – Winston-Salem West.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.0469&p\\_longi=-80.31251](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.0469&p_longi=-80.31251)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winston-Salem West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 commemorative name Jincy Spring is proposed for a spring at the head of a stream proposed as Jincy Creek (Review List 430). The name would commemorate Jincy Alspaugh Griffith (1825-1855), who lived near the spring with her husband Alexander in the 1840s. Mrs. Griffith's grandfather founded the nearby Bethel Methodist Church where she is buried. The Griffith family and its descendants have owned land near the source of the stream since 1846, and the intended honoree's great-granddaughter resides there currently.

The proposal for Jincy Creek (Review List 430) was initially submitted as Jincys Spring but was later amended once the proponent realized that springs and streams are distinct geographic features. He believes that because the spring served as an important source of water for early settlers, both it and the stream that flows from it warrant official names.

**Katys Creek**: stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads at an unnamed spring proposed to be named Katys Spring (q.v.), 3.4 mi. NE of Acadia at 35°59'34"N, 80°17'07"W, flows SSW to enter Miller Creek; the name commemorates Catharine "Katy" Woosley Crouch (1844-1922), who lived near the spring at the head of the stream; Davidson County, North Carolina; 35°59'13"N, 80°17'14"W; USGS map – Welcome 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.986928&p\\_longi=-80.287306](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.986928&p_longi=-80.287306)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.99264&p\\_longi=-80.28531](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.99264&p_longi=-80.28531)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Welcome 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 Katys Creek is proposed for an unnamed 0.4-mile-long tributary of Miller Creek in Davidson County. The name would commemorate Catharine “Katy” Woosley Crouch (1844-1922), who along with her husband John built a log cabin within 200 feet of the spring located at the head of the stream, where they farmed and raised 13 children. The unnamed spring is proposed to be named Katys Spring (q.v.).

**Katys Spring**: spring; at the head of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Katys Creek (q.v.) 3.4 mi. NE of Acadia; the name commemorates Catharine “Katy” Woolsey Crouch (1844-1922), who lived near the spring; Davidson County, North Carolina; 35°59’34”N, 80°17’07”W; USGS map – Welcome 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.99264&p\\_longi=-80.28531](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.99264&p_longi=-80.28531)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Welcome 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 Katys Spring is proposed for an unnamed spring in Davidson County, at the head of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Katys Creek. As with the proposal to name the stream, the name for the spring would commemorate Catharine “Katy” Woosley Crouch (1844-1922), who lived near the spring, which was modified and protected to provide water for their domestic use. The proponent believes that because the spring served as an important source of water for early settlers, both it and the stream that flows from it warrant official names.

**Kimel Branch**: stream; 1.9 mi. long; in the City of Winston-Salem, heads 1.9 mi. ENE of Jonestown at 36°03’28”N, 80°18’44”W, flows SSW then SSE into Salem Creek 1.3 mi. SE of Atwood; the name commemorates Charles Stanton Kimel (1894-1982), who owned land that included the lower part of the stream; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°02’02”N, 80°18’44”W; USGS map – Winston-Salem West 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.03386&p\\_longi=-80.31218](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.03386&p_longi=-80.31218)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.057772&p\\_longi=-80.312161](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.057772&p_longi=-80.312161)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winston-Salem West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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: This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Kimel Branch for a 1.9-mile-long stream in the City of Winston-Salem in southern Forsyth County. The name would commemorate Charles Stanton Kimel (1894-1982), who owned land that included the lower part of the stream. The proponent states that the Kimel family was one of the first to settle in the area and that Mr. Kimel’s father Norman Sylvester Kimel (1854-1929) acquired the land before 1860.

The proponent, a former employee of a local water and sewer authority which has a treatment plant near the mouth of the stream, reports that the sewer outfall that parallels the stream is known as “Kimel Branch.”

Three unnamed streams, proposed to be named Jincy Creek (Review List 430), Carrie Creek (q.v.), and Sophie Creek (q.v.), flow into this stream. There are no nearby features that include “Kimel” in their names.

**Sandy Branch**: stream; 0.8 mi. long; in the City of Winston-Salem, heads at an unnamed reservoir at 36°02’56”N, 80°18’28”W, flows SE then S into Salem Creek; the name commemorates Alexander “Sandy” Griffith (1821-1900), a sawmill owner and operator who lived near the stream; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°02’27”N, 80°18’07”W; USGS map – Winston-Salem West 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.04084&p\\_longi=-80.30203](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.04084&p_longi=-80.30203)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.048786&p\\_longi=-80.307869](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.048786&p_longi=-80.307869)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winston-Salem West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 commemorative name Sandy Branch is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long tributary of Salem Creek in the City of Winston-Salem in southern Forsyth County. The name would commemorate Alexander “Sandy” Griffith (1821-1900), a sawmill owner and operator who lived near the stream. He also helped build the nearby Bethel Methodist Church. Mr. Griffith was the husband of Jincy Alsbaugh, for whom a nearby stream and spring are proposed as Jincy Creek (Review List 430) and Jincy Spring (q.v.), respectively. The Griffith family and descendants have owned land near the source of the stream since 1846, and the intended honoree’s great-granddaughter resides there currently. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Sandy” in their names.

**Sophie Creek**: stream; 0.3 mi. long; in the City of Winston-Salem, heads 0.2 mi. SE of Atwood at 36°02’53”N, 80°19’19”W, flows generally SE into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Kimel Branch (q.v.), 0.5 mi. SE of Atwood; the name commemorates Sophie Sharp (1907-1989), the second wife of Charles Stanton Kimel who owned land nearby; Forsyth County, North Carolina; 36°02’41”N, 80°19’06”W; USGS map – Winston-Salem West 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.044655&p\\_longi=-80.318462](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.044655&p_longi=-80.318462)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.047957&p\\_longi=-80.321836](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.047957&p_longi=-80.321836)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Winston-Salem West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 commemorative name Sophie Creek is proposed for a 0.3-mile-long stream in the City of Winston-Salem in southern Forsyth County. The name would commemorate

Sophie Sharp (1907-1989), who was the second wife of Charles Stanton Kimel who owned land nearby that included the lower part of the proposed Kimel Branch.

The proposed Sophie Creek flows into Kimel Branch (q.v.), as does the proposed Carrie Creek which is proposed in commemoration of Mr. Kimel's first wife. A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include "Sophie" in their names.

**Tilleys Mill Pond**: reservoir; 1 acre; on Buffalo Creek, 1 mi. SW of Amostown; named for Edmund Tilley (1783-1870), who acquired property and worked as a wheelwright, wagon maker, and general blacksmith in the area; Stokes County, North Carolina; 36°30'48"N, 80°04'02"W; USGS map – Spencer 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.51336&p\\_longi=-80.06709](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.51336&p_longi=-80.06709)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Spencer 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 Tilleys Mill Pond is proposed for a one-acre reservoir located along Buffalo Creek in northeastern Stokes County. The name is intended to commemorate Edmund Tilley (1783-1870), who settled in the area around 1810, where he acquired property and worked as a wheelwright, wagon maker, and general blacksmith. His son established a water-operated sawmill on the site, where they processed wood for their wagon manufacturing. According to the proponent, the Tilley family operations helped build and support the small community.

**Tilley Mill Pond**: reservoir; 0.5 acre; located at the head of a small unnamed tributary of the Ararat River, 2.8 mi. NNE of Siloam; named for Henry Tilley (1714-1790), a planter who settled in the area in 1770, eventually acquiring 170 acres that included a mill; Surry County, North Carolina; 36°19'10"N, 80°31'59"W; USGS map – Siloam 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.31941&p\\_longi=-80.53299](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.31941&p_longi=-80.53299)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Siloam 1:24,000

Proponent: David Tilley; 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 Tilley Mill Pond is proposed for a 0.5-acre reservoir just east of the Ararat River in Surry County. The name would commemorate Henry Tilley (1714-1790), a planter who settled in the area in 1770, eventually acquiring 170 acres that included a mill that remained in operation through the 1930s.

**Wren Creek**: stream; 0.3 mi. long; in the City of Charlotte, heads 1.6 mi. SW of Challis Lake at 35°04'39"N, 80°50'42"W, flows SSE to enter McAlpine Creek 0.15 mi. WSW of the mouth of Fourmile Creek; named for wrens which nest near the stream; Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; 35°04'26"N, 80°50'37"W; USGS map – Weddington 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.07391&p\\_longi=-80.84361](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.07391&p_longi=-80.84361)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.0776&p\\_longi=-80.84503](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.0776&p_longi=-80.84503)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Weddington 1:24,000

Proponent: Sandy Russell; Charlotte, 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 Wren Creek is proposed for a 0.3-mile-long tributary of McAlpine Creek in the City of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County. The stream has intermittent flow and mostly carries stormwater. The proponent reports that the stream flows along the backyard of her house. She chose the name because wrens (either house wrens or Carolina wrens) return to nest in their yard each year.

## NORTH DAKOTA

**Change Plumely Draw to Plumley Draw:** valley; 3.4 mi. long; heads in Little Missouri National Grassland 6.7 mi. SSE of Medora at 46°49'09"N, 103°29'36"W, trends WNW through State Trust and private lands, opens onto the valley of the Little Missouri River 5.7 mi. SSW of Medora; the name commemorates Addie Ellen Plumley (1882-1961), who lived near the valley, and her brother Earl Plumley who homesteaded in the valley; Secs 21&28-25, T139N, R102W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Billings County, North Dakota; 46°50'05"N, 103°33'16"W; USGS map – Chimney Butte 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Plumely Draw.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=46.8347318&p\\_longi=-103.5543235&fid=1035594](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.8347318&p_longi=-103.5543235&fid=1035594)

Proposal: to change a name to recognize a family name

Map: USGS Chimney Butte 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Mary Griffin Abrahamson; ND

Administrative area: Little Missouri National Grassland / State Trust lands

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Plumely Draw (FID 1035594)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Plumely Draw (USGS 1979, 1997, 2014, 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) regional office on behalf of a local resident, is to change the name of Plumely Draw, a valley in Billings County, to Plumley Draw. The proponent believes the name was recorded incorrectly and is requesting that it be changed to reflect the correct family name. The name likely commemorates the Plumley family, who lived and worked in the area of Medora, about six miles north of the valley. In the 1910s, Earl Plumley (1882-1961) homesteaded in the valley. His sister, Addie Ellen Plumley (1882-1961), moved to the area in 1904 and lived in several locations between the valley and Medora.

The name Plumely Draw first appeared on USGS maps in 1979; the name was hand-lettered on a 1977 field mapping report with that spelling.

The valley is located on the Little Missouri National Grassland, on State Trust land, and private land. A U.S. Forest Service-maintained mountain bike trailhead currently uses the spelling "Plumely." A

number of biking and recreation websites use the spelling “Plumley,” although others use “Plumely.” A road named both Plumely Draw Road and Plumely Road runs through the valley.

The USFS recommends approval of the proposed change.

## OREGON

**Change Urban Reservoir to Kuenzi Reservoir:** reservoir; 0.6 acres; located 3.5 mi. SW of Silverton, 2.7 mi. ENE of Pratum; named for George Kuenzi (1900-1963), who built the reservoir and owned the land around it; Sec. 16, T7S, R1W, Willamette Meridian; Marion County, Oregon; 44°57'49"N, 122°49'27"W; USGS map – Stayton NE 1:24,000; Not: Urban Reservoir.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=44.9636777&p\\_longi=-122.8240968&fid=1130410](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.9636777&p_longi=-122.8240968&fid=1130410)

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local use

Map: USGS Stayton NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Meredith Carine; Salem, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

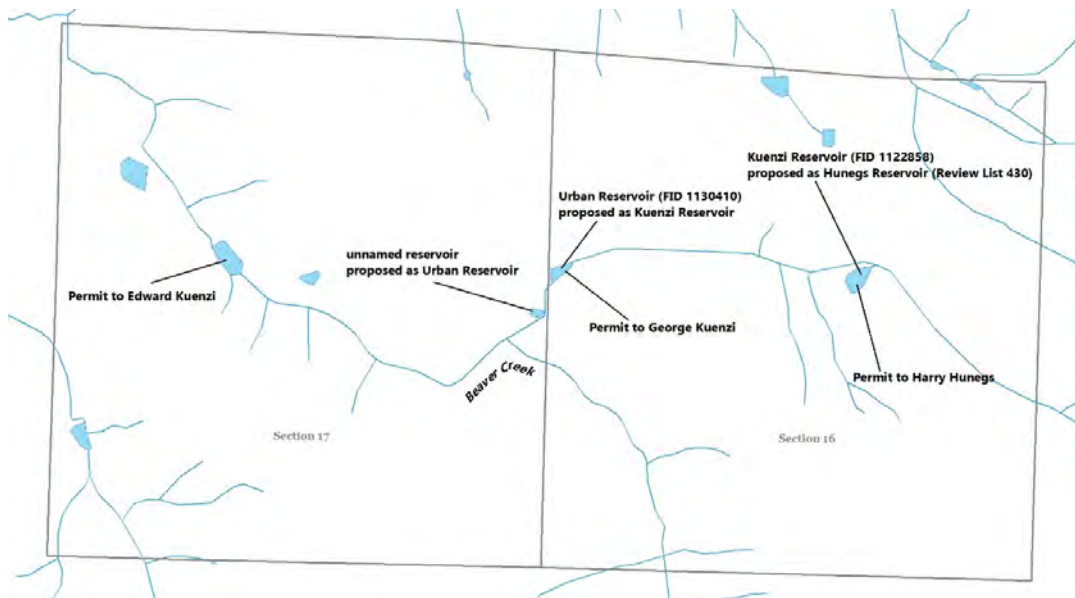
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Urban Reservoir (FID 1130410)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kuenzi Reservoir (Oregon Water Resources Department, 1964); Urban Reservoir (USGS 2011, 2014, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Urban Reservoir, a 0.6-acre body of water in Marion County, to Kuenzi Reservoir. The proposal is submitted by a GIS Analyst working for the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) in relation to an earlier proposal to change the name of Kuenzi Reservoir (FID 1122858) to Hunegs Reservoir (Review List 430). Also proposed is a related proposal to make official the name Urban Reservoir (q.v.) for a nearby unnamed reservoir.



The reservoir has been labeled Urban Reservoir on USGS maps since 2011 but was named Kuenzi Reservoir on a 1964 OWRD map (limited revision 1989). The placement of the label on a 1977 OWRD drainage basin map is ambiguous. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) reports that the name refers to George Kuenzi (1900-1963), who built the reservoir and owned the land around it. None of these small reservoirs appear to have associated dams and so none are listed in the National Inventory of Dams.

The OGNB has declined to make a formal decision on this proposal, noting that its recommendation for Huengs Reservoir (Review List 430) also pertains to this change (as well as the proposal to make official the name Urban Reservoir). The OGNB states that the Marion County Commissioners had “no problem with the [previous] proposal” and presume that this applies to this proposal as well. The OGNB states that there were no responses from federally recognized tribes with an interest in Marion County regarding Huengs Reservoir and so it is presumed there is also no opinion on this matter.

**Change application of Urban Reservoir:** reservoir; 0.2 acres; located 3.6 mi. SW of Silverton, 2.6 mi. ENE of Pratum; named for Urban Kuenzi (b. 1943), a member of the family who owns property that includes the reservoir; Sec. 17, T7S, R1W, Willamette Meridian; Marion County, Oregon; 44°57'45"N, 122°49'30"W; USGS map – Stayton NE 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.962448&p\\_longi=-122.825041](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.962448&p_longi=-122.825041)

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

Map: USGS Stayton NE 1:24,000

Proponent: Meredith Carine; Salem, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

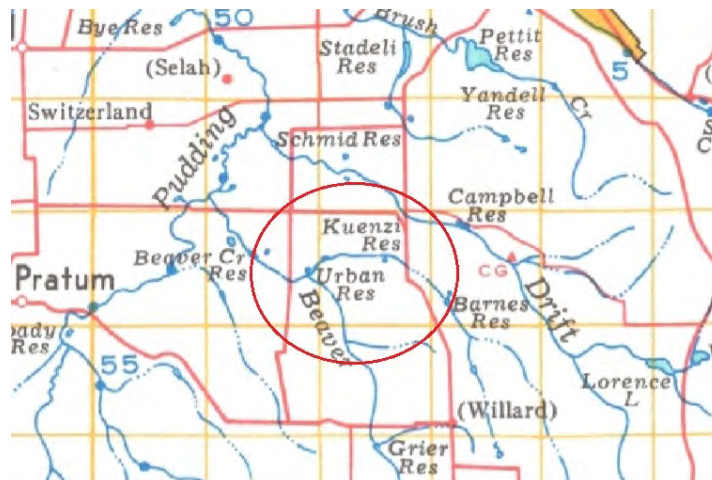
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Urban Reservoir (Kuenzi family)

Published: Urban Reservoir (Oregon Water Resources Department, 1977)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the application of the name Urban Reservoir to reflect local and State use. It was initiated by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) in response to proposals from a GIS Analyst with the Oregon Water Resources Department to change the name of Kuenzi Reservoir to Huengs Reservoir (Review List 430) and to change Urban Reservoir to Kuenzi Reservoir (q.v.). The entry in GNIS for Urban Reservoir cites a 1977 OWRD drainage basin map but the OGNB suggests that because that map was at a small scale, the location was recorded incorrectly in GNIS.



The OGNB recommends approval of the proposed changes, noting that the Marion County Commissioners had “no problem” with the original proposal therefore presumably supports this change as well. Similarly, there were no responses from federally recognized tribes and so it is presumed they have no opinion on this proposal as well.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Enola Run:** stream; 2.5 mi. long; in East Pennsboro Township, heads 1.2 mi. SW of Summerdale at 40°18'13"N, 76°57'08"W, flows SSE to enter Conodoguinet Creek 1 mi. SSE of Enola; the name is associated with the nearby unincorporated community of Enola; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; 40°16'31"N, 76°55'48"W; USGS map – Harrisburg West 1:24,000; Not: Possum Hollow Creek, Possum Hollow Run.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.275218&p\\_longi=-76.929873](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.275218&p_longi=-76.929873)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.303583&p\\_longi=-76.952103](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.303583&p_longi=-76.952103)

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Harrisburg West 1:24,000

Proponent: H. Eugene Wingert; Carlisle, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Possum Hollow Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation 2017; East Pennsboro Township Comprehensive Plan 2002; Cumberland County bridge inspection website 2015), Possum Hollow Run (Bureau of the Census 1950)

Case Summary: The new associative name Enola Run is proposed for a 2.5-mile-long tributary of Conodoguinet Creek in East Pennsboro Township in Cumberland County. The name, which comes from that of the nearby unincorporated community of Enola, is proposed by a professor of biology at nearby Dickenson College, who led students in macroinvertebrate studies of tributaries of Conodoguinet Creek. The professor and students worked to determine an appropriate name for the stream and to solicit support from the township and county governments.

The name of Enola reportedly dates to about 1888 when a famer who sold some land to the Pennsylvania Railroad was asked to name the railroad station built there. He chose the name Enola after his daughter, Enola Miller.

A map of the township published by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PA DoT) in 2017, as well as the East Pennsboro Township Comprehensive Plan of 2002 label the stream Possum Hollow Creek, while the 1950 Federal Census refers to it as Possum Hollow Run. The proponent’s research determined that a PA DoT employee had applied this name informally in the early 1980s because he lived in Possum Hollow, which is the name used to refer to the area at the mouth of the stream (it is not listed in GNIS). However, the 1950 census used Possum Hollow Run as part of its definition of the Harrisburg Urbanized Area. The proponent reports that both East Pennsboro Township and Cumberland County are aware of these variant names.

The Township Manager of East Pennsboro Township and the Commissioners of Cumberland County support the proposal for Enola Run, as does the Historical Society of East Pennsboro.

A query of GNIS found no nearby natural features with “Enola” in their names. Several administrative features are associated with Enola.

**Potters Run:** stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads in Schuylkill Township 2 mi. N of Charleston at 40°07’32”N, 75°32’42”W, flows N through Phoenixville Borough before reentering Schuylkill Township to enter French Creek 1.1 mi. SW of Cromby; the name is associated with nearby Pothouse Road and Potters Pond, a small residential development near its source; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°08’04”N, 75°32’27”W; USGS map – Phoenixville 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.1345&p\\_longi=-75.54092](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1345&p_longi=-75.54092)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.12566&p\\_longi=-75.54491](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.12566&p_longi=-75.54491)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS map Phoenixville 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Potters Run (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Potters Run to a 0.9-mile-long unnamed tributary of French Creek in Schuylkill Township and Phoenixville Borough in Chester County. The new name would associate the stream with other similarly named features in the area, making it consistent with the locally-used name of Potters Pond at its source, with nearby Pothouse Road, and also with the history of the area. The names refer to kaolin deposits and historic potteries in the area.

The proponent is Vice Chair of the Schuylkill Township Environmental Advisory Council, and has received support from Phoenixville Borough in favor of the new name.

**Rabbit Run:** stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads in the Township of Cumru at 40°17’37”N, 75°57’58”W, flows generally NE through the Borough of Shillington and again through the Township of Cumru, to enter Angelica Creek in the Borough of Kenhorst; named for the American author John Updike who wrote “Rabbit, Run” and whose home was located near the stream; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°17’59”N, 75°56’37”W; USGS map – Reading 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.299709&p\\_longi=-75.943718](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.299709&p_longi=-75.943718)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.29363&p\\_longi=-75.965976](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.29363&p_longi=-75.965976)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS map - Reading 1:24,000

Proponent: Mifflin Park Elementary School; Reading, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Rabbit Run to a 1.6-mile-long unnamed tributary of Angelica Creek in Kenhorst Borough, Cumru Township, and Shillington Borough in Berks County. The stream is located a short distance from the childhood home of the American author John Updike, who in 1960 wrote the novel “Rabbit, Run.” Updike was born in Reading and graduated from high school in nearby Shillington. The proposal for Rabbit Run was submitted

by the Township Manager on behalf of the students at Mifflin Elementary School, who participated in a stream naming contest. In September 2017, the Township of Cumru passed a resolution in support of the new name, and the Berks County Planning Commission also recommends approval.

A search of GNIS for the word “Rabbit” returned two streams with the name Rabbit Run in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; one in Bucks County, 53 miles east of the stream in question, and one in Schuylkill County, 33 miles to the north.

**Thoma Pond**: reservoir; 2.8 acres; in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, in Lehman Township, along an unnamed tributary of the Delaware River; named for Richard Thoma (1887-1943), who acquired the property in 1930 and preserved its environment; Pike County, Pennsylvania; 41°10’13”N, 74°54’55”W; USGS map – Lake Maskenozha 1:24,000; Not: Front Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.170186&p\\_longi=-74.915399](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.170186&p_longi=-74.915399)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Maskenozha 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Thoma; Basking Ridge, NJ

Administrative area: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Front Pond (NPS 2012; Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission 2014; Pocono

Educational Environmental Center 2013; North American Orienteering Championships 2012;

*Pocono Record* 2013; Pike County Courier 2012; hiking websites)

Case Summary: The new name Thoma Pond is proposed for a 2.8-acre reservoir in Lehman Township in Pike County, and within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The proponent reports that the property on which the reservoir is located was owned by his family from 1930 until 1974, when it was acquired by the National Park Service for inclusion in the recreation area. The proposal would specifically honor his grandfather, Richard Thoma (1887-1943), who purchased and maintained the property, planted trees, and spent summers there.

A number of published sources refer to the feature as Front Pond, presumably because it is located in front of the Pocono Educational Environmental Center (PEEC). These include the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (2014) and the North American Orienteering Championships, which were held in the area in 2012. The education coordinator of PEEC has indicated that the feature was never officially named.

## TENNESSEE

**Change Negro Creek to Johnson Creek**: stream; 3.6 mi. long; heads 2.7 mi. E of Beech Grove at 35°36’58”N, 86°55’30”W, flows S into the Duck River 1.7 mi. SE of Union Grove; the name commemorates John Harvey Johnson (1848-1923), a member of a family who have farmed in the area for several generations; Maury County, Tennessee; 35°34’30”N, 86°56’40”W; USGS map – Glendale 1:24,000; Not: Negro Creek, Nigger Creek.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=35.5750719&p\\_longi=-86.9444477&fid=1295334](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.5750719&p_longi=-86.9444477&fid=1295334)

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Glendale 1:24,000

Proponent: Charles R. Norman, County Mayor; Columbia, TN

Administrative area: Yanahli Wildlife Management Area, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 1295334)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Johnson Creek (Fox 17 News, 2018); Negro Creek (USGS 1936, 1947, 2010, 2013, 2016; FEMA 2007; Maury County GIS, 2016; Columbia Daily Herald 2016, 2017); Nigger Creek (*Map of Maury County, Tennessee*, 1878)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Creek, a 3.6-mile-long tributary of the Duck River in Maury County. The Mayor of Maury County believes the current name is offensive and is asking that it be changed to Johnson Creek to commemorate John Harvey Johnson (1848-1923), a member of a family who has farmed in the area for several generations. The stream flows through Yanahli Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

In 2016, a motion was put before the Maury County Safety Committee by the Stand Together Fellowship, an organization of local community leaders, to change the names of Negro Creek and Negro Creek Road. The fellowship, of which the county mayor is a member, originally suggested the name Violet Hardison Creek to honor a former slave who lived most of her life in Rock Springs, a black community that once existed near Negro Creek Road. It was noted that in 1910 Ms. Hardison's obituary was published in a local newspaper, an uncommon practice at the time for a black person. A resolution in support of Violet Hardison Creek was presented at the Maury County Commissioners' December 2016 meeting, but a decision was postponed to allow more time to hear from local residents, particularly those living along the stream on Negro Creek Road.

A majority of the residents of Negro Creek Road opposed the change, citing "concerns that [it] would cause complications with their banks [and] property deeds, force changes to their home business[es] and cause confusion with local emergency responders," as reported in a local news story. The residents do not consider the current name to be offensive and believe it may refer to slave children who were reported to have drowned there in the early 1800s. No other details on that incident could be found.

In February 2017, the residents submitted a petition to the Safety Committee to change Negro Creek and Negro Creek Road to Johnson Creek and Johnson Creek Road. The new names were endorsed by the Stand Together Fellowship, and the county subsequently passed a resolution in support. Negro Creek Road has already been renamed to Johnson Creek Road on Google Maps. A number of Johnson family members are buried in a cemetery close to the head of the stream.

GNIS lists four other streams named Johnson Branch in Maury County, including two within ten miles of Negro Creek.

## TEXAS

**Change Negro Pond to Emancipation Pond:** swamp; approx. 2 acres; located 5.5 mi. WNW of Porter, 2 mi. SE of Williams Lake; named for the emancipation of enslaved African-Americans in the U.S.; Montgomery County, Texas; 30°07'50"N, 95°18'54"W; USGS map – Outlaw Pond 1:24,000; Not: Negro Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=30.130498&p\\_longi=-95.314971&fid=1342411](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=30.130498&p_longi=-95.314971&fid=1342411)

Proposal: to change a name to recognize State use

Map: USGS Outlaw Pond 1:24,000

Proponent: Texas Geographic Names Committee

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Pond (FID 1342411)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Emancipation Pond (Texas H.B. 1756, 72<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session, Texas State Legislature, 1991), Negro Pond (USGS 1959, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Pond in Montgomery County to Emancipation Pond.

In 1991, the Texas State Legislature passed a bill “relating to the elimination of certain racially offensive names given to geographical features.” The change from Negro Pond to Emancipation Pond was legislated for State use along with 18 other name changes. The BGN was asked to make the changes official for Federal use but in 1999 it disapproved the changes citing a lack of local involvement by the State Legislature in the process.

A developer in the Houston area recently inquired about changing the name of the swamp on his company’s property. BGN staff asked the Texas Geographic Names Committee (TGNC) about the status of the name Emancipation Pond. The TGNC confirmed that the change has been official at the State level for 27 years and is requesting it be approved for Federal use.

The swamp is only shown on two USGS maps, published in 1959 and 2016. It was not shown or named on the 2010 or 2013 USTopo maps of the area. The swamp is shown but not named on the 2017 Montgomery County map. BGN staff could find no use of the names Negro Pond or Emancipation Pond in Texas GIS datasets.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Emancipation” in their names. There is only one natural feature with “Emancipation” in its name in the U.S., Emancipation Hill in Boulder County, Colorado.

## VERMONT

**Bemis Hill**: populated place (unincorporated); in the Town of Westminster, 1.7 mi. NW of Hartley Hill, 1.6 mi. SE of Athens; Windham County, Vermont; 43°06’50”N, 72°32’59”W; USGS map – Westminster West 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.11389&p\\_longi=-72.54997](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.11389&p_longi=-72.54997)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Westminster West, 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bemis Hill (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This is the first of eight proposals submitted to make official names for various geographic features in the Town of Rockingham and adjacent jurisdictions in Windham County. The name Bemis Hill is proposed for both an unincorporated community along Bemis Hill Road and a summit (Bemis Hill (q.v.)) in the Town of Westminster. The proponent contacted long-time

residents of the area, several of whom confirmed local use of the name. A search of online genealogy records shows individuals with the surname Bemis around 1800 and county maps from the mid-nineteenth century label residences with the name. Bemis Hill Cemetery (also known as North Cemetery) is located in the community. The Town of Westminster Selectboard recommends approval of the name.

**Bemis Hill**: summit; elevation 1,615 ft.; in the Town of Westminster, 2.1 mi. W of Hartley Hill; Windham County, Vermont; 43°05'58"N, 72°33'49"W; USGS map – Westminster West 1:24,000; Not: Beamis Hill.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.09937&p\\_longi=-72.5637](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.09937&p_longi=-72.5637)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Westminster West 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Bemis Hill (local residents)

Published: Beamis Hill (*UpCountry Magazine*, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Bemis Hill for a 1,615-foot summit in the Town of Westminster in Windham County. Local use of the name was confirmed by a local surveyor, a Westminster historian, and the Westminster town manager, in addition to three long term residents. A 2017 article on the production of maple syrup used the name Beamis Hill [sic] for the summit. GNIS lists a stream named Bemis Brook 15 miles to the southwest, and another summit named Bemis Hill 105 miles north-northeast.

The Windmill Hill Pinnacle Association owns land on the west side of the summit. The chair of the association declined to comment on the proposal, although he noted that they use the name Bemis Hill for a different summit that is proposed to be named Hitchcock Hill (q.v.). The Town of Westminster Selectboard recommends approval of the name.

**Berry Hill**: summit; elevation 1,545 ft.; in the Town of Rockingham, 1.4 mi NE of Bull Hill, 3 mi. NW of Signal Hill; the name is associated with that of a nearby farm; Windham County, Vermont; 43°11'13"N, 72°32'40"W; USGS map – Saxtons River 1:24,000; Not: Burr Hill, Oak Hill.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.18704&p\\_longi=-72.54456](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.18704&p_longi=-72.54456)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Saxtons River 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Berry Hill (local residents); Burr Hill (local resident); Oak Hill (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Berry Hill for a 1,545-foot summit in the Town of Rockingham in Windham County. The summit is the highest elevation in the town. The proponent reports that the name is used by local residents and that it is derived from that of nearby Berry Hill Farm. He has confirmed that the farm was not a commercial enterprise and was simply the name of the property. Six owners of property on and around the summit have confirmed local use of the name. One other reported that the summit has also been known locally as Burr Hill or Oak Hill, while another reported that he too used the name Oak Hill because of the many oak trees

found there, but agreed to the name Berry Hill. Another summit named Oak Hill is located 5.4 miles to the southeast, in the Village of Bellows Falls. The Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommends approval of the name.

**Hitchcock Hill**: summit; elevation 1,381 ft.; in the Town of Rockingham, 3.8 mi. SW of Signal Hill, 1.2 mi. S of Cambridgeport; the name is associated with that of a nearby road; Windham County, Vermont; 43°07'59"N, 72°33'08"W; USGS map – Saxtons River 1:24,000; Not: Bemis Hill.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.13294&p\\_longi=-72.55211](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.13294&p_longi=-72.55211)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Saxtons River 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hitchcock Hill (local residents); Sun Rise Hill (local artists)

Published: Bemis Hill (Windmill Hill Pinnacle Association hiking map, 2009); Hitchcock Hill (*Brattleboro Reformer*, 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hitchcock Hill for a 1,381-foot summit in the Town of Rockingham in Windham County. The proponent reports that the name is used by local residents and that it refers to nearby Hitchcock Road. The proponent contacted a number of local property owners, two of whom confirmed use of the name. Research shows that Walter (1891-1951) and Ruth Hitchcock (1899-1987) purchased a farm on Hitchcock Road in 1920 and that members of the family continue to live in the area.

A 2009 hiking trail map published by the Windmill Hill Pinnacle Association used the name Bemis Hill for this summit. The name was also used in a 1995 permit application for a radio tower near the summit (the tower was never built). Until 2011, the land south of the summit was owned by an individual with the last name of Bemis. The proponent reports that the name Bemis Hill is not in local use for this feature but is used instead for a summit 2.4 miles to the south-southwest. In 2016, the BGN approved the name Hitchcock Brook for a stream that flows off this summit. The Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommends approval of the name Hitchcock Hill.

**Hyde Hill**: populated place (unincorporated); in the Village of Bellows Falls, 0.7 mi. SE of Minards Pond, 0.5 mi. NE of Oak Hill; the name is associated with that of a slope proposed to be named Hyde Hill (q.v.); Windham County, Vermont; 43°08'19"N, 72°27'23"W; USGS map – Bellows Falls 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.13874&p\\_longi=-72.45636](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.13874&p_longi=-72.45636)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Bellows Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hyde Hill (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Hyde Hill for an unincorporated community in the Village of Bellows Falls in Windham County. The proponent reports that the name Hyde Hill refers to both an area on the slope of Oak Hill and to a cluster of properties along Hyde Road. The proponent conferred with landowners in the area, two of whom confirmed local use

the name. In 2016, the BGN approved the name Hyde Hill Brook for a stream flowing near the community.

The Bellows Falls Village Trustees and the Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommend approval of the proposed name.

**Hyde Hill:** slope; in the Village of Bellows Falls, 0.75 mi. SE of Minards Pond; Windham County, Vermont; 43°08'12"N, 72°27'24"W; USGS map – Bellows Falls 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.13657&p\\_longi=-72.45655](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.13657&p_longi=-72.45655)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Bellows Falls 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Hyde Hill (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Hyde Hill for a slope on the east side of Oak Hill in the Village of Bellows Falls in Windham County. The proponent reports that the name Hyde Hill refers to both a slope and a small unincorporated community along Hyde Road. He contacted a number of local landowners, two of whom confirmed use of the name. In 2016, the BGN approved the name Hyde Hill Brook for a stream that flows down this slope.

The Bellows Falls Village Trustees and the Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommend approval of the name.

A SummitPost webpage about county highpoints in Vermont lists the unofficial name of the second highest point in Grand Isle County, Vermont, as Hyde Hill. However, this summit, located 118 miles to the northwest, is not listed in GNIS.

**Rockingham Hill:** summit; elevation 1,144 ft.; in the Town of Rockingham, 0.8 mi. NW of Signal Hill, 1.1 mi. WSW of Darby Hill; named in association with a nearby road and community; Windham County, Vermont; 43°10'22"N, 72°30'20"W; USGS map – Saxtons River 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.17268&p\\_longi=-72.50553](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.17268&p_longi=-72.50553)

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saxtons River 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rockingham Ridge (local landowner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Rockingham Hill is proposed for a 1,144-foot summit in the Town of Rockingham in Windham County. The name is proposed in association with Rockingham Hill Road, which passes to the east and with the nearby unincorporated community of Rockingham. The proponent contacted a number of landowners on and around the summit, none of whom had any objection to the proposed name. One commented that she referred to the feature as Rockingham Ridge, but agreed that the name Rockingham Hill was acceptable. The Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommends approval of the proposed name.

GNIS lists a number of administrative features associated with the community and town of Rockingham.

**Shepard Hill**: summit; elevation 1,092 ft.; in the Town of Rockingham, 1 mi. W of Signal Hill, 1.6 mi. SE of Darby Hill; named in association with that of a nearby road; Windham County, Vermont; 43°09'59"N, 72°30'41"W; USGS map – Saxtons River 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.1664&p\\_longi=-72.51149](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.1664&p_longi=-72.51149)

Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saxtons River 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Shepard Hill is proposed for a 1,092-foot summit in the Town of Rockingham in Windham County. The name is associated with that of Shepard Lane, which passes south of the summit. The proponent contacted a number of local landowners, none of whom had any objection to the name. A member of the Shepard family who still lives along Shepard Lane reported that Brooks (d. 1956) and Hortense Shepard (d. 1983) purchased a farm along the road in 1938. The Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommends approval of the name.

**Wiley Hill**: summit; elevation 1,390 ft.; in the Town of Rockingham, 2.3 mi. NE of Bull Hill, 2.9 mi. NW of Signal Hill; the name refers to early residents who lived nearby; Windham County, Vermont; 43°11'47"N, 72°31'59"W; USGS map – Saxtons River 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.19644&p\\_longi=-72.53296](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.19644&p_longi=-72.53296)

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Saxtons River 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wiley Hill (local residents)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Wiley Hill for a 1,390-foot summit in the Town of Rockingham in Windham County. The proponent contacted a number of local residents, several of whom confirmed local use. The name comes from that of a family who lived the area in the 1700s and 1800s. In 2016, the BGN approved the name Wiley Hill Brook for a stream that flows off this summit. The Town of Rockingham Selectboard recommends approval of the name.

## WASHINGTON

**Arturdee Creek**: stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads at Liberty Lake 1.3 mi. ENE of Carlson Hill at 47°39'12"N, 117°05'25"W, flows NW into the City of Liberty Lake to enter an unnamed reservoir 1.3 mi. NE of Carlson Hill; named for the historical community of Arturdee, which was located near the mouth of the stream; Secs 15&22, T25N, R45E, Willamette Meridian; Spokane County, Washington; 47°40'02"N, 117°06'17"W; USGS map – Liberty Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=47.66712&p\\_longi=-117.10475](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.66712&p_longi=-117.10475)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=47.65336&p\\_longi=-117.09033](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.65336&p_longi=-117.09033)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Liberty Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Brendon Halverson; West Richland, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Arturdee Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.2-mile long stream that flows out of Liberty Lake in Spokane County. The stream flows into the City of Liberty Lake, an incorporated city north of the lake of the same name. (USGS topographic maps published in the 1970s showed Liberty Lake as an unincorporated populated place on the west shore of Liberty Lake; the current incorporated Liberty Lake was formed in 2001 and excludes the area labeled on older topographic maps.)

The proposed name is associated with the historical community of Arturdee which was located near the mouth of the stream. No details are known about the history of the name. Artudee was shown on USGS maps until the 1970 edition of the 1949 Greenacres 1:62,500-scale quadrangle.

A query of GNIS found no features with “Arturdee” in their names other than the historical community mentioned above.

**Howard Point:** cape; 1.2 acres; in the City of Olympia on the E side of East Bay, 1.2 mi. SE of Priest Point; named for Alexander (1810?-1890) and Rebecca (1827-1881) Howard, African-American pioneers and business owners whose home was located near the cape in the 1860s and 1870s; Sec 11, T18N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; Thurston County, Washington; 47°03’20”N, 122°53’39”W; USGS map – Tumwater 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=47.055546&p\\_longi=-122.8943](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.055546&p_longi=-122.8943)

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in historical use

Map: USGS Tumwater 1:24,000

Proponent: Edward Echtle; Tacoma, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Howard Point (late 19<sup>th</sup> century, according to proponent)

Published: Howard Point (Whitham and Page’s *Map of Olympia and Surroundings*, 1890; *Washington Standard*, 1906)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Howard Point for a cape on the east shore of East Bay in the City of Olympia in Thurston County. The name would commemorate Alexander (1810-1890) and Rebecca (1827-1881) Howard who, according to the proponent, lived near the cape. By 1859, the Howards had moved to Olympia from Massachusetts. By the fall of that year, they began to operate the Pacific Restaurant (formerly the Pacific House), a prominent hotel in Olympia. The Howards initially leased the hotel and later owned it; it was demolished in 1902. The Howards were successful business owners, invested in the development of Olympia, and donated money to fund the first railroad to the city.

According to a pamphlet titled “Olympia Area Black Pioneers,” published in 2013, “The Howards retired to a small farm on Olympia’s east side after accumulating a modest fortune from business investments.” They are buried in the Masonic Cemetery about three miles south of the cape proposed to be officially named Howard Point.

The name Howard Point is used for the cape on the Whitham and Page’s 1890 *Map of Olympia and Surroundings* and was also mentioned in a 1906 article in the *Washington Standard*.

GNIS lists a summit named Howard Peak 50 miles to the east-southeast on the slopes of Mount Rainier; the origin of this name is unknown but presumably not related to Alexander and Rebecca Howard. In 2015, the BGN voted to change the names of Coon Creek and Coon Lake to Howard Creek and Howard Lake after a different African-American pioneer.

**Pinecroft Peak**: summit; elevation 2,106 ft.; in Pinecroft Natural Area Preserve, in the City of Spokane Valley 1.2 mi. SW of Trentwood; named in association with Pinecroft Natural Area Preserve, within which the summit is located; Sec 10, T25N, R44E, Willamette Meridian; Spokane County, Washington; 47°41’00”N, 117°13’46”W; USGS map – Greenacres 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=47.683416&p\\_longi=-117.229424](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.683416&p_longi=-117.229424)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Greenacres 1:24,000

Proponent: Brendon Halverson; West Richland, WA

Administrative area: Pinecroft Natural Area Preserve (Washington State DNR)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Pinecroft Peak is proposed for an unnamed 2,106-foot summit in the community of Spokane Valley in Spokane County. The summit is located in Pinecroft Natural Area Preserve, managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources; the proposed name comes from the name of the preserve.

A query of GNIS found no nearby natural features that include “Pinecroft” in their names.

## WISCONSIN

**Congdon Pond**: reservoir; 13 acres; in the City of Delavan; named for Congdon Park in which the feature is located; Sec 17, T2N, R16E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Walworth County, Wisconsin; 42°37’46”N, 88°37’14”W; USGS map – Elkhorn 1:24,000; Not: Congdon Park Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.62943&p\\_longi=-88.620642](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.62943&p_longi=-88.620642)

Proposal: to make official an associative name

Map: USGS Elkhorn 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Congdon Park Pond (Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015) Congdon Pond (Wisconsin DNR, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Congdon Pond for a 13-acre reservoir in the City of Delavan in Walworth County. The proposal is the first of eight submitted by a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) employee to “improve efficiency of record keeping and DNR services.” The reservoir, located within C.C. Congdon Park, a city park, is listed as unnamed in the DNR’s lake finder inventory, but the name is used in recent DNR trout stocking documents. A 2015 Wisconsin Legislature document uses the name Congdon Park Pond. According to USGS maps, the reservoir was constructed sometime between 1972 and 1994.

The Director of Public Works of the City of Delavan and the County Conservationist of Walworth County submitted their support for the proposal to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC). The WGNC recommends approval of the proposal, stating that the name is already accepted locally and unofficially by the Wisconsin DNR.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Congdon” in their names. The park is not listed in GNIS.

**Gorney Park Pond**: reservoir; 7.1 acres; in the Village of Caledonia, 3.7 mi. SW of Carrollville; named for Gorney Park in which the feature is located; Sec 3, T4N, R22E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Racine County, Wisconsin; 42°49’59”N, 87°53’23”W; USGS map – Franksville 1:24,000; Not: Gorney Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.8329968&p\\_longi=-87.8898588](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8329968&p_longi=-87.8898588)

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Franksville 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gorney Park Pond (Wisconsin DNR, 2017; Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015; Village of Caledonia, 2014; Racine *Journal Times*, 2016; Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2014); Gorney Pond (Village of Caledonia, 2017; Racine *Journal Times*, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gorney Park Pond for a 7.1-acre reservoir in the Village of Caledonia in Racine County. The reservoir, which was formed from a former gravel pit in the 1960s, is located in Gorney Park, a village park that was renamed Gorney Park in the late 1990s for Lawrence Gorney, chairman of the Caledonia Parks Commission for many years. The reservoir is unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR’s lake finder, but the name is used in recent DNR trout stocking documents. A 1998 news article referred to the reservoir as Gorney Pond, as do some recent documents of the Village of Caledonia.

The Village of Caledonia recommends approval of the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC) asked the government of Racine County for its opinion but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WGNC recommends approval, stating that the name is already accepted locally and unofficially by the Wisconsin DNR.

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

**Lake Andrea**: reservoir; 121 acres; in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, 2.6 mi. SSW of Truesdell; named for former Kenosha County Supervisor and State Senator Joseph Andrea (1927-2002); Sec 20, T1N, R22E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Kenosha County, Wisconsin; 42°31’51”N,

87°55'11"W; USGS map – Pleasant Prairie, 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.5309691&p\\_longi=-87.9196541](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.5309691&p_longi=-87.9196541)

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Pleasant Prairie 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lake Andrea (Village of Pleasant Prairie)

Published: Lake Andrea (Village of Pleasant Prairie website, 2018; Kenosha County GIS, 2018; Google Maps, 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lake Andrea for a 121-acre reservoir in the Village of Pleasant Prairie in Kenosha County. The reservoir is located in Prairie Springs Park, a village park. In 1995, the reservoir was named by the Village for Joseph Andrea (1927-2002), who served as the Kenosha County Supervisor from 1968 to 1977, as a State Assembly member from 1976 to 1984, and as a State Senator from 1985 to 1997.

The reservoir is listed as unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR's lake finder. The name is shown in Kenosha County GIS data. According to USGS maps, the reservoir was constructed sometime between 1972 and 1981.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie recommends approval of the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC) asked the government of Kenosha County for its opinion but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WGNC recommends approval. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with "Andrea" in their names.

**Lockwood Park Pond**: reservoir; 1.3 acres; in the City of Racine, 3.7 mi. NE of Sturtevant; named for Lockwood Park in which the feature is located; Sec 7, T3N, R23E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Racine County, Wisconsin; 42°43'35"N, 87°49'59"W; USGS map – Racine South 1:24,000; Not: Lockwood Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.7264891&p\\_longi=-87.8332299](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.7264891&p_longi=-87.8332299)

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Racine South 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lockwood Park Pond

Published: Lockwood Park Pond (Wisconsin DNR, 2017; Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015; Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2014); Lockwood Pond (Racine *Journal Times*, 2002)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lockwood Park Pond for a 1.3-acre reservoir in the City of Racine in Racine County. The reservoir is located in Lockwood Park, a city park (the park is also listed as James E. Lockwood Park in some online sources). The park was renamed Lockwood Park in the late 1980s after James E. Lockwood, a Racine native who helped fund the city's parks and recreation department.

The reservoir is listed as unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR's lake finder, but the proposed name is used in recent DNR trout stocking documents. A 2002 news article referred to the reservoir as

Lockwood Pond. According to USGS maps, the reservoir was constructed sometime between 1958 and 1972.

The Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services Department Director of the City of Racine recommends approval of the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC) asked the government of Racine County for its opinion but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WGNC recommends approval, stating that the name is already accepted locally and unofficially by the Wisconsin DNR. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Lockwood” in their names.

**Millpond Park Pond**: reservoir; 1.1 acres; in the Village of East Troy, 1.9 mi. SE of Booth Lake; named for Mill Pond Park in which the feature is located; Secs 30&29, T4N, R18E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Walworth County, Wisconsin; 42°46’44”N, 88°24’22”W; USGS map – East Troy 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.778952&p\\_longi=-88.406211](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.778952&p_longi=-88.406211)

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS East Troy 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Millpond Park Pond

Published: Millpond Park Pond (Wisconsin DNR, 2017; Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Millpond Park Pond for a 1.1-acre reservoir in the Village of East Troy in Walworth County. The reservoir is located in Mill Pond Park, a village park.

The reservoir is listed as unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR’s lake finder, but the proposed name is used in recent DNR trout stocking documents and a fishing regulation pamphlet.

The Director of Public Works of the Village of East Troy and the County Conservationist of Walworth County submitted their support for the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee also recommends approval, stating that the name is already accepted locally and unofficially by the Wisconsin DNR.

A query of GNIS found two lakes named Mill Lake 4.1 miles to the north-northeast and 8.1 miles to the west-southwest. News reports state that the former lake is also known locally as Mill Pond. A large number of features in Wisconsin have names that contain “Millpond.” Four are located within 20 miles of the reservoir in question.

**Pritchard Park Pond**: reservoir; 1.5 acres; located on an unnamed stream in the City of Racine, 2.9 mi. ENE of Sturtevant; named for Pritchard Park in which the feature is located; Sec 24, T3N, R22E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Racine County, Wisconsin; 42°42’01”N, 87°50’17”W; USGS map – Racine South 1:24,000; Not: Pritchard Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.7003799&p\\_longi=-87.8381387](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.7003799&p_longi=-87.8381387)

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Racine South, 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Pritchard Park Pond

Published: Pritchard Park Pond (Wisconsin DNR, 2017; Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015; City of Racine, 2007; *Racine Journal Times*, 1993); Pritchard Pond (City of Racine 2006)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Pritchard Park Pond for a small reservoir in the City of Racine in Racine County. The reservoir is located in Pritchard Park, a city park. It is not known for whom the park was named. The reservoir is listed as unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR's lake finder, but the name is used in recent DNR trout stocking documents. Documents from the City of Racine have used the names Pritchard Park Pond and Pritchard Pond. According to USGS maps, the reservoir was constructed sometime between 1958 and 1972.

The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC) asked the governments of the City of Racine and Racine County for their opinions but no replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WGNC recommends approval, stating that the name is already accepted locally and unofficially by the Wisconsin DNR. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with "Pritchard" in their names.

**Quarry Lake:** reservoir; 18 acres; in the City of Racine, 2.4 mi. SW of North Bay; named because the reservoir is located in a former limestone quarry; Sec 6, T3N, R23E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Racine County, Wisconsin; 42°44'56"N, 87°49'22"W; USGS map – Racine South 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Racine Quarry Lake.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.7489327&p\\_longi=-87.8226732](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.7489327&p_longi=-87.8226732)

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Racine South, 1:24,000 (central point)

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Quarry Lake

Published: Quarry Lake (Racine County GIS, 2018; Wisconsin DNR, 2017; Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015; *Racine Journal Times*, 2015), Racine Quarry Lake (Wisconsin DNR, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Quarry Lake for an 18-acre reservoir in the City of Racine in Racine County. The reservoir is located in Quarry Lake Park, a city park. The reservoir is listed as unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR's lake finder, but the proposed name is used in a recent DNR fishing regulation pamphlet. A 2017 DNR trout stocking document used the name Racine Quarry Lake for the feature. According to USGS maps, the reservoir was constructed sometime prior to 1958.

The Village of Mount Pleasant recommends approval of the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC) asked the government of Racine County for its opinion but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WGNC recommends approval, stating that the name is already accepted locally. A query of GNIS found no nearby natural features with "Quarry" in their names.

**Reservoir Park Pond:** reservoir; 2.5 acres; in the City of Racine, 3.1 mi. E of Sturtevant; named for Reservoir Park in which the feature is located; Sec 30, T3N, R23E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Racine County, Wisconsin; 42°41'41"N, 87°50'03"W; USGS map – Racine South 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.694847&p\\_longi=-87.83404](https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.694847&p_longi=-87.83404)

Proposal: to make official an associative name in local use

Map: USGS Racine South 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke Roffler; Kansasville, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Reservoir Park Pond (Wisconsin DNR, 2017; Wisconsin State Legislature, 2015; City of Racine, 2008)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Reservoir Park Pond for a 2.5-acre reservoir in the City of Racine in Racine County. The reservoir is located in Reservoir Park, a city park. It is listed as unnamed in the Wisconsin DNR's lake finder, but the proposed name is used in recent DNR trout stocking documents. According to USGS maps, the reservoir was constructed sometime between 1972 and 1977.

The Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services Department Director of the City of Racine recommends approval of the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee (WGNC) asked the government of Racine County for its opinion but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The WGNC recommends approval, stating that the name is already accepted locally and unofficially by the Wisconsin DNR.