

**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.

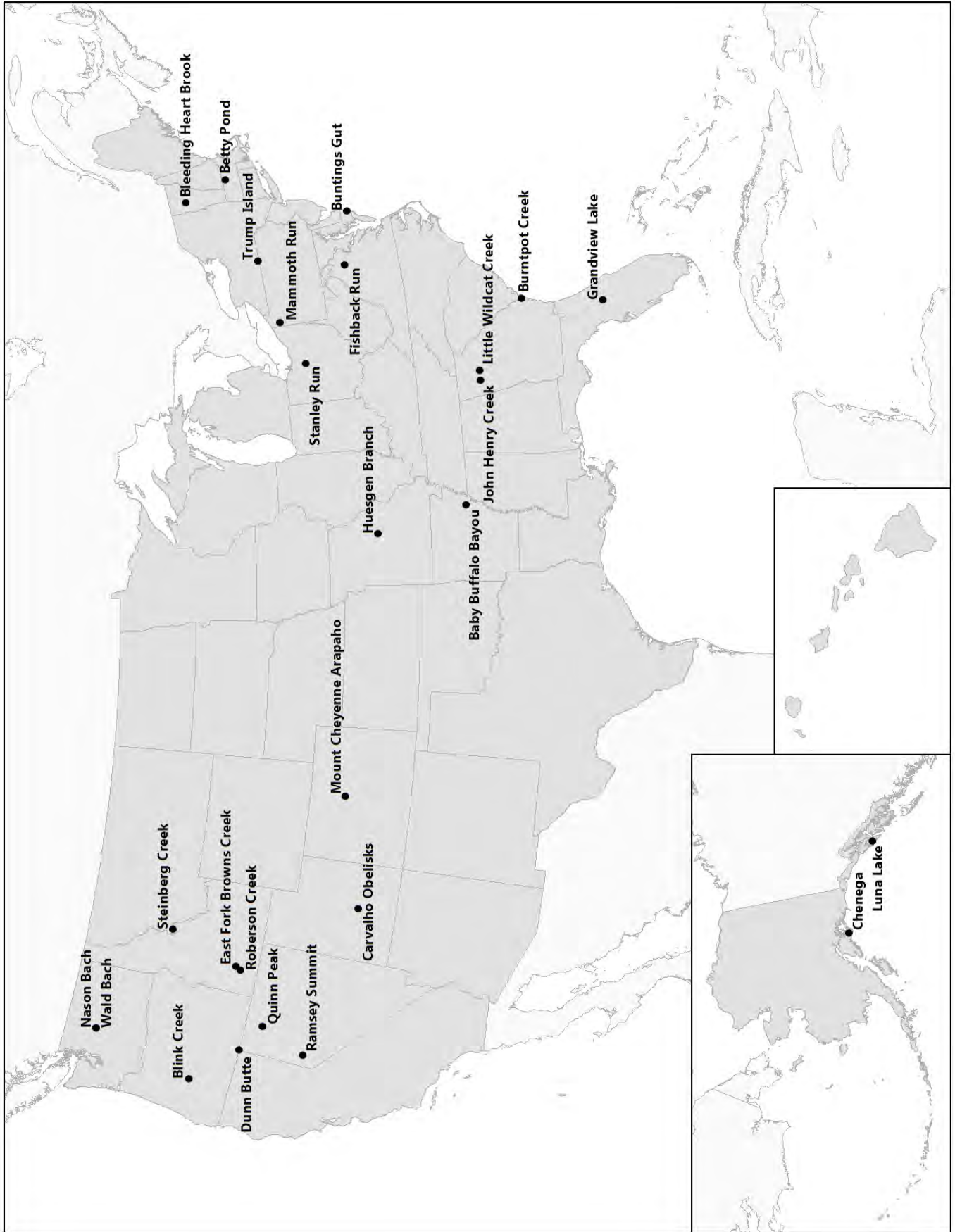
The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available 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.

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

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

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

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



ALASKA

Change Chenega Bay to Chenega: populated place (unincorporated); within Chugach National Forest, on land administered by the Chenega Corporation, on the N shore of Sawmill Bay, SE coast of Evans Island, Prince William Sound; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Secs 25&26, T1S, R8E, Seward Meridian; 60°03'48"N, 148°00'41"W; USGS Seward A-3 1:63,360; Not: Chenega Bay, Crab Bay.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=60.0633333&p_longi=-148.0113889&fid=1421254

Proposal: to change a name to conform to official records

Map: USGS Seward A-3 1:63,360

Proponent: Charles W. Totemoff; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest / Chenega Corporation

Previous BGN Action: Chenega Bay (BGN 1998)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chenega Bay (FID 1421254)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Chenega Bay (USGS 2000; NOAA 2009; USFS 1992, 2016), Crab Bay (USGS 1951, 1952, 2000; AMS 1951, 1953, 1959; USFS 1990; USC&GS 1990, 1940; Chenega Village (DOI Annual Report 1901; Department of Commerce Monthly Summary 1903); Chenega (*Coastal and Marine Hazards, Risks, and Disasters*, Ellis and Sherman 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Chenega Bay to Chenega to recognize the name that is recorded in the constitution of the Native Village of Chenega. The unincorporated community is located on the southeast coast of Evans Island in Prince William Sound, and also within the Valdez-Cordova Census Area Chugach National Forest. Although within the proclaimed boundaries of Chugach National Forest, the land is administered by the Chenega Corporation, having been transferred by the Forest Service to the native corporation in 1979.

The residents of the community formerly lived at Chenega on Chenega Island, approximately 15 miles north of their current location, but were forced to relocate to the community of Crab Bay on Evans Island in the years following the 1964 Alaska earthquake. The former location is recorded in GNIS as a historical populated place. In 1998, the BGN approved a proposal submitted by a cartographer with the U.S. Forest Service in Anchorage on behalf of the Chenega Bay Village Corporation, to change the name of the community of Crab Bay to Chenega Bay to recognize local use at the time. Prior to the 1998 decision, conflicting information was received as to the desired name, with the Chenega Corporation stating a preference for Chenega and the Chenega IRA Council preferring Chenega Bay. However, following further communication with the Chugach Alaska Corporation, which stated that the constitution had been amended to Chenega Bay, and after the Bureau of Indian Affairs expressed its support, the latter name was approved for Federal use.

Prior to 2000, the community was labeled Crab Bay on USGS maps; subsequent maps and Coast Survey charts labeled it Chenega Bay.

The proponent of the current proposal, to change the official name to Chenega, is the President and CEO of the Chenega Corporation, an Alaska Native corporation established according the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Native Village of Chenega. After a review of the material associated with the 1998 decision, it was determined that the charter had in fact never been amended to Chenega Bay and so Chenega remains the official name. The proposal was submitted with support of the President of the Chenega IRA Council.

Luna Lake: lake; approx. 1 acre; located 4.2 mi. NW of Lake Diana, at the head of Redoubt Lake in

Tongass National Forest; the name commemorates the proponent's dog who went missing in a landslide in this location in 2013; Sitka Borough, Alaska; Sec 14, T57S, R65E, Copper River Meridian; 56°55'21"N, 135°08'04"W; USGS map – Port Alexander D-4 1:63,360.

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Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Port Alexander D-4 1:63,360
 Proponent: Kevin Knox; Sitka, AK
 Administrative area: Tongass National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Luna Lake (proponent)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Luna Lake to an approximately one-acre unnamed lake that was created from the debris of a landslide on May 12, 2013. The lake is located 4.2 miles northwest of Lake Diana at the head of Redoubt Lake in Tongass National Forest. The name is intended to commemorate the proponent's dog Luna who went missing after the landslide. The proponent and his girlfriend escaped the landslide, which destroyed the Forest Service cabin where they were staying, but Luna was never found. The proponent reports that some U.S. Forest Service crews in the area use the name Luna Lake to refer to the lake.

ARKANSAS

Baby Buffalo Bayou: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads 1.3 mi. E of Beaty Lake at 35°03'55"N, 90°41'12"W, flows SSW to enter an unnamed stream 2.4 mi NNW of Widener; the name refers to buffalo that are reported to have once lived in the area; Secs 8&9, T5N, R4E, Fifth Principal Meridian; St. Francis County, Arkansas; 35°03'31"N, 90°41'26"W; USGS map – Madison 1:24,000. Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.058562&p_longi=-90.690485 Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.065414&p_longi=-90.68657

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Madison 1:24,000
 Proponent: Harvey Hanna; Widener, AR
 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 Baby Buffalo Bayou is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long stream in central St. Francis County. According to the proponent, who owns the land that includes the stream, the name refers to buffalo that reportedly lived in the area in the past and is “what I have heard it called [and] it may be that the stream it joins is Buffalo Bayou.” (The latter name is not listed in GNIS and no evidence has been found to support local usage of the name.)

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Buffalo” in their names. Twenty other natural features in St. Francis County have the generic “Bayou.”

COLORADO

***** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn by the proponent:**

Change Mount Evans to Mount Cheyenne Arapaho: summit; elevation 14,264 ft.; in the Mount Evans Wilderness on the boundary of Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pike and San Isabel National Forests 1.4 mi. NE of Mount Bierstadt; named for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, members of which were killed in the Sand Creek Massacre; Sec 26, T5S, R74W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Clear Creek County, Colorado; 39°35'18"N, 105°38'37"W; USGS map – Mount Evans 1:24,000; Not: Evans Peak, Monte Rosa, Mount Evans, Mount Rosa, Mount Rosalia, Mount Rosalie, Rosa Mountain.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.588228&p_longi=-105.643716&fid=204716

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Mount Evans 1:24,000

Proponent: Kate Tynan-Ridgeway; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Mount Evans Wilderness / Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests / Pike and San Isabel National Forests / Denver City and County Parks

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Evans (FID 204716)

Local Usage: Mount Evans (many sources)

Published: Evans Peak (Wheeler, 1879, *Topographical Atlas*); Monte Rosa (Hart, 1925, *Fourteen Thousand Feet*); Mount Evans (USGS 1903, 1905, 1957, 1983; AMS 1953, 1957, 1958, 1960, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS 1970, 1974, 1997, 2012, 2018; Rand McNally, 1879 and onwards; Colorado map, Thayer 1800; *Geological and Geographical Survey*, Hayden 1881; Colorado map, Adams and Son, 1887; Gannett, 1906; many other local, state, and national sources, both historical and current); Mount Rosa (Byers, 1890, "Bierstadt's Visit to Colorado" in *Magazine of Western History*; Hart, 1925, *Fourteen Thousand Feet*; Denver Post, 2017); Mount Rosalia (Denver Pacific Railway map 1868); Mount Rosalie (Hart 1925, *Fourteen Thousand Feet*; *Colorado Place Names*, Bright 1993; Denver Post, 1987, 2017); Rosa Mountain

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Mount Evans in Clear Creek County to Mount Cheyenne Arapaho. The summit is the fourteenth highest peak in Colorado and is located in the Mount Evans Wilderness, along the boundary between the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. Denver City and County Parks manages Summit Lake Park just below the summit. Colorado Parks and Wildlife manages the Mount Evans State Wildlife Area about eight miles east of the summit.

The summit's current name was given in honor of John Evans (1814-1897), the second Territorial Governor of Colorado from 1862 to 1865. The proponent states that the name should be changed because of Evans' "part in the infamous Sand Creek Massacre and its subsequent cover up." The Sand Creek Massacre occurred on November 29th, 1864 when U.S. Cavalry led by Colonel John Chivington attacked a village consisting of Cheyenne and Arapaho who had sought protection near Fort Lyon in present-day southeastern Colorado. The proponent states that changing the name to Mount Cheyenne Arapaho would "memorialize the victims" of the tribes killed in the massacre and "right the wrong of an unjust moniker that formerly donned this beautiful landmark." The proponent does not wish to restore the summit's former names, such as Mount Rosa or Mount Rosalie, because those names "would further assert that white settlers laid claim to naming rights they didn't really have and wouldn't right history whatsoever."

In a change.org petition to the Governor of Colorado, the proponent stated that the name Mount Evans was given “in honor of a man who is responsible for one of our most shameful acts in history,” and that “Evans authorized the atrocity at Sand Creek.” The petition asks the Governor to “rename this incredible national treasure: Mount Cheyenne Arapaho in honor of the people who once so honorably lived amongst it.”

Evans was born in Ohio, became a doctor, and became wealthy through railroad investments. He served on the Chicago City Council, founded the Illinois Republican Party, and helped found Northwestern University. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him Territorial Governor of Colorado and its ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs. While governor, he helped found the Colorado Seminary which later became the University of Denver. He worked towards Colorado statehood and promoted railroad development in the territory leading to Denver’s key role in transportation and trade in the West. Evans was governor during a time of conflict with Plains tribes, which included the Sand Creek Massacre.

In the late 1850s, after gold was discovered in the Front Range, many settlers moved to the territory and illegally occupied Cheyenne and Arapaho lands that had been given to the tribes in the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. In 1861, the Fort Wise Treaty was signed by a minority of Cheyenne and Arapaho leaders; when signed, the treaty was applied to all Cheyenne and Arapaho bands. When the territory of Colorado was established later that year, many Cheyenne and Arapaho refused to move to their reservation along the Arkansas River. Evans tried to promote peace between settlers and native tribes, but tensions began to rise as conflicts on both sides broke out. In the spring of 1864, Col. Chivington, as Commander of the Army in Colorado, began leading and authorizing retaliations on Cheyenne and Arapaho villages in response to reports of thefts or attacks on settlers. Some of these villages advocated for peace, but were nonetheless attacked. Evans called for a larger military presence on the Great Plains despite reports that no large native forces were gathering.

In June 1864, Evans issued a proclamation to the “Friendly Indians of the Plains” in which he directed friendly tribes to report to nearby Army forts; the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho were to report to Fort Lyon (the former Fort Wise). Evans explained that this was intended “to prevent friendly Indians from being killed through mistake” but that “the war on the hostile Indians will continue until they are all effectually subdued.” The Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho reported that troops at Fort Lyon fired on them when they tried to approach the fort in peace.

Multitribal bands began raiding settler routes in the plains, killing, robbing, and taking women and children captives. In August of 1864, Evans, fearing that Army forces were insufficient to protect settlers, issued a second proclamation to “Citizens of Colorado” authorizing “all citizens of Colorado, either individually or in such parties as they may organize, to go in pursuit of all hostile Indians on the plains. . . to kill and destroy, as enemies of the country, wherever they may be found, all such hostile Indians.” He instructed residents to not attack those groups who had responded to the June proclamation. Evans received authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for 100 days of service, leading to the formation of the 3rd Colorado Cavalry to “pursue, kill and destroy all hostile Indians that infest the Plains.”

Southern Cheyenne Council Chiefs and main Southern Arapaho leaders began advocating for an end to raids and for peace and offered to exchange prisoners with the U.S. Army. Major Edward Wynkoop, in charge of Fort Lyon, began negotiations and escorted a group of Cheyenne and Arapaho under the leadership of Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle to Camp Weld, near Denver, for a meeting with Evans and Chivington. Wynkoop met with Evans before the meeting and later reported on Evans’ statements. Evans said that the tribes were in a state of war and would need to make peace with the military rather than with him as the civilian leader of the territory. Evans also stated that the tribes

had not been punished enough for their raids and that the government would be embarrassed if it made peace so quickly. Evans also questioned what he would do with the 3rd Cavalry if peace were made; the cavalry “had been raised upon representations made by him to the department that their service was necessary to fight these Indians.”

At the meeting at Camp Weld, Evans expressed suspicion that Black Kettle and other leaders were attempting to gain a temporary peace and that they could not control their younger warriors who had allied with the Sioux. Chivington indicated that he had the final authority over tribal relations and told the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho to surrender to Wynkoop at Fort Lyon. In communications after the Camp Weld meeting, Evans reported that he had no responsibility in the matter of peace with the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho. For arranging peace talks without authorization, Wynkoop was replaced by Major Scott Anthony at Fort Lyon. Because the fort had no resources to feed the hundreds of Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho seeking protection at the fort, Anthony and Wynkoop directed them to settle in one of their traditional areas along Sand Creek, about 40 miles to the northeast.

As the end of the 100-day service of the 3rd Cavalry approached, Chivington learned that they could not find any hostile Indians and would not be able to conduct any campaign. In late November, Chivington led the 3rd Cavalry and some of the 1st Cavalry south towards Fort Lyon even though there had been no recent raids in the area. He learned about the nearby group of Cheyenne and Arapaho at Sand Creek and planned to attack them before pursuing hostile warriors aligned with the Sioux. Despite protests from some officers at the fort who knew the Cheyenne and Arapaho at Sand Creek were peaceful, Chivington led an attack on the village at Sand Creek on November 29, 1864. Chivington's forces numbered 675 men (and included four 12-pound howitzers), whereas the village numbered about 750.

The village at Sand Creek consisted of over thirty Cheyenne and Arapaho leaders as well as large numbers of women, children, and the elderly. Young men were either hunting for buffalo before the winter or had refused to settle under the assumed protection of Fort Lyon. As the attack began early in the morning, Black Kettle raised a U.S. flag along with a white banner he had been told would indicate the village's peaceful intentions. During the attack, which lasted until the afternoon, U.S. soldiers indiscriminately slaughtered the Cheyenne and Arapaho, including those who did not fight back as well as fleeing women and children, mutilating their bodies. Mutilation of corpses by U.S. soldiers continued the following day. Between 150 and 200 Cheyenne and Arapaho were massacred, including over a dozen important tribal leaders, and an equal number wounded. Some commanders refused to follow Chivington's orders, notably Captain Silas Soule and Lieutenant Joseph Cramer. U.S. casualties numbered 24 killed and 52 wounded. Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Sioux warriors retaliated in response to the massacre.

Chivington reported that he had won a decisive and difficult battle. He and his troops were celebrated in Denver where they showed off the mutilated body parts they took as trophies from the massacre. Soule and Cramer wrote letters to Wynkoop describing the atrocities they witnessed, which led to one military investigation and two Congressional investigations. The investigations laid full blame on Chivington and other Colorado military leaders for the massacre but also implicated Evans for his role and leadership failures leading up to it. The investigations relied heavily on his two proclamations and his statements at the Camp Weld meeting and concluded that as ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Colorado, he had more power to negotiate peace without leaving it entirely up to the military. A Colorado delegate wrote to President Andrew Johnson that Evans, “in his mismanagement of the Indian affairs in the territory he has pursued a policy that has intensified the hostility of the Indians and provoked their attacks upon the citizens of the Territory and the routes of travel, thus preventing emigration and destroying business and trade. He has given countenance

and encouragement to a Massacre of peaceable Indians and destroyed their faith and confidence in the sincerity and obligations of Government Treaties.” Although this delegate was a political opponent of Evans, this statement summarizes the general sentiment of those who blamed him for his role in the events leading up to the massacre. Evans maintained his innocence and his supporters argued that he had no knowledge of Chivington’s actions because he was not in the territory at the time. Chivington was unable to be punished by the military because he had resigned from service once public and government opinion began to turn against him after events of the massacre became known. President Johnson demanded Evans’ resignation as territorial governor, and Evans resigned on August 1, 1865.

Modern historians have further considered Evans’s role in the Sand Creek Massacre. In 2014, both Northwestern University and the University of Denver formed study committees to evaluate the role and legacy of John Evans both in relations to the events in Colorado and to their respective universities. The University of Denver report concluded “that John Evans’s pattern of neglect of his treaty-negotiating duties, his leadership failures, and his reckless decision-making in 1864 combine to clearly demonstrate a significant level of culpability for the Sand Creek Massacre. While not of the same character, Evans’s culpability is comparable in degree to that of Colonel John Chivington, the military commander who personally planned and carried out the massacre. Evans’s actions and influence, more than those of any other political official in Colorado Territory, created the conditions in which the massacre was highly likely. Evans abrogated his duties as superintendent, fanned the flames of war when he could have dampened them, cultivated an unusually interdependent relationship with the military, and rejected clear opportunities to engage in peaceful negotiations with the Native peoples under his jurisdiction. Furthermore, he successfully lobbied the War Department for the deployment of a federalized regiment, consisting largely of undertrained, undisciplined volunteer soldiers who executed the worst of the atrocities during the massacre.” The Northwestern University report concluded that “John Evans nonetheless was one of several individuals who, in serving a flawed and poorly implemented federal Indian policy, helped create a situation that made the Sand Creek Massacre possible. In this regard, the most critical of his errors was his failure to fulfill his responsibility as superintendent of Indian affairs to represent the best interests of Native people in Colorado. The most significant instances of this failure were his response to the skirmishes that occurred in the spring of 1864 and, especially, his conduct during and following the Camp Weld meeting in late September. . . John Evans’s conduct after the Sand Creek Massacre reveals a deep moral failure that warrants condemnation. While he denied any role in the massacre, he refused to acknowledge, let alone criticize, what had happened, even going so far as to defend and rationalize it. Regardless of Evans’s degree of culpability in failing to make every possible effort to protect the Cheyennes and Arapahos when they were most vulnerable, his response to the Sand Creek Massacre was reprehensibly obtuse and self-interested. His recollections of the event displayed complete indifference to the suffering inflicted on Cheyennes and Arapahos.”

The earliest reported name of the summit is Mount Rosa and the naming was described in 1890 by William Byers, a surveyor and Denver newspaper editor. In 1863, Byers led the artist Albert Bierstadt on a trek to the present-day Mount Evans area where he was inspired to paint *A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie*. Byers reported that Bierstadt gave the highest summit the name Mount Rosa after Monte Rosa in the alps. Other sources reported that the name was given because Bierstadt had not seen alpenglow anywhere else in the Rocky Mountains. However, as John Lathrope Jerome Hart’s 1925 *Fourteen Thousand Feet* stated, the name was given to commemorate Rosalie Osborne Ludlow, who was the wife of Bierstadt’s friend Fitz Hugh Ludlow, with whom he traveled in the United States. Bierstadt met Rosalie Ludlow on his travels and fell in love with her. Some sources report that they were lovers and many sources mistakenly report that they were married at the time. Bierstadt later married her after Rosalie and Fitz Hugh divorced. Despite Byers’ claim that Bierstadt named the summit Mount Rosa, Mount Rosalie became the name of the summit now known

as Mount Evans, even though art scholars and mountaineers debate which exact peak is depicted in Bierstadt's painting. Other versions of this name have been recorded: Mount Rosalia on an 1868 Denver Pacific Railway map; and Monte Rosa in a letter sent to Hart from the U.S. Geological Survey. Details of this letter are unknown. (A 14,060-foot summit southwest 1.4 miles to the southwest is known today as Mount Bierstadt; a 13,575-foot summit three miles to the southeast is named Rosalie Peak.)

The name Evans Peak was used by the 1879 Wheeler Survey. Hart reported that the name Mount Evans dates to 1870 when the name was given in a celebration in Greeley, Colorado. In 1895, two years before Evans' death, the Colorado Legislature resolved that the name of the summit should be Mount Evans. The legislation reads:

“Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, in view of the long and eminent services to the State of ex-Governor John Evans, and as a fitting recognition thereof, that the mountain situate in what is known as the ‘Platte Range,’ in section twenty-seven (27), township five (5) south, of range seventy-four (74) west, be, and the same hereby is named in honor of the ex-governor, and shall be hereafter known and designated as ‘Mount Evans.’”

(Some sources state that the legislation was passed on Evans' 81st birthday [March 9th], but the Governor of Colorado approved the resolution on March 6th.) U.S. Geological Survey maps have used the name Mount Evans since 1903. Countless other sources have also used this name since the late 1800s.

In May 2015, Tom Hayden, a great-great grandson of Evans, participated in a panel with descendants of survivors of the Sand Creek Massacre. He stated: “I didn't think I could ever be at peace with knowing my great-great grandfather was so involved [with the Sand Creek Massacre]. He set the stage. He choreographed it. He did everything he could but pull the trigger and he might as well have done that which is why I'm so grateful for the [University of Denver] report.” In response to suggestions from the Native American community about renaming Mount Evans, as well as Evans Avenue in Denver, in an effort to begin a healing process, Hayden stated that his family would approve of any renaming: “There are thousands of people within half a mile of here right now outside these doors that don't know about Sand Creek. If you're going to rename a mountain or if you're going to rename a concrete street, these are just material things. But if it's going to educate and bring awareness, and some good can come out of it, I'll get behind that. I'll help.” Hayden was a Clear Creek County Commissioner at the time of his death in 2016.

The summit lies in land that was granted to the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes by the United States in the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. The subsequent 1861 Fort Wise Treaty excluded the summit from Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal lands. The present-day reservation of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes is in western Oklahoma. The summit also appears to be in ancestral lands of the Ute tribes, according to Robert W. Delaney's 1974 *The Southern Ute People*. The Cheyenne and Arapaho formed an alliance in the early 1800s and they lived and hunted on the Great Plains.

A query of GNIS found many features in the area with names that include “Evans.” Several of these are locales or administrative features associated with the summit. A different Mount Evans is located 37 miles to the southwest on the border of Lake County and Park County. This summit's name dates to 1886 in geological publications about the Leadville area. Evans, an incorporated populated place seventy-five miles to the northeast in Weld County is named for John Evans. Evanston, Illinois, was also named for Evans.

Change Benchmark Lake Reservoir to Nottingham Lake: reservoir; 15 acres; in the Town of Avon in Harry A. Nottingham Park, 3.4 mi. ESE of Edwards; named in association with Harry A. Nottingham Park; Secs 12&11, T5S, R82W, 6th Principal Meridian; Eagle County, Colorado; 39°38'14"N, 106°31'49"W; USGS map – Edwards 1:24,000; Not: Avon City Park Lake, Benchmark Lake Reservoir, Harry A. Nottingham Park Lake, Nottingham Park Lake
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.6373231&p_longi=-106.5303121&fid=200543

Proposal: to change a name to reflect local use

Map: USGS Edwards 1:24,000

Proponent: Grant Wilcox; Fort Collins, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Benchmark Lake Reservoir (FID 200543)

Local Usage: Nottingham Lake (town park website, 2018)

Published: Avon City Park Lake (*Eagle County Colorado Fishing & Floating Guide Book*, 2016); Benchmark Lake Reservoir (USGS 2011, 2013, 2016; *Eagle County Colorado Fishing & Floating Guide Book* 2016; Google maps 2018); Harry A. Nottingham Park Lake (*Eagle County Colorado Fishing & Floating Guide Book* 2016); Nottingham Park Lake (*Eagle County Colorado Fishing & Floating Guide Book* 2016); Nottingham Lake (FEMA 2007; Town of Avon Nottingham Park Master Plan 2008; Harry A. Nottingham Park website 2018; Google Earth 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Benchmark Lake Reservoir in the Town of Avon in Eagle County to Nottingham Lake. The reservoir is located in Harry A. Nottingham Park, managed by the town. The proponent, a GIS analyst with Colorado Parks and Wildlife, proposed the name change to be consistent with local use.

According to a park master plan conducted for the Town of Avon in 2008, the reservoir was constructed in 1980 to provide emergency water for the community. The park was named for Harry A. Nottingham, a descendant of a local ranching family who sold his family's land to private developers in 1972.

The origin of the current name is unknown, but was recorded from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) list of dams and reservoirs. The current USACE National Inventory of Dams lists the dam impounding this reservoir as Benchmark Lake Dam, which is recorded in GNIS. According to the 2008 park plan, the first subdivision in the Town of Avon was called Benchmark at Beaver Creek.

The name Benchmark Lake Reservoir was first labeled on USGS maps in 2011. A Federal Emergency Management Agency flood map published in 2007 used the name Nottingham Lake. The current website of the Town of Avon and other local websites use the name Nottingham Lake. However, the *Eagle County Colorado Fishing & Floating Guide Book*, published in 2016, used the name Avon City Park Lake and listed the following variant names: Benchmark Lake Reservoir, Harry A. Nottingham Park Lake, and Nottingham Park Lake.

A query of GNIS found several nearby features that contain "Nottingham" in their names. Nottingham Reservoir is formed by Nottingham Dam in Nottingham Gulch 2.1 miles to the east. A canal with the name Nottingham and Puder Ditch is located to the east of the reservoir, and Nottingham Ridge Trail runs along an officially unnamed ridge above Nottingham Gulch.

FLORIDA

Grandview Lake: lake; approx. 12 acres; 0.7 mi. ESE of Birdseye Lake; the name is a combination of the names of two streets that pass by the lake; Sec 15, T20S, R26E, Tallahassee Meridian; Lake County, Florida; 28°44'29"N, 81°41'53"W; USGS map – Astatula 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.741506&p_longi=-81.698035

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Astatula 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregory Levrance; Tavares, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Grandview Lake is proposed for a 12-acre lake in Lake County. The name comes from a combination of the names of two streets east and west of the lake: Grand Oak Lane and Moss View Drive. The name was chosen by residents of the Beauclair Ranch Club subdivision.

The Lake County Water Authority (LCWA) voted to support the proposal. In the minutes of their meeting, the LCWA's Water Resources Director stated that the lake is now mostly marshy and has shrunk from a larger, more open body of water. Nonetheless, he noted that LCWA staff finds that having names for lakes is useful for differentiating between them.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with either "Grand" or "View" in their names.

GEORGIA

Change Runaway Negro Creek to Burntpot Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads at the S end of Burntpot Island at 31°57'49"N, 81°03'22"W, flows NE then NW along the E side of Burntpot Island and the N border of Skidaway Island State Park to enter the Skidaway River 0.6 mi. SE of Parkersburg; named in association with the adjacent Burntpot Island; Chatham County, Georgia; 31°58'33"N, 81°02'48"W; USGS map – Isle of Hope 1:24,000; Not: Runaway Negro Creek.

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

Proposal: to change name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Isle of Hope 1:24,000

Proponent: Dr. James Sickel; Savannah, GA

Administrative area: Skidaway Island State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Runaway Negro Creek (FID 322000)

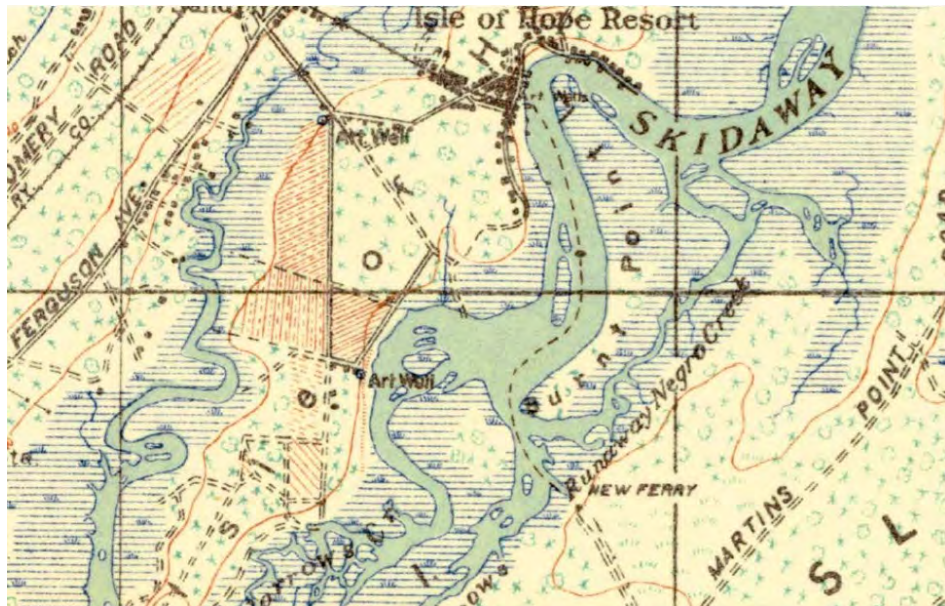
Local Usage: Burntpot Creek (proponent and locals, "many years"); Runaway Negro Creek (many local news articles)

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

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Runaway Negro Creek, a 1.5-mile-long anabranch of the Skidaway River in Chatham County, to Burntpot Creek. The proposed name refers to the fact that the stream flows along the east side of Burntpot Island.

The name Runaway Negro Creek first appeared on a U.S. Army Engineers tactical map surveyed in 1912 and published in 1918 (the island was labeled Burnt Point I.). It was labeled on Office of Coast Survey charts beginning in 1938 and on U.S. Geological Survey maps in 1944.

The earliest use of the name Runaway Negro Creek on a map is believed to be a 1906 map of Chatham County. Early maps depicted the stream as tidal, with a wider opening at the southern end than is shown today, which suggests there is no longer a continuous flow from its source to its mouth. As the proponent describes it, “On either side of the midpoint, the current can change direction several times during a tidal cycle, depending on the wind direction, ocean currents and barometric pressure differences in the sounds from which the ocean water enters and exits.” Nonetheless, at high tide the stream continues to provide a shorter route for boats travelling down the Skidaway River.



U.S. Army Engineers, 1918



U.S. Geological Survey 1979

Burntpot Island was first labeled on a chart in 1926; the origin of the name has not been determined, although it was mentioned in Colonial records as early as 1757.

The proposal to change the stream's name to Burntpot Creek was submitted by a resident of Isle of Hope, in response to Georgia Senate Resolution 685, which supports changing the name to Freedom Creek (Review List 434). Isle of Hope is located directly across the Skidaway River from Burntpot Island, and the proponent's research focuses on the historical cartography of Chatham County. The resolution, which was recently signed by the Governor of Georgia, instructs the State Division of Archives and History, which serves as the Georgia State Names Authority (SNA) "[to] notify the BGN of this action and advise the BGN accordingly." No communication has yet been received from the SNA regarding the matter.

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

In an open letter to Senator Jackson, the proponent stated that he "enthusiastically" supports efforts to change the stream's existing name, but would prefer one that is more "politically neutral. . . I believe that names applied to natural geographic features should be chosen for reasons that do not make a political statement or imply a narrative that may not be true. I'm not saying that slaves didn't use the creek to seek freedom, especially during the Civil War when freedom was just an island away. Every river in Chatham County was likely used to attempt escape, and rightly so." However, he questions whether the stream was used extensively as an escape route, and that the earliest references to "Runaway Negro" were in fact to a different stream a few miles to the north (present-day Habersham Creek). He suggests the name in question was most likely given by the county commissioners who commissioned the 1906 map, and that it was done "in mean spirits." He did note two older written references that may apply to the stream, including an 1876 edition of the *Savannah Morning News*, which published testimony from a witness referring to "Runaway-nigger Creek and Skidaway shore." Another edition of the same paper, published in 1879, reported on a Savannah Yacht Club's regatta at Isle of Hope. The race began at a point west of Burntpot Island and at some point "passed 'Nigger Head Creek.'"

Also in his letter, the proponent of Burntpot Creek stated that he and his neighbors have used that name for years "because we felt the [Runaway Negro Creek] name was inappropriate and derogatory to people of African heritage." He conducted a Facebook poll of the Isle of Hope Neighborhood Group; 68 responded in favor of Burntpot Creek, 11 responded in favor of Freedom Creek, and some did not want the name to be changed.

He reports that Habersham Creek, which is located closer to Savannah, "was most certainly associated with slavery and slaves escaping to freedom" and that perhaps its name should be changed instead to Freedom Creek (he has not submitted a formal proposal to do so). He provided evidence that this stream was known as Runaway Negro Creek prior to the 1890s; indeed, it was labeled as such on John Fenwick's map of the Savannah River plantations published in 1785. The stream "wound through the plantations of Deptford and Causton's Bluff, and slave villages occurred along its shores." An undated map of Greater Savannah posted on the Savannah Chamber of Commerce website also uses the name Runaway Negro Creek. Furthermore, the proponent notes there are two streams in Chatham County named Habersham Creek and changing one would help eliminate confusion. However, he also stated "While I prefer not naming any creek 'Freedom Creek,' this creek [Habersham Creek] without a doubt was used by slaves escaping the rice plantations."

In an email to Senator Jackson, the proponent stated that in 2016 he had initiated discussions with the Chatham County Commission regarding a name change from Runaway Negro Creek to “Burntpot Creek (or Burnt-Pot, or Burnt Pot)” but at the time local residents were resistant to the change and the matter was not pursued.

Some online references to Runaway Negro Creek confuse the two streams. For example, Wikipedia states that “Runaway Negro Creek was the site of some military action during the American Civil War,” citing *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* published in 1902 by the Department of the Navy. The text reproduces orders from 1864 from the Confederate Navy that refer to “Runaway Negro Creek.” Contextual clues suggest the stream is the present-day Habersham Creek.

An article in the March 1954 edition of *Motorboating* described a journey from Mexico to New York: “Vessels of the local [Coast Guard Auxiliary] Flotilla assembled at the Oglethorpe Hotel on the Wilmington River, then through Burnt Pot Creek, Runaway Negro Creek, and others just as interesting, we cruised twenty miles to Wassaw Island.” It is unclear which streams had these names (a direct route to Wassaw Island along the Wilmington River is only about ten miles, but a route along the Intracoastal Waterway, which would pass Runaway Negro Creek and Burntpot Island, is about twenty miles). A 2013 blog post hosted on the Sailblogs website mentions “Burntpot Creek,” along with some other streams in coastal Georgia, but does not indicate a location. The only feature listed in GNIS with the name “Burntpot” is the island in question.

John Henry Creek: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads 0.9 mi. NW of Kellner Lake at 34°01’14”N, 84°40’45”W, flows generally NE into Butler Creek 1.4 mi. S of Lake Acworth; the name honors John Henry Richardson (1880-1975), who owned property, farmed, and owned mills along the stream; Cobb County, Georgia; 34°01’52”N, 84°40’09”W; USGS map – Acworth 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.03108&p_longi=-84.66911

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.02062&p_longi=-84.67903

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Acworth 1:24,000

Proponent: Bobby Richardson; Kennesaw, GA

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 John Henry Creek to an approximately 1.1-mile-long unnamed tributary of Butler Creek in Cobb County. The name is intended to commemorate John Henry Richardson (1880-1975), a railroad engineer, who purchased land along the stream in 1931, where he farmed and operated two syrup mills and a grist mill. Richardson also worked on B-49 construction during WWII at the Bomber Bell Plant in nearby Marietta. Most of the property along the stream is still owned by members of the Richardson family. The proponent included with his application a petition signed by 16 local residents who support the proposed name.

***** Note: the following proposal has been amended from the original name Wildcat Creek**

Little Wildcat Creek: stream; 2.6 mi. long; heads in the City of Duluth 2.5 mi. NNW of Cardinal Lake at 34°00'39"N, 84°08'16"W, flows generally NW through unincorporated county land, then back into the City of Duluth, through the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and into the Chattahoochee River 1.3 mi. NE of Warsaw; named for the mascot of nearby schools; Gwinnett County, Georgia; 34°01'38"N, 84°10'11"W; USGS map – Duluth 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.027342&p_longi=-84.169825

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.010855&p_longi=-84.137874

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Duluth 1:24,000

Proponent: Louvene Williams; Duluth, GA

Administrative area: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Little Wildcat Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.6-mile-long tributary of the Chattahoochee River in the City of Duluth and Gwinnett County. At its mouth, the stream flows through the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, managed by the National Park Service.

The name was initially submitted as Wildcat Creek but was amended by the proponent to Little Wildcat Creek after the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners suggested the proposed name could be confused with another stream in the county already named Wildcat Creek.

The proposed name comes from the mascot of three nearby schools: Chattahoochee Elementary School, Coleman Middle School, and Duluth High School. The proponent, who teaches second grade at the elementary school, reports that her class studied the stream as part of a problem-based learning unit, and that in addition to water testing, watershed cleanup, and educating residents on environmental issues, the students worked on finding a name for the stream. They surveyed over 1,100 people, 60% of whom supported the name Wildcat Creek. The proponent states that “The Wildcats have a strong community identification and support” and “we felt this would be an appropriate way to name our creek to honor our cluster [of schools].” Support is presumed for Little Wildcat Creek.

The Mayor of the City of Duluth supports the proposal. The proponent also submitted letters of support (for the name Wildcat Creek) from the CEO and Superintendent of Gwinnett County Public Schools; the Principal of Coleman Middle School; and Gwinnett Clean & Beautiful, a local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful. It is presumed that these interested parties also support the name Little Wildcat Creek.

The aforementioned Wildcat Creek is 2.3 miles long and is located eight miles to the east-southeast.

IDAHO

East Fork Browns Creek: stream; 13 mi. long; heads 3.5 mi. SW of Pothole Canyon at 42°43'39"N, 115°31'33"W, flows N and NW to enter Browns Creek, 6.3 mi. E of Dunes Lake; Owyhee County, Idaho; Tps6,7&8S, Rgs7&8E, Boise Meridian; 42°53'05"N, 115°34'06"W; USGS map – Indian Cove 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Browns Creek.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8846192&p_longi=-115.5684101

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.727446&p_longi=-115.525832

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Indian Cove 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Christa Braun; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (BLM) /

Saylor Creek Air Force Range

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Browns Creek – in part (NHD)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name East Fork Browns Creek to a 13-mile-long unnamed tributary of Browns Creek in Owyhee County. The stream heads within the Saylor Creek Air Force Range and north, the northwest into the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, which is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The National Hydrography Dataset currently applies the name Browns Creek to a portion of the stream in question, despite the fact that in 1979 the BGN determined that it was officially unnamed. The stream flows into Browns Creek from the east and the new name will distinguish the stream as a separate feature. The proposal was submitted by a BLM GIS Specialist, who states that a unique name is needed in order to refer to a sixth order hydrologic unit.

Roberson Creek: stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads in Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers Wilderness / Bruneau River Wild and Scenic River (Bureau of Land Management), 3.1 mi. ENE of Broken Wagon Flat Reservoir at 42°39'32"N, 115°43'41"W, flows NE then SE to enter the Bruneau River, 0.3 mi. W of Big Draw; named in association with Roberson Trail, which honors the Roberson family, especially Joseph Roberson who settled in the area in the 1860s; Owyhee County, Idaho; Secs 12,11,2&10, T9S, R6E, Boise Meridian; 42°39'24"N, 115°42'16"W; USGS map - Crowbar Gulch 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.656593&p_longi=-115.704554

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.658785&p_longi=-115.728184

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Crowbar Gulch 1:24,000

Proponent: Christa Braun; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers Wilderness / Bruneau River Wild and Scenic River (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is the second of two submitted by a BLM GIS specialist to apply names to unnamed streams in Owyhee County. The name Roberson Creek is proposed for a 2.4-mile-long unnamed tributary of Bruneau River, and would be associated with Roberson Trail, which runs along both sides of the stream. The name is intended to honor the Roberson family, especially Joseph Roberson, who settled in the area in the late 1860s. The stream flows through the Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers Wilderness, as well as the Bruneau River Wild and Scenic River, both managed by the Bureau of Land Management. When asked to address the Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent stated that a name is needed for a sixth order hydrologic unit and that although the BLM had initially named the unit for Roberson Trail, they were advised that Watershed Boundary Dataset standards require that such entities be named for natural not man-made features.

MARYLAND

Buntings Gut: gut; 0.7 mi. long; in Assateague Island National Seashore on the W side of Assateague Island, 15 mi. SW of Ocean City; the name commemorates Clayton Bunting (1893-1963), who in 1945 purchased a hunting lodge along the gut, on property known locally as the “Bunting’s property” and near a bridge known locally as “Bunting’s Bridge”; Worcester County, Maryland; 38°08’21”N, 75°11’03”W; USGS map – Tingles Island 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.139286&p_longi=-75.184196

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tingles Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Neil Winn; Berlin, MD

Administrative area: Assateague Island National Seashore

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Buntings Gut is proposed for a 0.7-mile-long gut in Assateague Island National Seashore in Worcester County. The proponent, a GIS specialist at the park, reports that during storms, water from the Atlantic Ocean enters Chincoteague Bay through the gut. He states that the U.S. Geological Survey is planning to install a water level gauge at a bridge that crosses the gut and so it would be useful if the feature had an official name. The proposed name was suggested in reference to an old hunting lodge located adjacent to the gut that was owned by the Bunting family. A National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tidal bench mark at the bridge is named “Bunting’s Bridge.”

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties lists the Bunting’s Gunning Lodge, noting that it was likely built in 1942 and bought in 1945 by Clayton Bunting (1893-1963). Clayton Bunting was a pioneer in Delaware’s nursery industry and owned businesses in Selbyville, Delaware. Following his death, the property passed to his son Eugene Bunting, and in 1968 it was acquired by the National Park Service.

GNIS lists two streams named Bunting Branch approximately 20 miles to the north; these streams are presumably named in association with the nearby community of Bunting in Sussex County, Delaware. It is unknown if there is any connection between the names of these features and the Bunting family in question, although the community is 3.6 miles east of Selbyville where the Bunting family lived.

MASSACHUSETTS

Change Brazell Pond to Betty Pond: reservoir; 15 acres; in the Town of Templeton, along Trout Brook 2 mi. NE of Phillipston; the name is associated with that of a nearby spring; Worcester County, Massachusetts; 42°33'53"N, 72°05'59"W; USGS map – Templeton, 1:24,000; Not: Brazell Pond.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.5646636&p_longi=-72.0999146&fid=616985

Proposal: to change a name to recognize landowner's preference

Map: USGS Templeton 1:24,000

Proponent: David Luchford; Templeton, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Brazell Pond (FID 616985)

Local Usage: Betty Pond (proponent)

Published: Betty Pond (Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Office of Dam Safety, 2016); Brazell Pond (USGS 1970, 1988, 2012, 2015; FEMA 1982; EPA 2010; Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering 1989; Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection 2003; Town of Templeton 2011, 2017; Massachusetts GIS 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Brazell Pond, a 15-acre pond in the Town of Templeton in Worcester County, to Betty Pond. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1970 and is also applied to maps and other sources published by other Federal and State agencies. These include a 1982 FEMA map, a 2010 EPA document, and a 2018 Massachusetts GIS file.

The proponent initially asked that USGS “correct the name of the reservoir,” noting that the name Betty Pond is used in the Worcester Registry of Deeds and by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Office of Dam Safety. He also provided a copy of an email from the Deputy Assessor of the Town of Templeton, who informed him that the name had been changed to Betty Pond on the Town's online map.

The proponent's request was forwarded by USGS to the BGN staff, who noted that the Dam Registration Certificate that the proponent cited listed his name and that of his wife, whose first name is Elizabeth. When asked if the name of the reservoir referred to his wife, the proponent responded that it did, stating, “First, it does not seem logical that my wife must die before the USGS will consider ‘if’ to recognize the only current ‘official’ name of our private pond and dam. . . .” He noted that the associated dam is referred to by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as Betty Pond Dam and that it is maintained solely by him; furthermore, “As required by MA Dam Safety, Betty Pond and Betty Pond Dam are named in our Emergency Action Plan for potential mobilization of emergency personnel. If such an event occurs ‘any’ confliction [sic] from the only official certified pond name vs. USGS and other references could result in confusion and delay of notification for those emergency responders.” Betty Pond Dam is listed in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams.

The proponent stated that he believes the five-year waiting period of the Commemorative Naming Policy should not apply for these reasons. He added, “Being the sole taxpayer/pond owner, I am not obligated to continue to refer a pond name error.”

Regarding Brazell Pond, the proponent reports that the reservoir was created in 1849 and that it was known variously as “The Pond,” “Partridge Pond,” “The Reservoir,” “Fairbanks Pond,” “Hawkes

Pond,” and “Bates Reservoir” before it acquired the name Brazell Pond; the latter name presumably refers to a family who owned the surrounding land from 1925 to 1940. None of the earlier names are listed as variants in GNIS. The proponent suggests the name Brazell Pond was likely applied only because a family with that name owned the property when USGS mapped the area. A search of genealogy records shows a number of families with the surname Brazell in the Federal censuses of Templeton between 1900 and 1940, and the online white pages continue to list individuals with the name in the area.

Upon learning of the Commemorative Names Policy, the proponent responded that the proposed name was in fact associated with a nearby spring that is known informally as “Betty Spring,” which he discovered many years ago while traveling along Betty Spring Road (the spring is not listed in GNIS, its existence has not been verified, and the origin of the name of the road has not been determined). The road is located seven miles to the east of the pond in question, in the Town of Gardiner. He states that he was inspired by the name, and when he purchased the property that contains Brazell Pond, he noticed the clear water under the ice and “the first thought I had was that the water seemed as pure as the ‘Betty Spring’ name impressed on me earlier. . . . It was also a happy coincidence that my wife’s name is Elizabeth, as some are referred as a nickname as ‘Betty’. . . . Contrary to when others assume that as the reason for the ‘Betty’ Pond name I happily take credit for the happy coincidence and let them think what they wish, although if I really wanted to name the pond after my wife I would use the formal ‘Elizabeth’ Pond name so there would be no question.” A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Betty” in their names.

MISSOURI

Change Housgen Creek to Huesgen Creek: stream; 3.6 mi. long; heads 6.8 mi. SW of Chamois at 38°35’55”N, 91°51’28”W, flows SW, then NW to enter Loose Creek 5.4 mi. SW of Mokane; named for the Huesgen family who lived in the area; Osage County, Missouri; T44N, Rgs8&9W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°35’54”N, 91°54’11”W; USGS map – Loose Creek 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Housgen Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5983745&p_longi=-91.9029555&fid=719894

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

Map: USGS Loose Creek 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: James Huesgen; Wentzville, MO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Housgen Creek (FID 719894)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Housgen Creek (USGS 1945, 1975, 1985, 2012, 2015, 2017; Missouri Department of Conservation; various fishing websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Housgen Creek, a 3.6-mile-long tributary of Loose Creek in Osage County, to Huesgen Creek. According to the proponent, the stream was named for earlier generations of his family and that they have always spelled their name Huesgen. He believes it was incorrectly recorded as Housgen Creek sometime in the 1970’s, although research shows that the name Housgen Creek appeared on USGS topographic maps as early as 1945. Online genealogy records confirm that many individuals named Huesgen lived in this area of Osage County from the 1870s through the 1940 Federal Census. A small road named Huesgen Lane is also located along part of the stream.

MONTANA

Change Kyke Creek to Steinberg Creek: stream; 1.6 mi. long; in Bitterroot National Forest, heads 0.9 mi. E of Jew Mountain at 45°40'35"N, 114°12'21"W, flows S into Overwhich Creek 3.1 mi. NW of Quartzite Mountain; named for Milton Steinberg, prospector and mine promoter, who with his wife Raychel had several claims in the area; Ravalli County, Montana; Secs 21,16&9, T2S, R21W, Montana Principal Meridian; 45°39'16"N, 114°12'13"W; USGS map – Piquett Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Kyke Creek.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.6543624&p_longi=-114.2036945&fid=801897

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Piquett Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Alex Froeter; Missoula, MT

Administrative area: Bitterroot National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kyke Creek (FID 801897)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Kyke Creek (USGS 2011, 2014, 2017; USFS 1972, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 2018; USFS Motor Vehicle Use Map 2016; MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks map 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Kyke Creek, a 1.6-mile-long tributary of Overwhich Creek in Bitterroot National Forest and Ravalli County, to Steinberg Creek. The proponent notes that the word “kyke” is an anti-semitic slur, and also that the stream is located near Gentle Creek and Jew Mountain. As such, he believes the name should be changed. He originally proposed the name Horn Creek “for the shape of the creek and the prevalence of hunting for horned animals such as elk and deer in the area,” but after learning more about the history of the name, he withdrew that name in favor of Steinberg Creek.

According to research conducted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the name Kyke Creek “was [given] by a local FS employee to identify a physical feature”; this information was noted on a field report compiled in 1966. The name first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 2011. Further USFS research determined that nearby Jew Mountain was “named after a mine prospector by the name of Steinburg [sic] who had claims in this area.” Subsequent research suggests that the prospector’s name was in fact Milton Steinberg, and that he was also remembered as a mine promoter.

NEVADA

Dunn Butte: summit; elevation 5,441 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land, 1.7 mi. NE of Twin Lakes between Twelvemile Creek and the Nevada-Oregon boundary; named for Jeff Dunn (d. 2009), a cartographer who compiled the Nevada’s first state highway map; Sec 16, T47N, R18E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Washoe County, Nevada; 41°59'30"N, 119°58'26"W; USGS map – Barrel Springs 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=41.991714&p_longi=-119.973801

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Barrel Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: John Burgess; Carson City, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

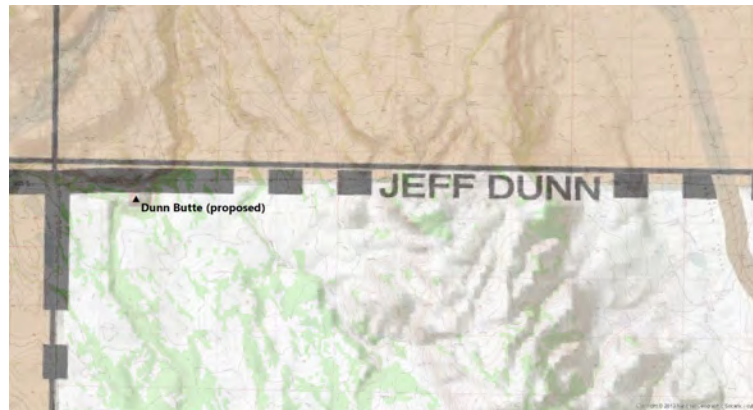
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Dunn Butte is proposed for a 5,441-foot summit in Washoe County, near the point where the boundaries of Nevada, Oregon, and California meet. The name would commemorate Jeff Dunn (d. 2009), a cartographer who worked for the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) and who compiled the state's first highway map in 1999. The same map design is used today. Mr. Dunn "embedded" his name along the Nevada-Oregon boundary on the map and it has appeared on all subsequent maps. The proponent, who works for NDOT, states that his agency has kept the name "Jeff Dunn" on maps as a memorial to Mr. Dunn. He selected this feature "because it is the most prominent feature near the place where Jeff Dunn placed his name in the state line."



The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) recommends approval of the proposal. The NBGN asked the Washoe County Board of Commissioners and a nearby private landowner for input but no replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found no other features in the area with "Dunn" in their names.

Quinn Peak: summit; elevation 9,095 ft.; in the Jackson Mountains on Bureau of Land Management land, 5.2 mi. SE of Parrot Peak; the name is a colloquialism for "queen" and is associated with nearby King Lear Peak and other features named "Quinn"; Sec 32, T40N, R32E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Humboldt County, Nevada; 41°18'12"N, 118°24'59"W; USGS map – Parrot Peak 1:24,000; Not: Dan Dobbins Peak, Jackson Mountains HP, Jackson Mtn Range HP.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.303333&p_longi=-118.416389

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Parrot Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ron Moe; Carson City, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dan Dobbins Peak (local hikers)

Published: Dan Dobbins Peak (Wikipedia, 2018; Summit Post website, 2015); Jackson Mountains HP (Google maps, 2018); Jackson Mtn Range HP (Summit Post website, 2015)

Case Summary: The new name Quinn Peak is proposed for a 9,095-foot summit in the Jackson Mountains and on Bureau of Land Management land in Humboldt County. According to the proponent, "quinn" is a colloquial form of "queen" and the name is associated with nearby King Lear Peak. A number of other features named "Quinn" are nearby, including the Quinn River, which flows

around the north end of the Jackson Mountains. Quinn River Crossing, Quinn River Lakes, and Quinn River Valley are all located within 30 miles of the summit in question. GNIS also lists other associated wells and locales named “Quinn.”

In 1917, the BGN approved the name Quinn River, but noted that the name Queen’s River had also been used locally since at least the 1880s.

A SummitPost webpage for the summit uses the name Jackson Mtn Range HP and also references the name Dan Dobbins Peak. According to a register at the summit, local hikers named the summit Dan Dobbins Peak after a local climber who died in a truck accident in 1978. Although Wikipedia claims Mr. Dobbins died on the mountain, the register on the summit does not state this. Google Maps labels the summit Jackson Mountains HP.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) recommends approval of the name Quinn Peak. The NBGN asked the Humboldt County Board of Commissioners for their opinion, but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Ramsey Summit: gap; elevation 5,703 ft.; in the Virginia Range near the Ramsey mining district along the USA Parkway, 1 mi. N of San Juan Hill; named in relation to the nearby historical Ramsey mining district; Secs 28&33, T19N, R23E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Storey County, Nevada; 39°28’40”N, 119°24’02”W; USGS map – Martin Canyon 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.477668&p_longi=-119.400516

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Martin Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: Joe Tingley; Reno, NV

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 Ramsey Summit is proposed for an unnamed gap in the Virginia Range in eastern Storey County. The USA Parkway passes through the gap (“Summit” is a common generic term for highway gaps in Nevada. GNIS lists 116, of which seven have been BGN decisions). The proposed name is associated with the historic Ramsey mining district, which was located south of the gap and which produced silver and gold around 1900. Tailings piles from these mining efforts are visible below the gap.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) recommends approval of the proposal. The NBGN asked the Storey County Commissioners for their opinion, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Nevada Department of Transportation has no objection and has indicated it may install a sign along the highway.

In addition to the mining district, the former community of Ramsey is located 1.5 miles to the southeast, in Lyon County. GNIS also lists a number of associated features. The head of Ramsey Canyon is located nearby.

NEW YORK

Trump Island: island; less than 0.01 acre; in the Town of Ashland, 1.4 mi. S of Comfort Hill, 1.5 mi. NW of Doty Hill; named for Fred Trump (1905-1999), who was a businessman in New York and the late father of President Donald Trump; Chemung County, New York; 42°00'45"N, 76°46'48"W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.012477&p_longi=-76.780106

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 Trump Island to a small unnamed island that is located along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Seaborg Creek (Review List 432). The new name would commemorate Fred Trump (1905-1999), a businessman and real estate developer in New York City and the late father of President Donald Trump.

According to the proponent, “Mr. Trump had nothing to do with Ashland, but a lot to do with New York.”

OHIO

Stanley Run: stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. SE of Vernon Junction at 40°50'32"N, 82°39'40"W, flows NE to enter the Black Fork Mohican River 2.4 mi. S of Shelby; the name commemorates Stanley M. Tarvin (1903-1994), who owned the farm from 1937 to 1994; Secs 20&29, T22N, R19W, Ohio River Meridian; Richland County, Ohio; 40°50'48"N, 82°39'29"W; USGS map - Crestline 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.846681&p_longi=-82.65815

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.842132&p_longi=-82.661245

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Crestline 1:24,000

Proponent: Lorna Albert; Shelby, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Unnamed Tributary of Black Fork Mohican River (Black Fork Subdistrict Flood Control System map, 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Stanley Run is proposed for an unnamed 0.4-mile-long tributary of the Black Fork Mohican River in Sharon Township in Richland County. The name would commemorate Stanley M. Tarvin (1903-1994), who owned the farm through which the stream flows from 1937 to 1994. The proponent, who is Mr. Tarvin's granddaughter, reports that her family continues to spend many summer weekends at the farm and that they enjoy exploring the stream.

OREGON

Blink Creek: stream; 1 mi. long; in Willamette National Forest, heads 0.85 mi. NNE of Wolf Mountain at 43°37'43"N, 122°13'31"W, flows NE into South Fork Salt Creek 1.65 mi. NW of Judd Mountain; named because rail passengers could "blink and miss it" as they go by; Sec 28, T22S, R5E, Willamette Meridian; Lane County, California; 43°38'28"N, 122°12'56"W; USGS map – Mount David Douglas 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.641028&p_longi=-122.215663

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.628604&p_longi=-122.225233

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Mount David Douglas 1:24,000
 Proponent: Ted Curphey; Cheney, WA
 Administrative area: Willamette National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Blink Creek** is proposed for a one-mile-long tributary of South Fork Salt Creek in Willamette National Forest in Lane County. The stream heads on the slopes of Wolf Mountain and passes under a short bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks between two tunnels. The name is proposed because rail passengers could "blink and miss" the stream as they travel.

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

PENNSYLVANIA

Mammoth Run: stream; 0.6 mi. long; in Sadsbury Township, heads 5.9 mi. WSW of Kerrtown at 41°36'41"N, 80°17'04"W, flows S then SW to enter Conneaut Lake 3.9 mi SE of Harmonsburg; the name refers to the 1958 discovery of a mammoth tusk during a nearby excavation; Crawford County, Pennsylvania; 41°36'22"N, 80°17'31"W; USGS map – Conneaut Lake 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.5983745&p_longi=-91.9029555

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.5986528&p_longi=-91.8576763

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Conneaut Lake 1:24,000
 Proponent: Margaret Mogush; Meadville, PA
 Administrative area: French Creek Valley Conservancy (in part)
 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 **Mammoth Run** to an unnamed 0.6-mile-long tributary of Conneaut Lake in Sadsbury Township in Crawford County. The name refers to the 1958 discovery of a 10,000-year-old mammoth tusk during an excavation led by a local resident and aided by a Allegheny College geology professor and his students. The discovery led to further geologic study of the lake, and studies showed that the mammoth and mastodon were present in significant numbers in the area.

The stream flows partially through land owned by the French Creek Valley Conservancy. The proponent is a conservation specialist with the conservancy.

UTAH

Carvalho Obelisks: pillar; in Capitol Reef National Park, 0.85 mi. NE of Needle Mountain; named for Solomon Nunes Carvalho (1815-1897), who produced a daguerreotype of the pillars while serving on John C. Fremont's fifth expedition; Sec 34, T26S, R5E, Salt Lake Meridian; Wayne County, Utah; 38°29'56"N, 111°20'40"W; USGS map – Cathedral Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Mom, Pop, and Henry. https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.498761&p_long=-111.344435

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed features

Map: USGS Cathedral Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Jerry Klinger; Boynton Beach, FL

Administrative area: Capitol Reef National Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mom, Pop and Henry (local family)

Published: Mom, Pop and Henry (NPS website, 2016)

Case Summary: The new name Carvalho Obelisks is proposed for a group of three pillars in the northwestern part of Capitol Reef National Park in Wayne County. The name would commemorate Solomon Nunes Carvalho (1815-1897), a Jewish-American artist and daguerreotypist who traveled on the fifth expedition of John C. Fremont. An engraving of Carvalho's daguerreotype of the pillars now proposed to be named for him was used to confirm the route of the expedition.

Carvalho was born in Charleston, South Carolina. By 1849, he had become an artist, mainly working in painted portraiture and daguerreotypes. In 1853, John C. Fremont visited Carvalho at his home and studio in Baltimore and invited him to accompany his fifth expedition across the continent to determine a railroad route through the Rocky Mountains. This expedition was the first to be documented with imaging technology and Carvalho developed some new techniques to produce daguerreotypes outdoors in low temperatures. Carvalho painted and took daguerreotypes throughout the expedition, recording landscapes and portraits of American Indians. After struggling through deep snow and freezing weather and suffering from extreme hunger, the expedition abandoned most of their equipment and sought refuge in a Mormon settlement. After recovering, Carvalho traveled to California, before returning to Baltimore. The approximately 300 daguerreotypes that Carvalho brought home from the expedition were eventually mixed with the works of photographer Matthew Brady and most were destroyed in a fire. Engravings were made of about twenty of Carvalho's daguerreotypes. In 1856, Carvalho wrote an account of the expedition. In addition to his fame as an artist and daguerreotypist and documenting Fremont's expedition, Carvalho also invented improvements in steam heating and received two patents.

In 1995, a modern daguerreotypist, Robert Schlaer, began using Carvalho's book and engravings to follow and document the route of Fremont's expedition. Schlaer sent a copy of an engraving of the pillars to an archaeologist at Capitol Reef, asking for help locating the features. The park's orchard manager recognized the pillars as the formation that his father, a tour guide in the area, had named Mom, Pop, and Henry. The confirmation of this feature helped prove the route that Fremont took through this area of Utah.

The proposal is supported by the Jewish American Society of Historic Preservation (the proponent is the President of the Society) and the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

A query of GNIS found no other features that have the word “Obelisk” as a generic. However, a pillar in Fresno County, California, is known as Obelisk; Mount Clark in Mariposa County, California, has a variant name of The Obelisk.

VERMONT

Bleeding Heart Brook: stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads in the Town of Moretown 1.1 mi. N of Light Trout Club Lake at 44°17'34"N, 72°45'34"W, flows N into the Town of Duxbury and through part of Camels Hump State Park to enter Crossett Brook; named for the bleeding heart flowers which grow along the stream; Washington County, Vermont; 44°19'10"N, 72°45'13"W; USGS map – Waterbury 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.319471&p_longi=-72.753536

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.29291&p_longi=-72.75936

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Waterbury 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Mallin; Duxbury, VT

Administrative area: Camels Hump State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bleeding Heart Brook is proposed for a 2.3-mile-long unnamed tributary of Crossett Brook in the towns of Duxbury and Moretown in Washington County. The name was proposed because of the bleeding heart flowers (*Dicentra sp.*) that grow along the stream. The stream flows through a section of Camel Hump State Park.

The proponent initially proposed the name Rosemary Brook for the stream, stating that rosemary is a favorite herb of local residents and it is displayed by residents of Duxbury on Memorial Day and that the piney smell around the stream reminds locals of rosemary. However, BGN staff determined that an individual named Rosemary lives at the proponent's address and so the proponent agreed to withdraw the proposal because of the Commemorative Names Policy.

A query of GNIS found no other features that include “Bleeding Heart” in their names.

VIRGINIA

Change Negro Run to Fishback Run: stream; 3.9 mi. long; heads 2.4 mi. NNE of Amissville, 2.6 mi. SW of Waterloo at 38°40'43"N, 77°57'07"W, flows generally SSE into the Rappahannock River 1.9 mi. S of Waterloo, 2.2 mi. NE of Jeffersonton; named for John Frederick Fishback (1716-1782), who was granted land at the mouth of the stream; Culpeper County, Virginia; 38°40'05"N, 77°54'09"W; USGS map – Jeffersonton 1:24,000; Not: Negro Run, Nigger Run.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.6681752&p_longi=-77.902495&fid=1497882

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Jeffersonton 1:24,000

Proponent: Craig Anderson; Warrenton, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Run (FID 1497882)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Run (USGS 2010, 2013, 2016; FEMA 2007; *Survey of Culpeper and a part of Madison counties, Virginia*, 1863); Nigger Run (USGS 1927, 1930)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Negro Run, a 3.9-mile-long stream in northern Culpeper County, to Fishback Run. The proposed name would commemorate John Frederick Fishback (1716-1782), who was granted land around the mouth of the stream in 1748. Fishback's father, Johannes Fischbach, was part of a group of immigrants who founded the Little Fork Colony which became the present-day Jeffersonton, approximately two miles south of the stream.

This proposal was submitted in response to a previous one to change the name of the stream to Clevenger Creek (Review List 430). That name would have commemorated Charles Clevenger, who was reported to have lived in the area in the 1940s. However, after a local historian noted that Mr. Clevenger's association with the area was short-lived, and after conducting additional research into the early settlers of the area, the proponent withdrew the proposal and submitted Fishback Run instead.

The local historian noted that the name of the stream had been recorded in land grants and on maps "variously as Negro, Negroe, Nigra, Negra, Niger, and Nigger." In his opinion, the "stream would not have been named such ["negro"] by or for people living in the vicinity. When the area was first colonized in the 1700's, there were Native Americans living nearby but no others, white or black. The first known references to the stream were by surveyors who used it as a significant landmark. I strongly suspect they called it 'Negro' because the waters were very dark from the rotting leaves of the dense oak and hickories forest through which it runs."

Further research by the BGN staff noted that historical documents list several thousand enslaved persons in Culpeper County and surrounding areas in the 1780s and 1790s.

An 1863 map made by the Chief Engineer's Office of the Confederate States Army, Department of Northern Virginia, labeled the stream as Negro Run. The pejorative form of the name appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1927 and 1930. The stream was not labeled on USGS maps between 1930 and 2010. The stream flows through the South Wales Golf Course.

The Culpeper County Board of Supervisors supports the change to Fishback Run.

GNIS lists a ridge named Fishback Ridge approximately 17 miles to the northeast; it is unknown for whom the ridge is named.

WASHINGTON

Nason Bach: stream; 0.2 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. SE of Merritt at 47°46'17"N, 120°48'37"W, flows S then E into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Wald Bach (q.v), 1.6 mi. SE of Merritt; named in association with Nason Creek; the word "bach" is German for brook or stream and reflects the German theme of Leavenworth, located thirteen miles to the south-southeast; Sec 11, T26N, R16E, Willamette Meridian; Chelan County, Washington; 47°46'11"N, 120°48'31"W; USGS map – Lake Wenatchee 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.769689&p_longi=-120.808659

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.771448&p_longi=-120.810397

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lake Wenatchee 1:24,000
 Proponent: Lafayette "Lee" Dancy; Redmond, 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 Nason Bach is proposed for a 0.2-mile-long stream that flows into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Wald Bach (q.v.) in Chelan County. The stream is on the proponent's property. According to the proponent, the name is associated with nearby Nason Creek, while "bach" is German for "stream"; the name reflects the German theme of Leavenworth, located thirteen miles to the south-southeast.

A query of GNIS found no features with the generic "Bach." In addition to Nason Creek mentioned above, Nason Ridge, a community named Nason Creek, and a few related administrative features are nearby.

Wald Bach: stream; 0.1 mi. long; heads 1.9 mi. SSE of Round Mountain at 47°46'15"N, 120°48'30"W, flows SSW into Nason Creek 2 mi. SSE of Round Mountain; the name is German for "forest" and "stream" and reflects the German theme of Leavenworth thirteen miles to the south-southeast; Sec 11, T26N, R16E, Willamette Meridian; Chelan County, Washington; 47°46'09"N, 120°48'32"W; USGS map – Lake Wenatchee 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.769155&p_longi=-120.808809

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.770799&p_longi=-120.808423

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Lake Wenatchee 1:24,000
 Proponent: Lafayette "Lee" Dancy; Redmond, 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 Wald Bach is proposed for a 0.1-mile-long stream that flows into Nason Creek in Chelan County. The name is proposed along with Nason Bach (q.v.). The stream is on the proponent's property. According to the proponent, "wald" is German for "forest" and "bach" is German for "stream"; the name reflects the German theme of Leavenworth, located thirteen miles to the south-southeast.

A query of GNIS found no features that have the generic "Bach" and no nearby features with names that include the word "Wald."