

**UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed for geographic features in the United States. The names are offered to (1) identify previously unnamed features, (2) provide official recognition to names in current local usage, (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage, or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) their support or opposition to any name proposed herein by submitting written evidence documenting their position.

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature; however, a shortened version of an official name may be authorized, and these are identified by underlining. The use or omission of non-underlined words is optional.

Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed following the word "Not." These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

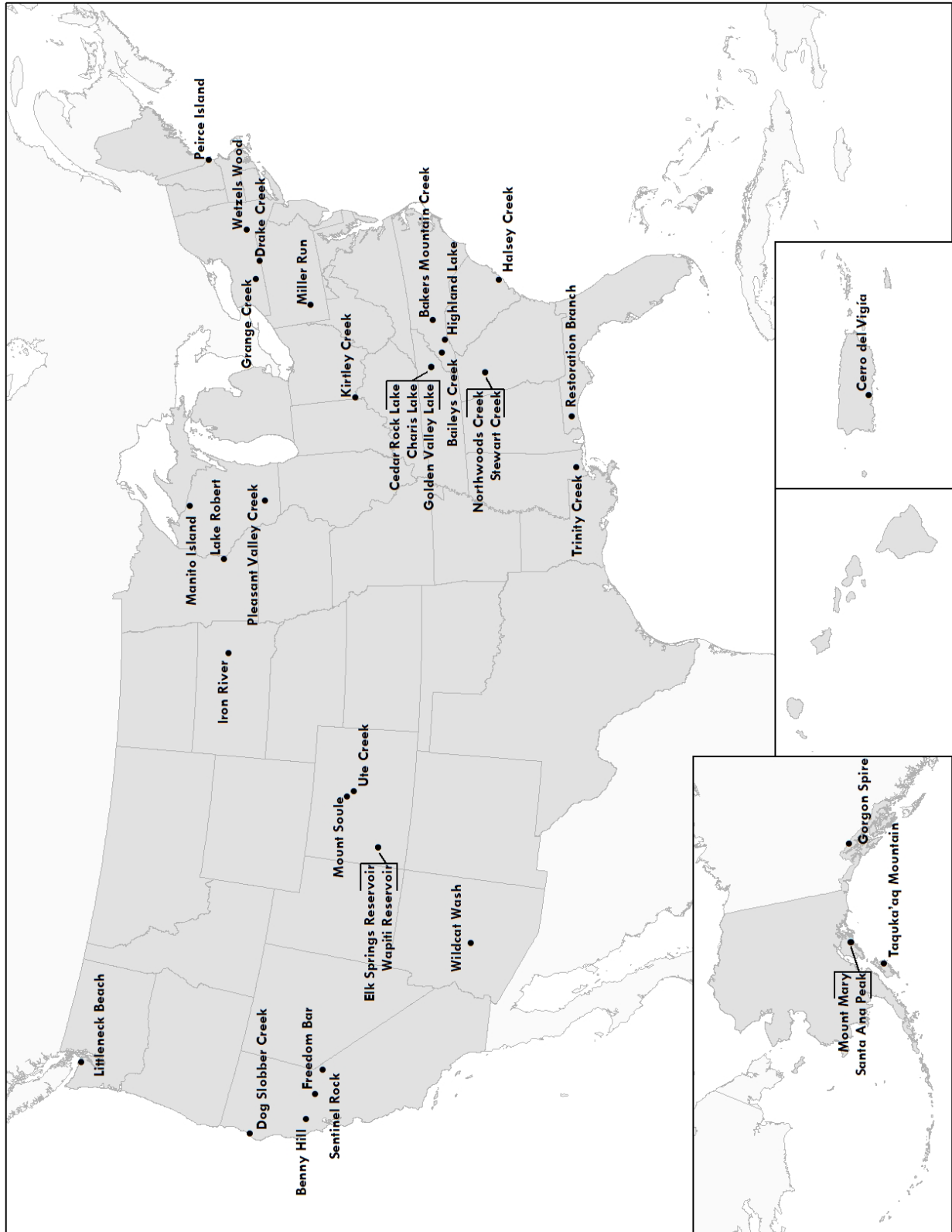
The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map\* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available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

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

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Ms. Jennifer Runyon, research staff, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4550; fax (703) 648-4722; or e-mail [BGNEXEC@usgs.gov](mailto: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

**Gorgon Spire:** summit; elevation 7,057 ft.; in Tongass National Forest, 1.7 mi. S of Vaughan Lewis Glacier, 3.1 mi. SW of Blizzard Peak; the name, which was applied informally to the feature upon its first ascent by Juneau Icefield researchers in 1969, derives from the Greek word “gorgos,” which means “grim” or “dreadful,” and refers to the difficult south face ascent of the summit; Sec 28, T35S, R67E, Copper River Meridian; City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska; 58°48’08”N, 134°15’39”W; USGS map – Juneau D-1 1:63,360; Not: Herrigstad.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=58.802186&p\\_longi=-134.260807](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=58.802186&p_longi=-134.260807)

Proposal: to make official a name in published use

Map: USGS Juneau D-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Scott McGee; Anchorage, AK

Administrative area: Tongass National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gorgon Spire (American Alpine Journal 1970; Alpine Journal 1970; “The Alaskan Panhandle and North British Columbia: A Climber’s Guide” 2018); Herrigstad (“The Alaskan Panhandle and North British Columbia: A Climber’s Guide” 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gorgon Spire for a 7,057-foot summit in the Juneau Icefield in the City and Borough of Juneau and within Tongass National Forest. The proponent reports that the name was applied informally to the feature by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program (JIRP) who climbed the summit in 1969 and that it has been in published use since 1970.

Although the origin of the name was not recorded when it was first used, the proponent reports that according to one of the ascent team members it derives from the Greek word “gorgos,” which means “grim” or “dreadful,” referring to the difficult south face ascent of the summit. In Greek mythology, the word “Gorgon” refers to three sisters who turned those who looked at them into stone.

The name Gorgon Spire first appeared in the 1970 editions of *Alpine Journal* and *American Alpine Journal*. The latter reported: “The [JIRP] carried out its 24th year of field research in alpine and arctic geology in the Northern Boundary Range. . . . The first ascent of Gorgon Spire (c. 7200 feet), the dominant peak at the head of the unnamed southeast tributary to the Gilkey Glacier, was made by Dr. Alfred Pichak [*sic*], William Lokey and Andy Miller [*sic*].”

A 2018 publication titled “The Alaskan Panhandle and North British Columbia: A Climber’s Guide” lists Gorgon Spire with a variant name of Herrigstad, which is believed to have been published in Dee Molenaar’s 1990 *Pictorial Landform Map, Glacier Bay, Juneau Icefield region and the glacierized ranges of Alaska-northwestern Canada*; the meaning of the variant name has not been determined.

**Mount Mary:** summit; elevation 4,883 ft.; in Chugach National Forest, 2.1 mi. SE of Mount Alice; named for Mary (Forgan) Lowell (1855-1906), a member of a family of early settlers of Seward; Sec. 2, T1S, R1E, Seward Meridian; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 60°06’56”N, 149°13’52”W; USGS map – Seward A-6 1:63,360.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=60.11548&p\\_longi=-149.23101](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=60.11548&p_longi=-149.23101)

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Seward A-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Harold E. Faust; Seward, AK

Administrative area: Chugach National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mount Mary (local mountaineers, guides, and pilots, 6 years)

Published: Mount Mary (Mountaineering Club of Alaska *Scree* newsletter 2012-2017)

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Mount Mary for a 4,883-foot summit in Kenai Peninsula Borough east of Seward in the Chugach National Forest. The name would commemorate Mary (Forgal) Lowell (1855-1906), who was a member of one of the earliest American families to settle near the future site of Seward. The summit is prominently visible from Seward.

Mary Lowell was of Alutiiq and Russian descent and was born in Nanwalek (formerly known as English Bay). Around 1870, she married Franklin G. Lowell, and they eventually had nine children. In 1883, the family moved from English Bay to Resurrection Bay to establish a fur trading post. Due to declining populations of sea otters and other fur-bearing animals, Frank became the new agent for the Wrangell station of the Alaska Commercial Company in 1889. By 1893 he had moved permanently to Wrangell, leaving behind his family. (Although he later remarried and had more children, he sent supplies to Mary and her children.) Mary refused to leave Resurrection Bay and she and her children supported themselves by growing vegetables, trapping, and hunting. She filed for homestead rights in 1903. When Frank and John Ballaine arrived to establish a town (later Seward) at the head of Resurrection Bay, they negotiated with Mary for her land. Seward developed around the original Lowell cabin site.

Several features in the area are named for members of the Lowell family. Two of Mary's daughters have summits named after them: Mount Alice (BGN 1983), 2.1 miles to the northwest, and Mount Eva (BGN 2001), 3.8 miles to the north-northeast. Nearby Lowell Creek, Lowell Glacier (BGN 1966), and Lowell Point (BGN 1906) are all likely named for Frank Lowell.

According to the proponent, the name Mount Mary has been in local use for about six years. He notes the increased recreational use in the area and suggest the name would not only aid rescue operations but also promote local history to visitors. He also believes that Mary Lowell should be commemorated in the area along with her daughters Alice and Eva.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly supports the proposal. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AK BGN) received additional support from the Mayor of the City of Seward, the Resurrection Bay Historical Society, the Kenai Mountains Turnagain Arm Heritage Area, and Seward Iditarod Trail Blazers, Inc. The Qutekcak Native Tribe (not federally recognized) has no objection to the name and reported no known native name for the summit.

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) informed the AK BGN that although the name has been used locally and published in several issues of its monthly newsletter between 2012 and 2017, as well as being endorsed by the climber who made the first recorded ascent of the summit, the MCA neither endorses nor objects to the name due to its longstanding policy of not endorsing commemorative geographic names. A petition signed by 11 local residents in support of the name was also submitted to the AK BGN. The Chugach Alaska Corporation was asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The AK BGN recommends approval, as does the U.S. Forest Service.

**Santa Ana Peak**: summit; elevation 4,754 ft.; on land managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 4.4 mi. SE of Mount Alice; named for the wooden steamship *Santa Ana* that brought Seward's founders to the area in 1903; Sec. 13, T1S, R1E, Seward Meridian; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 60°05'02"N, 149°12'10"W; USGS map – Seward A-6 1:63,360.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=60.084&p\\_longi=-149.20285](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=60.084&p_longi=-149.20285)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Seward A-6 1:63,360

Proponent: Daniel Michaud; Seward, AK

Administrative area: Alaska Department of Natural Resources land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Santa Ana Peak (Mountaineering Club of Alaska *Scree* newsletter 2012-2017)

Case Summary: The new name Santa Ana Peak is proposed for a 4,754-foot summit on Alaska Department of Natural Resources land in Kenai Peninsula Borough east of Seward. The name refers to the wooden steamship *Santa Ana* that brought Seward's founders to the area in 1903. The summit is prominently visible from Seward.

On August 28, 1903, the *Santa Ana* arrived in Resurrection Bay, carrying Frank and John Ballaine (the founders of Seward), approximately 60 other individuals, 14 horses, and construction equipment. The date is celebrated in Seward annually as Founder's Day.

The proponent believes the name Santa Ana Peak would commemorate not only the early history of Seward but also the maritime history of the area. He notes that nearby Caines Head commemorates Capt. E.E. Caine, the owner of the Alaska Pacific Navigation Company which operated the *Santa Ana* and which transported people and goods between Seattle and Alaska. The first ship built by European explorers on the Pacific Coast of North America, the *Phoenix*, was built in 1793 in Resurrection Bay; a mountain to the west of Seward is named Phoenix Peak.

The name Santa Ana Peak has been published in three issues of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska's monthly newsletter, between 2012 and 2017.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly supports the proposal. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AK BGN) received additional support from the Mayor of the City of Seward, the Resurrection Bay Historical Society, the Kenai Mountains Turnagain Arm Heritage Area, the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, and Seward Iditarod Trail Blazers, Inc. The Qutekcak Native Tribe (not federally recognized) has no objection to the name and reported no known native name for the summit. A petition signed by 11 local residents was also submitted to the AK BGN. The AK BGN asked the Chugach Alaska Corporation to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The AK BGN recommends approval.

**Taquka'ag Mountain:** summit; elevation 2,772 ft.; on land managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 4.5 mi. ENE of Center Mountain, 2.6 mi. SSW of Kashevaroff Mountain; the name is the Alutiiq word for the Kodiak brown bear; Sec 27, T29S R21W, Seward Meridian; Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska; 57°38'17"N, 152°38'07"W; USGS map – Kodiak C-2 1:63,360.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=57.638027&p\\_longi=-152.635363](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=57.638027&p_longi=-152.635363)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kodiak C-2 1:63,360

Proponent: Paul Huntzinger; Kodiak, AK

Administrative area: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Taquka'aq Mountain is proposed for an unnamed 2,772-foot summit on Kodiak Island and within Kodiak Island Borough. "Taquka'aq" is the Alutiiq word for the Kodiak brown bear. The proponent states that the summit is visible from the City of Kodiak and is often confused with nearby Center Mountain and that the name would honor both the Alutiiq people, as the indigenous people of Kodiak Island, and a well-known animal.

## ARIZONA

**Wildcat Wash:** arroyo; 1.4 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. ESE of Doe Peak at 33°56'20"N, 112°09'08"W, crosses State Trust land and Bureau of Land Management land, opens into the valley of the New River 1.5 mi. NW of Gavilan Peak; named for the mascot of the elementary school near the mouth of the arroyo; Secs 27&22, T7N, R2E, Gila River Meridian; Maricopa County, Arizona; 33°55'32"N, 112°08'21"W; USGS map – New River 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=33.925576&p\\_longi=-112.13913](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.925576&p_longi=-112.13913)

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Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS New River 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Olsen; New River, AZ

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management / Arizona State Trust Land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Wildcat Wash is proposed for a 1.4-mile unnamed arroyo in Maricopa County. The name refers to the mascot of the New River Elementary School; the arroyo cuts through the school's campus. According to the proponent, who is the school's plant foreman, the name was chosen by students and school staff. He believes the name will help emergency responders and also give students a sense of accomplishment, which could inspire interest in geography, hydrology, or citizen engagement in government. Bobcats ("wildcats") are also native to the area.

The Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names (ASBGHN) and the Bureau of Land Management recommend approval of the name. As part of its review process, the ASBGHN asked the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and the Arizona State Land Department for input, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The New River Desert Hills Community Association and the Daisy Mountain Fire Department support the proposal.

GNIS lists a summit named Wildcat Hill 20 miles to the southeast, also in Maricopa County.

## CALIFORNIA

**Benny Hill:** summit; elevation 1,143 ft.; located in Long Valley, 2 mi. E of the community of Middletown, 3.2 mi. W of McCreary Lake; named for Alfred Hawthorne "Benny" Hill (1924-1992), English comedian and actor; Lake County, California; 38°45'14"N, 122°34'16"W; USGS map – Middletown 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.753936&p\\_longi=-122.571051](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.753936&p_longi=-122.571051)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Middletown 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregg Van Oss; Middletown, CA

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 Benny Hill is proposed for a low hill in Lake County located entirely on the proponent's property. The hill has approximately 40 feet of local relief and lies within Long Valley, two miles east of the community of Middletown. The proponent reports that the name would "honor an historic individual," specifically, the English comedian and actor Alfred Hawthorne "Benny" Hill (1924-1992). He notes that Hill was "best remembered for his television program The Benny Hill Show, an amalgam of slapstick, burlesque, and double entendre in a format that included live comedy and filmed segments, with him at the focus of almost every segment." The Lake County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal, noting that although the name is whimsical and Benny Hill had no association with the feature or the area, they respect the right of private landowners to name features on their property.

**Dog Slobber Creek**: stream; 1.7 mi. long; heads 2.5 mi. N of Clapp Gulch at 40°44'12"N, 124°09'23"W, flows NW into Martin Slough 1.8 mi. W of Bob Hill Gulch; the name refers to the three dog swimming holes found along the stream; Humboldt County, California; T4N, R1W, Humboldt Meridian; 40°45'23"N, 124°10'19"W; USGS map – Eureka 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.756517&p\\_longi=-124.172057](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.756517&p_longi=-124.172057)

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Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS map – Eureka 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Gray; Eureka, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Dog Slobber Creek (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Dog Slobber Creek to an approximately 1.7-mile-long tributary of Martin Slough in Humboldt County. The stream flows through Eureka Municipal Golf Course in the City of Eureka. According to the proponent, the stream is frequented by many dogs who enjoy running and swimming in three small swimming holes found along the stream.

**Change Negro Bar to Freedom Bar**: bar; approx. 100 acres; partly in the city of Folsom, in Folsom Lake State Recreation Area on the W bank of the American River downstream of Folsom Lake 2.4 mi. NE of Mississippi Bar; the name was proposed to be more inclusive to all peoples who have lived in the area; San Juan Land Grant, Secs 35&25, T10N, R7E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Sacramento County, California; 38°40'49"N, 121°11'05"W; USGS map – Folsom 1:24,000; Not: Negro Bar, Nigger Bar.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=38.6801812&p\\_longi=-121.1846696&fid=229447](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.6801812&p_longi=-121.1846696&fid=229447)

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Folsom 1:24,000

Proponent: Elizabeth Gallagher; Citrus Heights, CA

Administrative area: Folsom Lake State Recreation Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Bar (FID 229447)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Bar (USGS 1954, 1967, 2012, 2015, 2018; City of Folsom, 2019; California State Parks, 2019), Nigger Bar (USGS 1914, 1941, 1944; *Mining and Scientific Press*, 1890s; California State Mining Bureau bulletin, 1910; Metsker's Sacramento County map, 1950; California Wildlife Conservation Board, 1952; USGS Water Supply Paper, 1961)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Bar in Sacramento County to Freedom Bar. The proponent states that "many peoples have made this area their home, from the Nisenan Native Americans to the first African American gold miners. I believe the name Freedom Bar is more inclusive to all peoples." The approximately 100-acre bar is located along the American River and within Folsom Lake State Recreation Area.

The name Negro Bar has appeared on USGS maps since 1954. The pejorative form of the name appeared on USGS maps from 1914 to 1944, and again in 1961, as well as on Metsker's 1950 map of Sacramento County.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation's website for the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area refers to the "Negro Bar Boat Ramp" (listed in GNIS as the Negro Bar Area Boat Launch) and the "Negro Bar Recreation Area." GNIS also includes a record for Negro Bar State Park (historical) and this name is sometimes still used to refer to the area.

The name Negro Bar was first applied to a small mining settlement on the south bank of the American River that was founded in 1849 by African-American miners. By 1855, the City of Folsom had been established around the mining community. Many early maps depict Negro Bar on the opposite site of the American River from where it is today, but it is unclear if these maps are labeling the community or the bar. However, many sources describe Negro Bar as a bar along the south bank of the river, such as in the 1890 *An Illustrated History of Sacramento County*:

"The history of Folsom properly includes that of Negro Bar, which was the pioneer of the former place, and it is more than probable that had it not been for the fact that there was a mining camp of large proportions at Negro Bar, Folsom would have been located farther down the American Fork. Negro Bar received its name from the circumstance of negroes being the first men to do any mining at that point. This was in 1849. *The Bar commences at Folsom, on the same side of the river, and runs nine tenths of a mile down stream.* [italics added].

The name Negro Bar was used on maps and publications in the 1850s, as well as in at least one publication from the 1910s. These publications include the journal of the California Legislature, the national *American Railroad Journal* and *Railroad Record*, local county biographies, the *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, the 1850 U.S. Census, and *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer*. The pejorative form of the name appeared in an 1880 article in the *Sacramento Daily Union*; editions of *Mining and Scientific Press* published in the 1890s; a 1910 California State Mining Bureau bulletin; and minutes from a 1952 meeting of the California Wildlife Conservation Board.

Despite evidence showing that the name Negro Bar was used at the time of its founding and mining, an article titled "The Historical Demographics of Sacramento's Black Community, 1848-1900," published in *California History*, reported:

"The south fork of the American River was particularly productive, and by 1850 a number of mining camps were established along its banks. . . many of the mining communities along the American found within their midst a small but growing number of black prospectors, both slave and free. Whenever these blacks congregated in numbers to stake out mining territory, the name 'Nigger' was attached to that geographical location. The names Nigger Bar, Nigger Hill, Nigger Gulch, Nigger Slide, and Nigger Flats were glaring testimony to the racism infecting many, if



not most, white miners who worked the fields of the American, Yuba, Tuolumne, and Feather rivers. . . Granite Township contained within its geographical boundaries the mining camps known as Nigger (later Negro) Bar, a camp on the south fork of the American River where the city of Folsom now stands.”

A 1976 report by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reported that “west of the present dam site, a group of black miners staked out a claim on a wide gravel bar in 1850. Nigger Bar (later renamed Negro Bar), as it became known, prospered for a while and then fell victim to the raging river next to which it was built.”

When advised of the BGN’s preference that “a conscientious effort should be made to offer an alternative name that does not eliminate or obscure the original intent of the geographic name as a historical record on the cultural landscape, taking into account the historical, cultural, or ethnic significance of the original name,” the proponent replied that “taking into consideration the many diverse uses for this land in the past for human inhabitants I believe Freedom Bar is inclusive and respectful of the unity that this space is for all the people at this time and in its history.”

\*\*\* Please note the following proposal has been amended since its original submission

**Change Jeff Davis Peak to Sentinel Rock:** summit; elevation 9,025 ft.; in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness, 1 mi. NW of Border Ruffian Flat, 1.7 mi. S of Markleeville Peak; the name is historical and presumably refers to the high, isolated nature of the rock outcropping at the top of the summit;; Sec 16, T9N, R19E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Alpine County, California; 38°38’12”N, 119°53’48”W; USGS map – Carson Pass 1:24,000; Not: Jeff Davis Peak.

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.63671&p\\_longi=-119.89661&fid=261917](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.63671&p_longi=-119.89661&fid=261917)

Proposal: to change name considered offensive to restore a historical name

Map: USGS Carson Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony Oertel; San Rafael, CA

Administrative area: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest/Mokelumne Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Peak (FID 261917)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jeff Davis Peak (USGS 1889, 1891, 1893, 1956 1979, 1985, 1992, 2012, 2015; AMS 1957, 1964; USFS, 1983, 1994, 2016, 2017; *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, Browning, 1991; *California Place Names*, Gudde, 1998); Sentinel Rock (*Wheeler’s Topographical Atlas*, 1883; *Place Names of the Sierra Nevada*, Browning, 1991; *California Place Names*, Gudde, 1998)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Sentinel Rock for the highest point atop Jeff Davis Peak, which is proposed to be renamed to Da-Ek Dow Go-Et Mountain (see Review List 439).

The feature is located in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and Mokelumne Wilderness in Alpine County. The proposed name was originally applied in 1883 by George Wheeler on a map in his *Topographical Atlas*.

A proposal to change the name of the summit to Fred Bee Peak was submitted previously and included on Review List 429. When asked to comment on the proposal, the Alpine County Board of Commissioners consulted with the Hung-A-Lel-Ti Woodfords Washo Community (listed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the Woodfords Community Ranch, a constituent band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California). The community informed the county commissioners that a respected tribal elder had provided the name Da-ek Dow Go-et and asked that the name Jeff Davis Peak be changed to the Washoe name. The commissioners submitted the proposal to the BGN on behalf of the Woodfords

Washo Community, which agreed later to add the generic “Peak.” The generic term was later amended to “Mountain.”

When informed of the counterproposal for Da-ek Dow Go-et Peak, the proponent of Fred Bee Peak withdrew his proposal. He initially proposed that the name be changed to Sentinel Rock, citing the aforementioned Wheeler atlas, but later agreed with the amendment, i.e. to apply the latter name to the highest peak on the proposed Da-ek Dow Go-et Mountain.



Section of the 1992 USGS Carson Pass 1:24,000 quadrangle



Section of the 1883 map “Parts of Eastern California and Western Nevada” from Wheeler’s *Topographical Atlas*.

The name Jeff Davis Peak first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1889. Erwin G. Gudde's 1998 edition of *California Place Names* reported that although the name was unrecorded until that 1889 map, "[it] may have been in use locally [before then], as many of the inhabitants of nearby Summit City (now abandoned) were Confederate sympathizers during the Civil War."

In addition to the summit, a stream that flows on the east side of the summit is named Jeff Davis Creek; this name was the subject of a 1979 BGN decision. A dam and a mine that have names including "Jeff Davis" are approximately 40 miles to the southwest of the summit. The only proposal that the BGN has received is to change the name of the summit.

## COLORADO

**Change VH Pasture Reservoir to Elk Springs Reservoir:** reservoir; 1.3 acres; along an unnamed stream 1.8 mi. S of Hotchkiss Reservoir; named for elk, for which the land is managed and conserved; Sec 21, T45N, R11W, New Mexico Meridian; San Miguel County, Colorado; 38°08'23"N, 108°04'40"W; USGS map – Hotchkiss Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: VH Pasture Reservoir, V H Pasture Reservoir.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=38.1396338&p\\_longi=-108.0776726&fid=186139](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.1396338&p_longi=-108.0776726&fid=186139)

Proposal: to change a name to reflect current land use

Map: USGS Hotchkiss Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: K. L. Spear; Placerville, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: V H Pasture Reservoir (FID 186139)

Local Usage: None found

Published: VH Pasture Reservoir (USFS environmental assessment, 2013); V H Pasture Reservoir (USGS 1967, 2011, 2013, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of V H Pasture Reservoir, a 1.3-acre body of water in San Miguel County, to Elk Springs Reservoir. A second proposal, to change the name of Vurl Reservoir to Wapiti Reservoir (q.v.), was submitted by the same individual.

In 2014, the proponent acquired the land around the reservoir as part of a land trade with the U.S. Forest Service. He reports that his company, Spear Colorado LP, is placing the parcel in a conservation easement with Montezuma Land Conservancy in order to promote use of the land by elk and deer. He adds that the area had been used for cattle grazing since 1865 and the reservoir's current name refers to an old cattle herder. He is requesting that the name be changed to reflect the current land use.

USGS maps have labeled the feature V H Pasture Reservoir since 1967. A 2013 environmental assessment of the land trade published by the USFS used the name VH Pasture Reservoir. The individual to which "V H" refers is unknown; V H Camp is located 1.4 miles to the northwest in Montrose County.

GNIS lists many features in Colorado with "Elk" in their names. The nearest is Elk Creek, 14 miles to the south-southeast.

**Change Mount Evans to Mount Soule:** summit; elevation 14,264 ft.; in 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 Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865) who refused an order to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre in which U.S. troops killed members of the Cheyenne and



Arapaho tribes; 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](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: Karen L Naiman; 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; Thayer, 1880, Colorado map; Hayden, 1881, *Geological and Geographical Survey*; Adams and Son, 1887, Colorado map; 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*; Bright, 1993, *Colorado Place Names*; Denver Post, 1987, 2017); Rosa Mountain (USGS)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mount Evans in Clear Creek County to Mount Soule. It was submitted as a counterproposal to an earlier proposal to change the name to Mount Cheyenne Arapaho (Review List 432); the latter name has since been withdrawn by the proponent. The name would commemorate Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865), who refused an order to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 in which U.S. troops killed members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

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 original proposal was to change the name Mount Evans 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 of the name Mount Soule agrees with the reason for the change but wishes to honor Soule’s actions during the Sand Creek Massacre and states that other areas in Colorado are already named for the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. She reports that “the Cheyenne Traditionalists, other Cheyenne, other Native Americans and non-Native Americans, with whom I have had numerous conversations about changing the name of Mount Evans to [Mount Soule, have endorsed my suggestion, and agreed it would be better to not reuse a name.” She states she first discussed a name change in 1996 while visiting “Cheyenne Traditionalists leaders and other Cheyenne living in Oklahoma, who were descendants of the survivors of the Sand Creek Massacre.”

The summit is the fourteenth highest peak in Colorado and located in the Mount Evans Wilderness on the border of 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 approximately eight miles east of the summit.

Soule was born in 1838 in Maine to an abolitionist family. In the 1850s, his family moved to Kansas, helped found the city of Lawrence, and were active in the Underground Railroad. He worked with John Brown in Kansas as he helped escaped enslaved African-Americans find freedom. In 1859, Soule gained

local notoriety for helping an abolitionist escape from prison after being convicted in Missouri. Later that year, he joined a group of men who attempted to help John Brown escape from jail in West Virginia (Brown refused the help). In 1860 he traveled to Colorado to try gold mining, but soon enlisted in the Union Army. He was stationed at Fort Lyon and worked with Major Edward Wynkoop to help maintain peace with local Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes in the area. He attended the meeting at Camp Weld between Governor John Evans, Colonel John Chivington (Commander of the Army in Colorado), and a group of Cheyenne and Arapaho under the leadership of Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle. In November 1864, Chivington led the 3rd Cavalry and some of the 1st Cavalry south towards Fort Lyon in order to conduct a campaign against hostile Tribes. He commandeered soldiers from Fort Lyon, including Soule.

At Fort Lyon, Chivington learned about a nearby encampment 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 amount wounded. U.S. casualties numbered 24 killed and 52 wounded. Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Sioux warriors retaliated in response to the massacre.

During the massacre, Soule noticed the U.S. flag along and the white banner which indicated the protection promised by Fort Lyon. He, along with Lieutenant Joseph Cramer ordered their men to hold their fire and not participate in the massacre.

Soule wrote to Wynkoop about the horrors of the massacre and testified against Chivington in a military investigation in Denver. Soule was appointed to the Denver Provost Guard and reportedly became the target of many murder attempts by Chivington's supporters. On April 23, 1865 (just three weeks after getting married), Soule was shot by Private Charles W. Squier of the Second Colorado Cavalry, after responding to reports of a drunken disturbance. After Squier escaped from jail, Soule's supporters began to claim that Chivington or his supporters directed the murder. However, there is no evidence that Squier knew Chivington and Squier was not present at the Sand Creek Massacre.

Soule was buried with full military honors in Denver's City Cemetery and was later relocated to present-day Riverside Cemetery. The annual Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk, which began in 1998, eventually included a ceremony at Soule's grave site and at a plaque honoring Soule located near the site of his death.

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 known today as 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, the Colorado legislature resolved that the name of the summit be Mount Evans on Evans' 81st birthday, two years before his death. 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.

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 Tribes' present-day reservation 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.

**Change Redskin Creek to Ute Creek:** stream; 4 mi. long; in Pike and San Isabel National Forests, heads 2.3 mi. NW of The Castle at 39°20'27"N, 105°24'11"W, flows generally E into Buffalo Creek 2.8 mi. SW of Baldy Peak; named for the Ute peoples who inhabited the area; Secs 21,16-19, T8S, R71W and Sec 24, T8S, R72W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Jefferson County and Park County, Colorado; 39°20'27"N, 105°20'16"W; USGS map – Green Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Redskin Creek.  
[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=39.3408229&p\\_longi=-105.3377739&fid=183513](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.3408229&p_longi=-105.3377739&fid=183513)

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Green Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Sarah Chandler; Buffalo Creek, CO

Administrative area: Pike and San Isabel National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Redskin Creek (FID 183513)

Local Usage: Redskin Creek (USFS documents)

Published: Redskin Creek (USGS 1954, 1983, 1994, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS 1970; Jefferson County map, 1973, 2019)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Redskin Creek, a four-mile-long tributary of Buffalo Creek in Jefferson County and Park County, to Ute Creek. The stream is located in Pike and San Isabel National Forests.

The proponent states that the name should be changed because "redskin" is a derogatory term that refers to American Indians, and that the new name should refer to the Ute peoples who inhabited the area.

The name Redskin Creek has been labeled on USGS maps since 1954 and appears on a current Jefferson County map. The 1985 edition of the USGS map shows Redskin Group Campground in the vicinity; on the 1994 edition, the campground was labeled Meadows Group [Campground]. This change was

presumably made by the U.S. Forest Service and neither name is recorded in GNIS. Redskin Mountain is located less than a mile north of the stream.

GNIS lists a stream named Ute Creek 14 miles to the southwest in Park County.

**Change Vurl Reservoir to Wapiti Reservoir:** reservoir; 0.25 acres; along an unnamed stream 2.3 mi. SSE of Hotchkiss Reservoir; “wapiti” is a Shawnee word for elk, for which the land is managed and conserved; Sec 22, T45N, R11W, New Mexico Meridian; San Miguel County, Colorado; 38°07’58”N, 108°04’27”W; USGS map – Hotchkiss Reservoir 1:24,000; Not: Vurl Reservoir.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=38.1327506&p\\_longi=-108.0742544&fid=186140](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.1327506&p_longi=-108.0742544&fid=186140)

Proposal: to change a name to reflect current land use

Map: USGS Hotchkiss Reservoir 1:24,000

Proponent: K. L. Spear; Placerville, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Vurl Reservoir (FID 186140)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Vurl Reservoir (USGS 1967, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS environmental assessment, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Vurl Reservoir, a 0.25-acre body of water in San Miguel County, to Wapiti Reservoir. “Wapiti” is a Shawnee word for elk, meaning “white rump” and referring to the coloration of elk. The word is also used in Cree. This proposal is submitted along with a change from V H Pasture Reservoir to Elk Springs Reservoir (q.v.).

USGS maps have labeled the feature Vurl Reservoir since 1967. The origin of the name “Vurl” has not been determined and there are no other features with the name in the area. Vurl’s Farm Supply operated in Montrose, 25 miles to the northeast, from at least the 1970s to 2007.

GNIS lists a stream named Wapiti Creek 60 miles to the northeast in Gunnison County.

## FLORIDA

**Restoration Branch:** stream; 1 mi. long; heads on Eglin Air Force Base 1.1 mi. E of Crane Lake at 30°37’32”N, 86°47’13”W, flows NW into the Yellow River 0.5 mi NE of Crane Lake; the name highlights the restoration work done by Eglin Air Force Base in the Yellow River watershed; Tps2&1, Rgs26&25, Tallahassee Meridian; Santa Rosa County and Okaloosa County, Florida; 30°37’59”N, 86°47’59”W; USGS map – Floridale 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=30.633107&p\\_longi=-86.79982](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=30.633107&p_longi=-86.79982)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=30.625466&p\\_longi=-86.786917](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=30.625466&p_longi=-86.786917)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Floridale 1:24,000

Proponent: William Pizzolato; Niceville, FL

Administrative area: Eglin Air Force Base

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found



Case Summary: The new name Restoration Branch is proposed for a one-mile-long tributary of the Yellow River on Eglin Air Force Base in Santa Rosa County and Okaloosa County. The name refers to restoration work done by Eglin Air Force Base in the Yellow River watershed. The proponent is the Soil Conservation Project Manager at the base, and he reports that in 2013 he led a project that decommissioned and realigned roadways in the area of the stream in order to reduce maintenance due to erosion and sedimentation. Former stream crossings were removed, and both this stream and nearby Crane Branch were rehabilitated. The proponent wishes to have the stream named to indicate the base's "proactive natural resource management in soil conservation."

## GEORGIA

**Northwoods Creek:** stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads in the City of Doraville 2.5 mi. SW of Lake Windsor at 33°53'30"N, 84°16'57"W, flows generally W then S to enter North Fork Peachtree Creek 1.2 mi. NW of Lake Louise; named in relation to the adjacent Northwoods Historic District; DeKalb County, Georgia; 33°52'58"N, 84°15'59"W; USGS map – Chamblee 1:24,000; Not: North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1 - in part, North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1.1 - in part.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=33.88277&p\\_longi=-84.26631](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.88277&p_longi=-84.26631)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=33.89157&p\\_longi=-84.28261](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.89157&p_longi=-84.28261)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chamblee, 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Morris; Doraville, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1 - in part (FEMA 2013), North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1.1 - in part (FEMA 2013)

Case Summary: The new name Northwoods Creek is proposed for a 1.4-mile-long tributary of North Fork Peachtree Creek, located partially in the City of Doraville in DeKalb County. The name is associated with the Northwoods Historic District through which the stream flows. The district was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2014 and preserves an intact example of mid-century architecture, subdivision planning, and landscapes developed in the 1950s and 1960s. A related proposal would apply the new name Stewart Creek to a tributary of the stream in question.

The proposal was submitted by the President of the Northwoods Area Neighborhood Association (NANA), who states that a name would increase neighborhood pride and promote the neighborhood's history. After confirming with local residents and historians that the two major streams that flow through the historic district were unnamed, the NANA committee asked for suggestions. The name Northwoods Creek was voted for unanimously by neighborhood residents. The City of Doraville supports the proposal.

A 2013 FEMA map uses the name North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1 for the portion of the stream downstream of the proposed Stewart Creek (q.v.) and the name North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1.1 for the upstream portion.

GNIS has a record for the unincorporated community of Northwoods along with some associated administrative features.

**Stewart Creek:** stream; 0.9 mi. long; in the City of Doraville, heads 2 mi. SW of Lake Windsor at 33°53'57"N, 84°16'42"W, flows SW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Northwoods Creek (q.v.), 1.6 mi. NW of Lake Louise; named for a historical lake known locally as "Stewart Lake" which this stream fed; DeKalb County, Georgia; 33°53'19"N, 84°16'16"W; USGS map – Chamblee 1:24,000; Not: North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1 - in part.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=33.88872&p\\_longi=-84.27098](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.88872&p_longi=-84.27098)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=33.8992&p\\_longi=-84.27832](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.8992&p_longi=-84.27832)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chamblee 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Morris; Doraville, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1 - in part (FEMA 2013)

Case Summary: The new name Stewart Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Northwoods Creek (q.v.) in the City of Doraville in DeKalb County.

The name is proposed by the Northwoods Area Neighborhood Association (NANA), which states that a name would increase neighborhood pride and promote the neighborhood's history. The name refers to a body of water that once existed near the source of the stream and which was known as "Stewart Lake." In the 1920s, a local landowner named Thomas Turner Stewart allowed excavation of a quarry in the area. When the quarry was abandoned in the 1940s, Mr. Stewart dammed the stream to form a reservoir, which he stocked with trout. It is not clear when the reservoir ceased to exist.

A 2013 FEMA map labels this stream and the lower portion of the stream proposed to be named Northwoods Creek (q.v.) collectively as North Fork Peachtree Creek Tributary 1.

The City of Doraville supports the proposal for Stewart Creek.

GNIS lists a reservoir named Stewart Lake 15.5 miles to the southeast.

## KENTUCKY

**Change Potato Creek to Kirtley Creek:** stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads 2 mi. NNW of Francisville at 39°07'55"N, 84°44'20"W, flows generally W then NNW into the Ohio River 0.7 mi. SSW of North Bend; named for the Kirtley family, particularly Robert Edwards Kirtley (1820-1898), who owned land along the stream; Boone County, Kentucky; 39°08'34"N, 84°45'06"W; USGS map – Hooven 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Potato Creek.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=39.1428356&p\\_longi=-84.7516149&fid=501177](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.1428356&p_longi=-84.7516149&fid=501177)

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

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

Proponent: Richard Crisler, Jr.; Hebron, KY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Potato Creek (FID 501177)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Potato Creek (USGS 1954, 1960, 1982, 1986, 2010, 2013, 2016; FEMA, 2007; Boone County maps, 1992, 2009, 2015; U.S. Engineer Office, 1916; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2019)

Case Summary: This proposal would change the name of Potato Creek, a 1.6-mile tributary of the Ohio River in Boone County, to Kirtley Creek. The new name would honor the Kirtley family, particularly Robert Edwards Kirtley (1820-1898), who owned land along the stream.

According to the proponent, in 1848, Clarissa Balsly (née Kirtley) inherited property along the stream. In 1867, her cousin Robert Edwards Kirtley, a well-known Baptist minister in the county, acquired the land. Rev. Kirtley and his family reportedly developed the stream for cattle watering and built a pond through which the stream still flows. In 1945, a descendant of Kirtley and relative of the proponent sold the land to a farmer who planted potatoes on land adjacent to the creek. Rev. Kirtley's great-great grandson now owns the land.

The proponent believes that the name Potato Creek was first applied after 1945, which contradicts published evidence. He claims that because the stream does not flow through the land used for potato farming (although it appears it does, citing maps provided by the proponent), the name Potato Creek "is not relevant." He believes the name Kirtley Creek would be more fitting and historically relevant.

Although the name Potato Creek first appeared on USGS maps in 1954, a chart of the Ohio River published in 1916 by the U.S. Engineer Office used the name. Current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers charts of the Ohio River use the name for the lower portion of the stream but apply it to a different section upstream.

The Boone County Historical Society recommends approval of the change, adding "We find no historical evidence whatsoever as to why the creek was named Potato Creek. . . and [find] it particularly fitting that a creek be named honoring an historically important family in Boone County."

GNIS includes an entry for Kirtley Cemetery, 16 miles to the southwest and within Boone County. However, online sources show that this cemetery no longer exists and that the burials were relocated in 1976. Several generations of the Kirtley family have lived in Boone County.

## MINNESOTA

**Lake Robert**: lake; 14 acres; in the City of Cottage Grove 1.5 mi. WSW of Gables Lake; the name commemorates Robert Wolterstorff (1921-2007), a local dairy farmer and elected leader of the City of Woodbury; Sec 4, T27N, R21W, 4th Principal Meridian Extended; Washington County, Minnesota; 44°51'18"N, 92°55'34"W; USGS map - Saint Paul Park 1:24,000; Not: Shepard's Pond, Shepard's Wood Pond; Shepherds Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.855002&p\\_longi=-92.926148](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.855002&p_longi=-92.926148)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saint Paul Park 1:24,000

Proponent: David Wolterstorff; Woodbury, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Shepards Lake (local residents)

Published: Shepard's Pond (Minnesota DNR, Public Water Access in the Twin Cities

Metropolitan Area, 2017; Minnesota DNR report, 2018; South Washington Watershed District

report, 2009); Shepard's Wood Pond (Minnesota DNR report, 2018); Shepherds Pond (South Washington Watershed District report, 2009)

Case Summary: The new name Lake Robert is proposed for a 14-acre lake in the City of Cottage Grove in Washington County. The name would commemorate Robert Wolterstorff (1921-2007), who for many decades farmed on property around the lake and who was a charter member of the Woodbury Village Council. Wolterstorff's ancestors originally settled on the property in 1852. The proponent, the son of Mr. Wolterstorff, owns the land today and states that he would like to honor his father's legacy; he adds, "naming the lake would be the final step in completing our neighborhood, The Waters at Michael's Pointe."

A petition with 17 signatures supporting the name Lake Robert was submitted by the proponent. The Cottage Grove City Council and the Washington County Board of Supervisors support the proposal, as does the Minnesota State Names Authority (SNA). However, the Cottage Grove Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation suggested the lake should be named Shepard's Lake after the Shepard family which owned land south of the lake. The Shepard family donated their property to the Dodge Nature Center which manages the parcel as Shepard Farm. A petition with 16 signatures supporting the name Shepherds Lake was included in the packet from the Minnesota SNA. Recent Minnesota Department of Natural Resources documents and reports refer to the lake as Shepard's Pond or Shepard's Wood Pond. A 2009 report by the South Washington Watershed District also used the names Shepard's Pond and Shepherds Pond. The SNA is not asking the BGN to consider any of the latter names.

## MISSISSIPPI

**Trinity Creek**: stream; 2.1 mi long; heads 1.6 mi. SW of Saucier at 30°37'17"N, 89°09'26"W, flows generally SSW to enter the Biloxi River 0.25 mi. NE of the mouth of Crow Creek; the name recognizes the Trinity United Methodist Church in South Carolina, the members of which helped landowners rebuild after Hurricane Katrina; Secs 15,10&11, T5S, R12W, St. Stephens Meridian; Harrison County, Mississippi 30°36'50"N, 89°11'00"W; USGS map – Wortham 1:24,000.

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=30.61376&p\\_longi=-89.18339](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=30.61376&p_longi=-89.18339)

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=30.62148&p\\_longi=-89.15717](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=30.62148&p_longi=-89.15717)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wortham 1:24,000

Proponent: Sadie Hebert; Saucier, MS

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 Trinity Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.1-mile-long tributary of the Biloxi River in Harrison County. The proponent states that although she "just likes the name," she notes also that volunteers from the Trinity United Methodist Church in South Carolina helped local property owners rebuild after Hurricane Katrina.

The majority of features in GNIS in Mississippi with "Trinity" in their names are churches, schools, and cemeteries. Six of the churches are in Harrison County but all are over ten miles to the southeast. One community is located in the northwest corner of the State.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Change Pierce Island to Peirce Island:** island; 27 acres; in the City of Portsmouth along the Piscataqua River, SW of Seavey Island, N of Shapleigh Island; named for the Peirce family, early residents of Portsmouth, including Joshua Peirce (ca. 1670-1743); Rockingham County, New Hampshire; 43°04'26"N, 70°44'33"W; USGS map – Kittery 1:24,000; Not: Amazeen Island, Clark's Island - in part, Doctor's Island, Isle of Washington, Janvrin's Island - in part, Mendums Island - in part, Mendum's Island - in part, Oliver Island, Oliver's Island, Partridge Island - in part, Partridges Island - in part, Partridge's Island - in part, Pearce's Island, Peirces Island, Peirce's Island, Pierce Island, Pierces Island, Pierce's Island, Waterhouse Island.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=43.0739776&p\\_longi=-70.7425528&fid=869135](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.0739776&p_longi=-70.7425528&fid=869135)

Proposal: to change spelling to recognize local use

Map: USGS Kittery 1:24,000

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: Portsmouth Fish Pier (State Department of Natural Resources)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pierce Island (FID 869135)

Local Usage: Peirce Island (City website)

Published: Amazeen Island (*Coast Pilot*, 1874, 1879); Clark's Island (in part) (*The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958); Doctor's Island (*Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine Vol. 2*, 1909; *The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011; Seacoast NH website, 2016; Friends of Peirce Island website, 2019;); Isle of Washington (*The Portsmouth Guide Book*, 1876; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011; North American Forts website, 2019); Janvrin's Island (in part) (*Miscellaneous Documents and Records Relating to New Hampshire, Vol X*, 1877; *The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011; Friends of Peirce Island website, 2019); Mendums Island (in part) (*Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire, Vol 3*, 1915; *The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958); Mendum's Island (in part) (*The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011; Friends of Peirce Island website, 2019); Oliver Island (*Coast Pilot*, 1874); Oliver's Island (*Coast Pilot*, 1879); Partridge Island (in part) (*The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011); Partridges Island (in part) (*The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958); Partridge's Island (in part) (*The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011); Pearce's Island (*Documents and Records Relating to the State of New-Hampshire, Vol. VIII*, 1874; *"Wealth and Honour": Portsmouth During the Golden Age of Privateering, 1775-1815*, 1988); Peirce Island (FEMA 2005; *Coast Pilot*, 1874; *The Portsmouth Herald*, 1958; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011; City of Portsmouth, 2005, 2019; Friends of Peirce Island website, 2019; many local newspaper articles, 1998 to present; Seacoast NH website, 2016; North American Forts website, 2019); Peirces Island (OCS 1846, 1866, 1876; *Atlas of York County, Maine*, 1872); Peirce's Island (*Coast Pilot*, 1879; *A Gazetteer of the State of New-Hampshire*, 1823; Portsmouth Town Directory, 1840; *Map of the City of Portsmouth*, 1850; *Map of Rockingham County*, 1857; *Documents and Records Relating to the State of New-Hampshire, Vol. VIII*, 1874; *The Portsmouth Guide Book*, 1876; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011; Seacoast NH website, 2016; North American Forts website, 2019); Pierce Island (USGS 2011, 2014, 2018; OCS 2014, 2018; *Coast Pilot*, 2017, 2018; City of Portsmouth, 1991; *Portsmouth Chronicle*, 1856; Friends of Peirce Island website, 2019); Pierces Island (USGS 1920, 1956, 1995; War Department, 1944; OCS 1945, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1984, 1988, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013; *Coast Pilot*, 1950, 1965, 1971, 1972, 1973, 2003, 2011; U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Special Report, 1929; *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*, 1892; *The Placenames of Portsmouth*, 2011); Pierce's Island (*Coast Pilot*, 1891; *A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire*, 1817 [1987]; *Documents and Records Relating to the State of New-Hampshire*,



*Vol. VIII, 1874; The Portsmouth Guide Book, 1876; Annual Report of the Operations of the United States Life-Saving Service, 1885; Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine Vol. 2, 1909; Waterhouse Island (Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine Vol. 2, 1909; The Placenames of Portsmouth, 2011; Friends of Peirce Island website, 2019;)*

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Pierce Island, an island along the Piscataqua River in the City of Portsmouth in Rockingham County, to Peirce Island. The proposed change was initiated by the BGN staff in response to an inquiry from NOAA regarding the spelling in local use.

In *Place Names of Portsmouth* (Grossman, 2005), the author states “If there were a naming derby, Peirce Island would win hands down. For one thing, no one seems to be able to agree if the spelling is Peirce or Pierce, or whether perhaps it should be called Peirce’s or Pierce’s Island.” Numerous variant names have been found to refer to this island.

USGS maps labeled the island Pierces Island from 1920 until 1995. When the name was entered into GNIS, it was recorded as Pierce Island, and this name was published on subsequent USTopo maps as well as a 2005 FEMA map. Office of Coast Survey charts used the name Peirces Island from 1846 to 1876, Pierces Island from 1945 to 2013, and Pierce Island since 2014. Office of Coast Survey *Coast Pilot* editions have also reported many names for the island: Amazeen Island in 1874 and 1879 (this is a misapplication of an old name for nearby Goat Island); Oliver Island in 1874; Peirce Island in 1874; Oliver’s Island in 1879; Peirce’s Island in 1879; Pierce’s Island in 1891; and Pierce Island in 2017 and 2018.

The history of the island’s ownership and the various names by which it has been known is recorded in the 2005 volume *Place Names of Portsmouth* and in a series of articles in The Portsmouth Herald in the late 1950s. These names include Doctor’s Island; Waterhouse Island; Partridge Island - in part, Partridges Island (or Partridge’s Island) - in part; Janvrin’s Island - in part; and Mendums Island (or Mendum’s Island) - in part. Another recorded name is Isle of Washington, named for Fort Washington that was situated on the island during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. A variant spelling of Pearce’s Island was recorded in 1874.

A phone call to the City of Portsmouth Planning Office confirmed that local usage is Peirce Island. Peirce Island Road crosses the Peirce Island Bridge and leads to the Peirce Island Boat Launch.

The name of Peirce Island commemorates the Peirce family, who first settled in Portsmouth in 1694. The family owned part of the island in the 1700s and eventually purchased the entire island in the mid-1800s. They owned the island until 1923.

## NEW YORK

**\*\*\* Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn in favor of applying the name to a different stream; see Review List 438**

**Drake Creek:** stream; approx. 375 ft. long; in the Town of Ashland, heads 1.9 mi. W of Wellsburg at 42°00’45”N, 76°46’42”W, flows NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Seaborg Creek; the name commemorates Wendell Drake who operated a small chicken farm in the area; Chemung County, New York; 42°00’46”N, 76°46’46”W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.012668&p\\_longi=-76.779407](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.012668&p_longi=-76.779407)  
Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.012509&p\\_longi=-76.778205](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.012509&p_longi=-76.778205)

Proposal: new commemorative name for 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: Drake Creek (proponent)  
   Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Drake Creek to an approximately 375-foot-long unnamed intermittent stream in the Town of Ashland in Chemung County. The name is intended to commemorate Wendell Drake (d. 2011), who lived along the stream and operated a small chicken farm in the area.

The stream flows into another unnamed stream that the proponent has proposed to be named Seaborg Creek (Review List 431).

**Grange Creek**: stream; 1.3 mi. long; in the Town of Hornellsville, heads 1.8 mi. NE of Newcomb Hill at 42°19'19"N, 77°41'36"W, flows SE to enter Crosby Creek 1.5 mi. N of Meeks Hill; the name commemorates Thomas John Grange Jr. (1872-1910), the proponent's great-grandfather and a resident of Hornell who lived near the stream; Steuben County, New York; 42°18'49"N, 77°40'28"W; USGS map – Hornell 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.313543&p\\_longi=-77.674488](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.313543&p_longi=-77.674488)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.322063&p\\_longi=-77.693414](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.322063&p_longi=-77.693414)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature  
 Map: USGS Hornell 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 Grange Creek to a 1.3-mile-long unnamed tributary of Crosby Creek in the Town of Hornellsville in Steuben County. The name would commemorate the proponent's great-grandfather, Thomas John Grange Jr. (1872-1910), a resident of Hornell who lived about a mile from the stream. Mr. Grange was employed as a railroad brakeman and was a member of St. Catherine's Church in Hornell.

**Wetzels Wood**: woods; approx. 100 acres; in the Town of Delhi 2 mi. E of The Cobble; named for Wetzel P. Swartz (1884-1946), who purchased the property in 1942 and inspired his family's appreciation of the area; Delaware County, New York; 42°15'28"N, 74°58'14"W; USGS map – Delhi 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.257889&p\\_longi=-74.970614](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.257889&p_longi=-74.970614)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature  
 Map: USGS Delhi, 1:24,000  
 Proponent: Abigail Addington-May; North Attleboro, MA  
 Administrative area: None  
 Previous BGN Action: None  
 Names associated with feature:  
   GNIS: No record  
   Local Usage: None found  
   Published: None found



Case Summary: The new name Wetzels Wood is proposed for an approximately 100-acre area of woods located on a hillside on the east side of Platner Brook in the Town of Delhi in Delaware County.

The name would commemorate Wetzel P. Swartz (1884-1946), who in 1942 purchased the property that contains the feature. Mr. Swartz, the proponent's grandfather, was born in Ohio and eventually moved to Long Island with his family. After purchasing the property, the family spent summers there and they planted a Victory Garden along Platner Brook on the property. Mr. Swartz fished for trout and grew apples on the property, and according to the proponent "was never happier than when at Platner Brook." He is buried in Delhi about three miles from the woods. The proponent wishes to honor her grandfather because he inspired appreciation of the beauty of this area of the Catskill Mountains and the family continues his legacy through stewardship of the land.

The proponent describes the woods as "a mostly rectangular area of about 100 acres on a hillside on the East Side of Platner Brook. . . . Most of the land remains forested, while the Marcy South Powerline Right of Way bisects the wood. There are about 15 acres of old hay fields and pasture areas." She provided a map of the area in question, along with geographic coordinates that define its extent; the boundary coincides with the parcel owned by the proponent.



The proponent states that she prefers the singular "Wood" because Mr. Swartz's son picked up the British use of the term while in England prior to participating in the Normandy invasion during World War II.

The Town of Delhi supports the proposal, as does the Tax Map Supervisor for Delaware County. The application also included support from 16 local residents, as well as the President of SUNY Delhi, the President of the New York Forest Owners Association, the Director of the Delaware County Historical Association, and the CEO of the Delaware County Electric Co-op, which Mr. Swartz joined in 1943.

A Forester with Riverdale Farm and Forest stated that "as the consultant forester who worked with the family to provide a Forest Management Plan for the property. . . I would envision that once named

‘Wetzel’s Wood,’ the family would strive to honor the heritage through good stewardship and forward thinking.”

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Baileys Creek:** stream; 0.5 mi. long; heads on the N slope of Balsam Ridge 1.3 mi. E of Plott Balsam at 35°28’42”N, 83°03’55”W, flows NE into Plott Creek 1.2 mi. SW of Eaglenest Mountain; named for Edgar Henry Summerfield Bailey (1848-1933), who founded the University of Kansas Chemistry Department; Haywood County, North Carolina; 35°29’00”N, 83°03’32”W; USGS map – Hazelwood 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.483365&p\\_longi=-83.058784](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.483365&p_longi=-83.058784)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.478438&p\\_longi=-83.065142](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.478438&p_longi=-83.065142)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hazelwood, 1:24,000

Proponent: James Hall; Waynesville, NC

Administrative area: Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy Easement

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name **Baileys Creek** is proposed for a 0.5-mile tributary of Plott Creek in Haywood County. The stream is mostly on private property and heads within a Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy Easement.

The name is intended to commemorate Edgar Henry Summerfield Bailey (1848-1933), who founded the University of Kansas Chemistry Department in Lawrence, Kansas. Dr. Bailey is honored with Bailey Hall on the University of Kansas campus and with the E. H. S. Bailey House in Lawrence on the Register of Historic Kansas Places. The proponent reports that he recently acquired land along the unnamed stream and that Bailey was his great-grandfather. Although the proponent acknowledges that Dr. Bailey had no association with the feature or the area, he asks that the proposal be considered citing national recognition of Dr. Bailey’s life and accomplishments. Dr. Bailey was one of the first to advocate for pure food and water regulations in Kansas and served on the Kansas State Board of Health.

**Bakers Mountain Creek:** stream; 3.7 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. NE of Baker Mountain at 35°40’21”N, 81°23’24”W, flows generally SE to enter Jacob Fork 2.8 mi. ESE of Baker Mountain; named in relation to Baker Mountain and Bakers Mountain Park; Catawba County, North Carolina; 35°38’37”N, 81°21’37”W; USGS map – Hickory 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.64349&p\\_longi=-81.36039](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.64349&p_longi=-81.36039)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.67259&p\\_longi=-81.38992](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.67259&p_longi=-81.38992)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Catawba County Commissioners; Newton, 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 Bakers Mountain Creek is proposed for an unnamed 3.7-mile-long tributary of Jacob Fork in Catawba County. The proposal was submitted by the Catawba County Board of Commissioners in relation to the nearby Bakers Mountain Park, managed by the county.

The park is located near the summit of Baker Mountain, which according to the proponent, is known locally as Bakers Mountain. The summit was labeled as Baker's Mountain on an 1886 county map, while USGS maps have used the name Baker Mountain since 1895. National Geodetic Survey marker descriptions near the summit also use the name Baker Mountain. A 1938 state highway map used the name Baker Mountain, and present-day county maps name the road to the peak Bakers Mountain Road. The proponent is conferring with the county government as to whether it might wish to submit a proposal to change the name of the summit to reflect local use.

**Change Madonna Lake to Highland Lake:** reservoir; 22 acres; in the Village of Flat Rock along King Creek, 0.5 mi. NW of Bonclarken Lake; the name likely refers to the historic Highland Lake Club, which owned the lake in the early 1900s; Henderson County, North Carolina; 35°16'53"N, 82°26'20"W; USGS map – Hendersonville 1:24,000; Not: Madonna Lake, Rhett's Mill Pond, Rhett's Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=35.281391&p\\_longi=-82.4389116&fid=989225](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.281391&p_longi=-82.4389116&fid=989225)

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historic and local use

Map: USGS Hendersonville 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert V. Staton; Flat Rock, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Madonna Lake (FID 989225)

Local Usage: Highland Lake (Town of Flat Rock, since 1985)

Published: Highland Lake (USGS 1935, 1946, 1947; Henderson County maps, 1944, 1949, 1953, 1957, 1962, 1968, 1980, 1990, 1999, 2019; *From the Banks of the Oklawaha*, 1976; Friends of Highland Lake blog, 2012; Highland Lake Inn and Resort website, 2018; Bonclarken Conference Center website, 2019); Madonna Lake (USGS 1965, 1986, 1997, 2010, 2013, 2016; FEMA, 2008; Friends of Highland Lake blog, 2012; Highland Lake Inn and Resort website, 2018); Rhett's Mill Pond (*From the Banks of the Oklawaha*, 1976; Friends of Highland Lake blog, 2012; Highland Lake Inn and Resort website, 2018); Rhett's Pond (*From the Banks of the Oklawaha*, 1976)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Madonna Lake, a 22-acre reservoir in the Village of Flat Rock in Henderson County, to Highland Lake. The proposal was submitted by the Mayor of the Village of Flat Rock to recognize the name in current local use.

According to the proponent and local histories of the area, the reservoir was constructed in the late 1700s for a grist mill owned by John Earle. In the 1870s, the surrounding land was given to Henrietta Aiken Rhett and the reservoir became known as Rhett's Mill Pond. In 1910, the property was purchased by the Highland Lake Club, which built a hotel and a golf course and planned to build summer vacation homes around the reservoir. The club failed after a few years, but the name Highland Lake remained in use until the 1950s, even as the property was managed by a number of organizations including the Fleet School for Boys, the Carolina Military and Naval Academy (a boy's preparatory school), the Highland Lake Boys Camp, the All-American Boys Camp, and Camp Brandeis. USGS maps from 1935 to 1947 labeled the reservoir Highland Lake. In 1955, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Raleigh purchased the reservoir and grounds for a retreat center and summer camp that they named Our Lady of the Hills. Between 1955 and 1985, the reservoir was referred to as Madonna Lake and that name first appeared on USGS maps in 1965 (there is no evidence the BGN was involved in this change). The author of the Friends of Highland Lake blog, who grew up in the area, claims the name Lake Madonna never came

into widespread use, and after the property was acquired in 1985 by a family who opened the Highland Lake Inn and Conference Center, use of the name Highland Lake once again became well established.

The reservoir is located near Highland Lake Village and roads near the reservoir are named North Highland Lake Road and Highland Lake Drive. The Bonclarken Conference Center, located at the south end of the reservoir, uses the name Highland Lake on its website. Henderson County maps published by the North Carolina Department of Transportation have consistently used the name Highland Lake from 1944 to the present.

The dam that forms the lake is recorded as Rhett Mill Dam in GNIS and in the National Inventory of Dams.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Miller Run**: stream; 1.4 mi. long; in Hempfield Township, heads at 40°20'19"N, 79°33'23"W, flows NW to enter Brush Creek 3.5 mi. S of Clover Leaf Lake; the name commemorates Donald Robert Miller (1923-2006), who was born and lived along Miller Road near the stream; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°20'47"N, 79°34'39"W; USGS map – Greensburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.346307&p\\_longi=-79.577547](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.346307&p_longi=-79.577547)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.338743&p\\_longi=-79.556491](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.338743&p_longi=-79.556491)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map - Greensburg 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 Miller Run to a 1.4-mile-long tributary of Brush Creek in Hempfield Township in Westmoreland County. The name would commemorate the proponent's great-grandfather, Donald Robert Miller (1923-2006), who lived along Miller Road near the stream. Following service in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, Miller was employed as a machinist and lay-out man by the former ITE in South Greensburg; he was also a member of the First Reformed United Church of Christ, VFW Post 33, and the North Hempfield Fire Department, Station 65.

GNIS lists another stream in Westmoreland County, thirteen miles to the south-southeast, with the name Miller Run. The origin of this name has not been determined.

## PUERTO RICO

**Change Cerro el Vigía to Cerro del Vigía**: summit; elevation 456 ft.; located N of Ponce, 2.3 mi. SSW of Cerro El Gato; the name refers to the watchmen who used the summit as a lookout; Ponce Municipality, Puerto Rico; 18°01'17"N, 66°37'12"W; USGS map – Ponce 1:24,000; Not: Cerro el Vigía. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=18.0213715&p\\_longi=-66.6200457&fid=1990933](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=18.0213715&p_longi=-66.6200457&fid=1990933)

Proposal: to change a name to recognize historical and correct usage

Map: USGS Ponce 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Ruiz; Puerto Rico

Administrative area: None



Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Cerro el Vigía (FID 1990933)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Cerro del Vigía (*El libro de Puerto Rico*, 1923; *Breviario Sobre La Historia de Ponce y Sus Principales Lugares de Interés*, 1991; *Vida, Pasión y Muerte a Orillas del Río Baramaya*, 2009; Complutense University of Madrid doctoral thesis, 2010); Cerro el Vigía (USGS 2013, 2018; *Breviario Sobre La Historia de Ponce y Sus Principales Lugares de Interés*, 1991; *Vida, Pasión y Muerte a Orillas del Río Baramaya*, 2009; *El Gigante del Vigía—La Historia del Ponce Intercontinental*, 2018; Castillo Serrallés Tourist Complex website, 2019); Cerro Vigía (Virtual Puerto Rico website, 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Cerro el Vigía in the Municipality of Ponce to Cerro del Vigía. The proponent states that Cerro del Vigía (translated as “Watchman Hill”) has been the name of the summit since 1801 when the summit was used as a lookout and communication point for the city of Ponce. He states that “del” is a more appropriate article in Spanish than “el.”

The name Cerro el Vigía was shown on USGS maps published in 2013 and 2018. Prior to this, USGS maps showed an unincorporated populated place with the name El Vigía near the summit. The name comes from the 1991 *Breviario Sobre La Historia de Ponce y Sus Principales Lugares de Interés*, published by the Municipality of Ponce: on page 49 as “cerro el Vigía” on page 135 as “el cerro del Vigía.” The former name was entered into GNIS. Other uses of the name use either “del” or “el.” Cerro del Vigía is used in the 1923 *El libro de Puerto Rico*; the 2009 *Vida, Pasión y Muerte a Orillas del Río Baramaya*; and a 2010 Complutense University of Madrid doctoral thesis. Cerro el Vigía is used in the 2009 *Vida, Pasión y Muerte a Orillas del Río Baramaya*, 2009; the 2018 *El Gigante del Vigía—La Historia del Ponce Intercontinental*; and in the current Castillo Serrallés Tourist Complex website. Cerro Vigía was used in 2013 on the Virtual Puerto Rico website. A large cross stands at the summit today known as the Cruceta del Vigía (El Vigía Observation Tower in GNIS).

In addition to the nearby El Vigía, GNIS lists two summits in Puerto Rico with “Vigía” in their names; both are named Cerro Vigía. Other summits recorded in GNIS with “Vigia” or Vigía” include Lavigia Hill in California with a variant name of El Cerro De La Vigia, and Signal Hill in the U.S. Virgin Islands with a variant name of Cerro de Vigia.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Halsey Creek**: stream; 0.7 mi. long.; in the City of Charleston, heads 1.9 mi. W of Drum Island at 32°48’18”N, 79°57’33”W, flows W to enter the Ashley River 1.6 mi. SSE of Duck Island; named for Alfred O. Halsey (1872-1967), a Charleston alderman and historian who produced the 1949 “Historic Charleston on a Map”; Charleston County, South Carolina; 32°48’16”N, 79°57’59”W; USGS map – Charleston 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=32.804494&p\\_longi=-79.966308](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=32.804494&p_longi=-79.966308)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=32.804963&p\\_longi=-79.959227](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=32.804963&p_longi=-79.959227)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Charleston 1:24,000

Proponent: Mary Carole Bourey; Greenville, SC

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 Halsey Creek is proposed for a 0.7-mile-long tributary of the Ashley River in the City of Charleston in Charleston County. The name would commemorate Alfred O. Halsey (1872-1967), a lumber company executive, Charleston alderman, and historian. In 1949, he produced the *Historic Charleston on a Map* which shows the development of Charleston by plotting historic buildings and events in the city superimposed on a Charleston City Engineers map. Halsey also produced maps showing the amount of land in the city that had sunk below sea level since 1680. In 1938, he published a manuscript entitled “The Trials of an Old City,” and also wrote extensively about natural disasters in Charleston and various aspects of the city’s history.

A portion of the stream flows through a parcel of land known as Longborough Park that the City of Charleston voted to take by eminent domain in 2015 but that the residents consider to be for their private use only.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**Iron River**: stream; 9 mi. long; heads 18 mi. SE of Redfield at 44°45’40”N, 98°10’54”W, flows generally SW, S, then W to enter the James River 1.45 mi. NNE of Lake Dudley; the name refers to the reddish color from iron deposits in the glacial sediments along the stream; Spink County, South Dakota; Tps114&115N, Rgs62&61W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 44°41’29”N, 98°16’52”W; USGS map – Spink Colony 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.69133&p\\_longi=-98.28107](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.69133&p_longi=-98.28107)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.76115&p\\_longi=-98.18172](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.76115&p_longi=-98.18172)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Spink Colony 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: David Olsen; Hitchcock, SD

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 Iron River is proposed for an unnamed nine-mile-long tributary of the James River in Spink County. The proponent reports that the name was chosen because “there are many iron deposits in the glacial sediments along this unnamed tributary causing the sand to appear red.”

There are 38 features in South Dakota with “Iron” in their names, two of which are streams named Iron Creek. The only feature in Spink County is a historical school named Ironsides School, 19 miles from the stream in question.

## TENNESSEE

**Cedar Rock Lake**: reservoir; 0.7 acres; on an unnamed tributary of Limestone Branch 0.7 mi. S of Cline Knob; the name refers to the cedars around the lake and the limestone bedrock in the area; Knox County, Tennessee; 35°59’24”N, 83°41’04”W; USGS map – Boyds Creek 1:24,000; Not: Dake Lake.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.989986&p\\_longi=-83.684309](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.989986&p_longi=-83.684309)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Boyds Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Frank Tsakeres; Strawberry Plains, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Dake Lake (Google maps, 2019)

Case Summary: The new name Cedar Rock Lake is proposed for a 0.7-acre reservoir on an unnamed tributary of Limestone Branch in Knox County. The reservoir is entirely on land owned by the proponent, who says the name is needed for “directional considerations.” The proponent states that the name refers to the cedar trees around the reservoir and the limestone bedrock in the area.

Google Maps currently labels the reservoir Dake Lake. This name is not published on any other sources and the origin of the name could not be determined. Individuals with the last name Dake have lived in Knox County for many decades.

**Charis Lake**: reservoir; 12 acres; on Berry Branch 0.9 mi. SSE of Cline Knob; the name refers to the natural beauty of the reservoir and comes from Greek mythology, where a Charis is one of the Charities, goddesses of charm, beauty, nature, human creativity, and fertility; Knox County, Tennessee; 35°59'15"N, 83°40'51"W; USGS map – Boyds Creek 1:24,000; Not: Pickens Lake.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.987365&p\\_longi=-83.680884](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.987365&p_longi=-83.680884)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Boyds Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Frank Tsakeres; Strawberry Plains, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pickens Lake (Google maps, 2019)

Case Summary: The new name Charis Lake is proposed for a 12-acre reservoir on Berry Branch in Knox County. The reservoir is entirely on land owned by the proponent, who says the name is “needed for directional purposes.” In Greek mythology, a Charis (or Grace) is one of the Charities, goddesses of charm, beauty, nature, human creativity, and fertility. The proponent states that the name reflects the natural beauty of the lake.

Google Maps currently labels the reservoir as Pickens Lake. This name is not published on any other sources and the origin of the name could not be determined. Individuals with the last name Pickens have lived in Knox County for many decades.

GNIS lists a gap named Pickens Gap ten miles to the southwest, but it is unclear if this is related to the name Pickens Lake.

**Golden Valley Lake**: reservoir; 1 acre; along an unnamed tributary of Limestone Branch 0.75 mi. SSE of Cline Knob; the name refers to autumn leaf colors around the reservoir that sits in a small valley; Knox County, Tennessee; 35°59'22"N, 83°40'51"W; USGS map – Boyds Creek 1:24,000; Not: Phelps Lake.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.989361&p\\_longi=-83.68094](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.989361&p_longi=-83.68094)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Boyds Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Frank Tsakeres; Strawberry Plains, TN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record



Local Usage: None found

Published: Phelps Lake (Google maps 2019)

Case Summary: The new name Golden Valley Lake is proposed for a one-acre reservoir on an unnamed tributary of Limestone Branch in Knox County. The reservoir is entirely on land owned by the proponent, who says a name is “needed for directional considerations.” He states that the name refers to the golden autumn leaves found around the reservoir and its location in a small valley.

Google Maps currently labels the reservoir as Phelps Lake. This name is not published on any other sources and the origin of the name could not be determined. Individuals with the last name Phelps have lived in Knox County for many decades.

## WASHINGTON

**Littleneck Beach**: beach; approx. 10 acres; on Sequim Bay at the mouth of Dean Creek; named for the colonies of native littleneck clams (*Leukoma staminea*) harvested by generations of S’Klallam people; T29N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; Clallam County, Washington; 48°01’33”N, 123°00’34”W; USGS map – Sequim 1:24,000; Not: sk’wíá?i?.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=48.025949&p\\_longi=-123.009471](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=48.025949&p_longi=-123.009471)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Sequim 1:24,000

Proponent: Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Deans Spit (local resident, several decades); Log Yard (general area, 1990s)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Littleneck Beach is proposed for a 10-acre unnamed beach on Sequim Bay in Clallam County. The name is proposed by the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe who purchased the land and worked to restore the habitat for native littleneck clams (*Leukoma staminea*) between the 1990s and 2004. The beach, which is located at the mouth of Dean Creek, is one of the few native colonies of the clams in Washington and is used by Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe members to harvest the clams.

The proponent reports that the beach was formally named Littleneck Beach by the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe at their Q’wen Seyu Tribal Picnic held in August 2016. A sign with the name was installed at the beach in October 2016. In the S’klallam language, the name of the beach is written as sk’wíá?i?. The Tribe passed a resolution in November 2017 asking the Washington State Board on Geographic Names (WSBGN) to formally name the beach.

Prior to the naming of the beach by the Tribe, shell fishers were required to note the location as the “Log Yard,” a name which referred to the former use of the area as a log rafting facility owned by Dunlap Towing. The area was also known locally as the “log dump.” The August 2016 Jamestown S’Klallam Tribal Newsletter reported on the Tribe’s beach naming event and stated that the “Jimmycomelately Sequim Bay Log Yard” was “renamed” as Littleneck Beach. (Jimmycomelately Creek flows into the head of Sequim Bay and the entire area has been the site of a large-scale environmental remediation effort by the Tribe and several other groups.) Archeological finds suggest that indigenous people harvested shellfish in this area before the mid-1800s.

The WSBGN recommends approval of the proposal. As part of its review, the WSBGN contacted the Clallam County Commissioners, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of

opinion. The Washington State Historical Society also did not comment on the proposal. The Clallam County Sheriff's Office has no objection to the name.

The WSBGN also contacted five federally recognized Tribes in Washington; a response was received only from the Lower Elwha Tribal Community, which supports the proposal. One local resident, who described themselves as "part S'Klallam," sent an email to the WSBGN in opposition to the proposal, stating that the location was known as "Deans Spit" and that their family harvested clams there for many years for an individual named Ernie Dean. This individual reported that they never saw Tribal members clamming in this location and that they clammed on the Jamestown Reservation instead.

## WISCONSIN

**Manito Island**: island; 0.23 acres; in the NE end of Manitowish Lake in the Town of Manitowish Waters; the name, being the root of the name Manitowish, is reportedly Ojibwe for "spirit"; Sec 23, T42N, R5E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Vilas County, Wisconsin; 46°06'43"N, 89°50'04"W; USGS map – Manitowish Lake 1:24,000; Not: Pinnacle Island.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=46.1120534&p\\_longi=-89.8343271](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=46.1120534&p_longi=-89.8343271)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Manitowish Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: John Hanson; Manitowish Waters, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Manito Island (local oral history); Pinnacle Island (proponent; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal would make official the name Manito Island for a small island at the northeast end of Manitowish Lake in the Town of Manitowish Waters in Vilas County. The proponent, who serves as the chair of the Town Board, reports that the Ojibwe root of the word Manitowish is Manito, which means "spirit." An Ojibwe village was located on the lake, and oral Ojibwe tradition suggests a ceremonial relationship to the island. In 2017, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) received a proposal to name the island Monkey Island; however, the Town Board objected to this name and contacted the Manitowish Waters Historical Society and the Lac du Flambeau Tribe to find a "more appropriate" name for the island.

The proponent provided a transcript of an interview with a local resident who spoke about a family from the Lac du Flambeau Tribe who lived in the area. The resident reported that one of the family members "would tell about the Manito Island on Manitowish Lake. She says there was an Indian chief [who] died on that island and was supposed to have been buried there." A newspaper article from the early 1920s reports a local story about a chief known as Manitowish who was buried at the tip of a peninsula and that over time, wave action in the lake eroded the peninsula leaving behind the isolated island.

The Vilas County Board has no opinion regarding the proposal. The WGNC received a letter of support from the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, who stated that the island is sometimes known locally as Pinnacle Island but there is no published use of that name and the Tribe would prefer that Manito Island be made official. The WGNC recommends approval of the proposal.

**Pleasant Valley Creek**: stream; 3 mi. long; in the Town of Vermont, heads 3.9 mi. SSW of Black Earth at 43°05'07"N, 89°46'21"W, flows NW through Pleasant Valley to enter East Branch Blue Mounds Creek 4 mi. SW of Black Earth; named for Pleasant Valley through which the stream flows; Secs

5,8,9,16&15, T7N, R6E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Dane County, Wisconsin; 43°06'27"N, 89°48'59"W; USGS map – Blue Mounds 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.107569&p\\_longi=-89.816531](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.107569&p_longi=-89.816531)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.085398&p\\_longi=-89.772414](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.085398&p_longi=-89.772414)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Blue Mounds 1:24,000

Proponent: Roberta Herschleb; Madison, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Pleasant Valley Creek (Wisconsin DNR website, 2019; The Prairie Enthusiasts website, 2019; Dane County Regional Planning Commission, 2005; Dane County

Council of Snowmobile Clubs map, 2016)

Case Summary: The new name Pleasant Valley Creek is proposed for a three-mile-long tributary of East Branch Blue Mounds Creek in Dane County. The stream flows through Pleasant Valley in the Town of Vermont, and passes through the Pleasant Valley Conservancy State Natural Area.

The name was proposed by a volunteer with the Pleasant Valley Conservancy, a Wisconsin State Natural Area owned by a group called The Prairie Enthusiasts. The property was formerly owned by Savanna Oak Foundation, Inc., which donated the land in 2006.

The Chair of the Town of Vermont and the Dane County Board of Supervisors support the proposal, as do The Prairie Enthusiasts, the Wisconsin Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, and Savanna Oak Foundation, Inc. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also recommends approval.

A stream with the name Pleasant Valley Branch is located 16 miles to the south. A nearby USGS stream gauge uses the name Pleasant Valley Creek for a section of Pleasant Valley Branch that was renamed Kittleson Valley Creek by the BGN in 1971.