

**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.

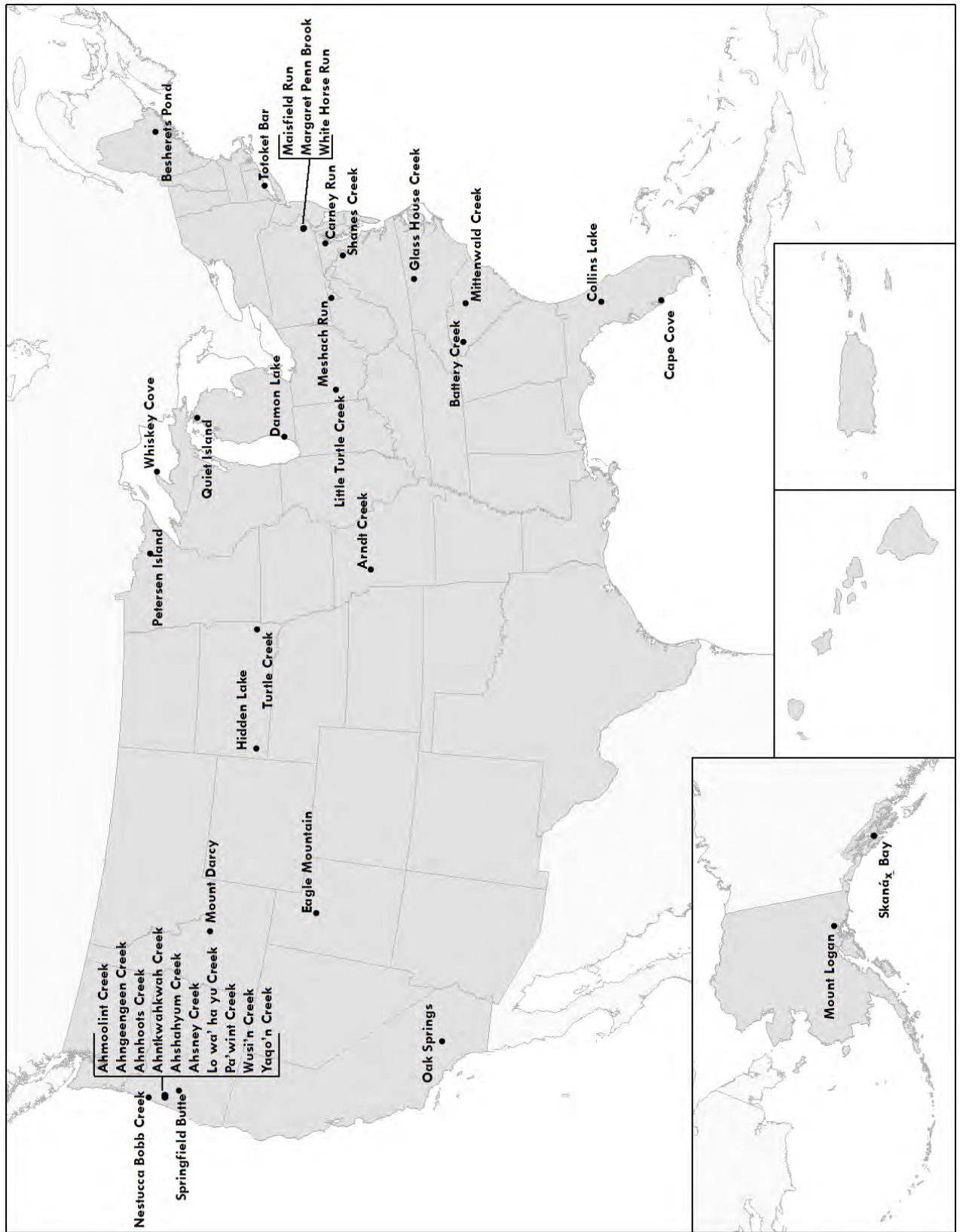
The information following each name indicates the submitting agency or person, the most recent base series map\* for locating the feature, the reason for the proposal, and other pertinent background facts needed to assist the BGN in its decision process. Each paragraph also includes a link to available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

**Change application of Mount Logan:** summit; elevation 8,471 ft.; in the Chugach Mountains on the S side of Valdez Glacier, SE of Mount Cashman, 4 mi. from the head of the glacier, 16 mi. NNW of Valdez; named for Dr. Edwin Logan (?-1899), who spent the winter of 1898-99 in the interior of Alaska where he saved lives of many prospectors but died on Valdez Glacier while trying to rescue a group of prospectors sick with scurvy; Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Sec 19, T6S, R6W, Copper River Meridian; 61°20'01"N, 146°22'41"W; USGS map – Valdez B-7 1:63,360; Not: Mount Egan, Sourdough Peak.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=61.33404&p\\_longi=-146.37585](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=61.33404&p_longi=-146.37585)

Proposal: to correct the location of a name to recognize original proposal

Map: USGS Valdez B-7 1:63,360

Proponent: BGN staff

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Mount Logan (1960)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mount Egan (Orth, *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967); Mount Logan (USGS 1960, 2016); Sourdough Peak (Orth, *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, 1967)

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the location of the name Mount Logan for a summit in the Chugach Mountains, in order to conform to the location identified in the original 1959 proposal. The correction would move the name from a 6,230-foot summit to an 8,471-foot summit, 1.4 miles to the west-southwest. The discrepancy was noted by the chair of the Toponymics Committee of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska.

In 1959, the summit in question was proposed to be named Mount Egan, in honor of William Egan, the first governor of the State of Alaska and a native of Valdez. However, after the BGN noted that Governor Egan was still living, the proponent suggested the name Mount Logan instead. The application stated that the name would honor “Dr. Logan (first name unknown),” who spent the winter of 1898-1899 in the vicinity of Valdez Glacier, during which time he saved the lives of many prospectors. Following an attempt in early 1899 to rescue two prospectors suffering from scurvy, Dr. Logan died of exposure on the glacier; his body was never recovered. The name was approved by the BGN in March 1960. Subsequent research indicates the honoree was likely Edwin Logan, a physician from Louisville, Kentucky.

The 1960 decision file describes the summit as having an elevation of “about 8,000 feet,” and while the geographic coordinates are only given in degrees and minutes, a sketch map provided by the proponent suggests that the proposed location is likely the one he intended to be named.

**Change Saginaw Bay to Skanáx Bay:** bay; approx. 9,000 acres; on the N side of Kuiu Island in the Alexander Archipelago 10 mi. NW of Kadake Bay; Skanáx is the local historical name which references either a village on the eastern shore of the bay or the bay itself and is translated as “noisy beach,” referring to the sounds of clams in a traditional Tlingit story; Tps57&58S, Rgs70&71E, Copper River Meridian; Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Alaska; 56°53'08"N, 134°12'16"W; USGS map – Port Alexander D-1 1:63,360; Not: Saganaw Bay,

Saginaw Bay, Skanáx, Skanáx Aaní

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=56.8855556&p\\_longi=-134.2044444&fid=1414401](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=56.8855556&p_longi=-134.2044444&fid=1414401)

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Port Alexander D-1 1:63,360

Proponent: Dawn Jackson; Kake, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Saginaw Bay (FID 1414401)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Saganaw Bay (*My Life and Experiences Among Our Hostile Indians*, 1907);

Saginaw Bay (USGS 1948, 1951, 1952, 1997, 2017; AMS 1964; NOAA 1882-2017; U.S.

Hydrographic Office, 1869); Skanáx (*Haa Aaní / Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land*

*Rights and Use*, 1998; *Being and Place among the Tlingit*, 2011); Skanáx Aaní (Discovery

Southeast [Alaska] website, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Saginaw Bay in Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area to Skanáx Bay. It was submitted by State Representative Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins and Dawn Jackson, the Executive Director of the Organized Village of Kake, a federally recognized tribe.

The current name references the USS *Saginaw*, which in February 1869 shelled and destroyed several Kake villages and campsites. No direct deaths from the shelling were recorded (although oral Kake history records the death of one elderly woman who stayed in the village on the bay), but the loss of food and shelter led to many deaths during that winter. Survivors were forced to join other communities, and many settled in the area of present-day Kake. The proposal states that the current name is “overtly offensive,” “an affront,” and “a source of great discomfort” to the local and regional Tlingit community, indigenous communities in southeast Alaska, and the Organized Village of Kake and the City of Kake.

The proposal states that the traditional and original Tlingit name Skanáx has been used since “time immemorial” and that it “likely refers to the name of a village on the eastern shore of the bay. That village was inhabited by people known as the Skanax. ádi (People of Skanáx).” Skanax. Ádi is also translated as “People of the Noisy Beach.” The meaning comes from a Tlingit story about Raven, which is recorded in the 1909 *Tlingit Myths and Texts*: “Coming to a large bay, Raven talked to it in order to make it into [make it just like the] Nass [River]. . . but, when the tide was out great numbers of clams on the flats made so much noise shooting up at him that his voice was drowned, and he could not succeed. He tried to put all kinds of berries there but in vain. After many attempts, he gave it up and went away saying, ‘I tried to make you into Nass, but you would not let me.’ So you can be called SkAnA’x [Skanáx].”

A 2019 paper titled “Raven’s Work in Tlingit Ethno-geography” contains the following statement: “[Raven’s] human descendants still. . . collect intertidal resources at Skanáx (Noisy Beach, in Saginaw Bay, where Raven found the squirting bivalves cacophonous. . . .” All other sources conflate the name Skanáx with Saginaw Bay, not a location in or on the bay. An undated post on the Discovery Southeast website about the 2012 book *Haa L’élk’w Hás Aaní*

*Saax'ú: Our grandparents' names on the land* contains: "Favorite and Saginaw Bays were named for steamships that destroyed Xootsnoowú and Kéex' Kwáan villages. These insults top the list of names we now can restore to Tlingit: Wankageey, bay on the edge; and Skanáx Aaní, noisy beach country, respectively." The 1998 volume *Haa Aaní / Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use* reports that "Witnesses from Kake itself reported the aboriginal use and occupancy of this territory in considerable detail. Concerning Saginaw Bay, one witness stated: 'Saginaw Bay is called Skanáx. . .'" Major General Oliver Otis Howard reported a "bay called Saganaw" in his 1907 *My Life and Experiences Among Our Hostile Indians*.

Commander Richard Worsam Meade, III captained the steamer USS *Saginaw* in 1868 and 1869. In his report in Hydrographic Notice No. 13, he noted on February 14 that the ship reached "Saginaw Bay" to "punish [the Kake people] for the murder of two white men under circumstances of great brutality." On February 15 he wrote: "At 10 am, after having burned all but one house in the settlement at Saginaw Bay. . . proceeded to the main Kekou village on the northwest end of Kuprianoff Island. . . . We anchored within 500 yards of the village, which contained about 20 houses, some of them built with great care. . . . This village has been in existence a great many years. . . having destroyed the village very completely, returned at 2.35 pm to Saginaw Bay, where we anchored for the night." These events are part of what is called the "Kake War." In January 1869, three Tlingit chiefs were invited to visit Fort Sitka. After a brief scuffle, one chief left the fort with a soldier's rifle. The fort's commanding officer retaliated by attacking Sitka village and putting it under siege. Two Tlingit men attempting to escape the siege by canoe were killed by soldiers. A Kake tribe leader demanded material compensation for the deaths, which was customary in Tlingit law. Failing to receive compensation, the Tlingit killed two white trappers on Admiralty Island. Meade destroyed villages in Saginaw Bay, Hamilton Bay, and Security Bay.

The name Saginaw Bay has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since in 1948 and on Coast Survey nautical charts as early as 1882.

The Alaska House of Representatives passed a resolution in support of the name change. The Organized Village of Kake also supports the name change; their resolution states that the bay has the "traditional Lingit name of 'Skanax.'" The City of Kake also supports the change; their resolution states that the bay has "the traditional Tlingit placename, Skanáx." The proponent reported that both the Tribe and the City accept the inclusion of the generic "Bay" in the name.

## CALIFORNIA

**Oak Springs**: populated place (unincorporated); located 1.3 mi. WNW of Rattlesnake Mountain, 10 mi. SSE of Apple Valley; named for the live oaks and natural water springs in the area; San Bernardino County, California; 34°21'47"N, 117°06'21"W; USGS map – Butler Peak 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.363177&p\\_longi=-117.105929](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.363177&p_longi=-117.105929)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Butler Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Jason Schmidt; Apple Valley, CA

Administrative area: None



Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Oak Springs (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Oak Springs for a small unincorporated community in southwestern San Bernardino County, approximately ten miles south-southeast of Apple Valley, and at the site of a spring named Oak Spring. The proponent, a local resident and captain of the local volunteer fire department, reports that the proposed name has been used for 100 years to refer to the area, which comprises a small cluster of homes and businesses, including Oak Springs Ranch and Oak Springs Campground. He is hoping that by establishing an official name for the community, it will be more easily distinguished from the larger Town of Apple Valley to the northwest. A number of photos posted online show the name Oak Springs on handmade signs in the area. The San Bernardino County Planning Department was unable to locate any published use of the name Oak Springs in its records. GNIS lists a locale named Oak Springs Ranch 30 miles to the west of the community in question (and labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1956), but it appears that name is in limited use and the BGN staff has asked the county if it should be classified as “historical.”

## CONNECTICUT

**Change Negro Heads to Totoket Bar:** bar; 0.25 mi. long, 0.05 mi. wide; in Long Island Sound, 0.5 mi. S of Spectacle Island, 2.8 mi. SE of Branford; the name is the Quinnipiac word for the area of land onshore north of the bar; New Haven County, Connecticut; 41°14'21"N, 72°48'11"W; USGS map – Branford OE S 1:24,000; Not: Negro Heads, Negros Head, Nigger Heads.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=41.2392636&p\\_longi=-72.8031541&fid=213211](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.2392636&p_longi=-72.8031541&fid=213211)

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Branford OE S 1:24,000

Proponent: Edith Pestana; Hartford, CT

Administrative area: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Heads (FID 213211)

Local Usage: None found

Published:

Negro Heads (USGS 2018; Office of Coast Survey 1848 to present; *Coast Pilot*, 1867 to present); Negros Head (USGS 2012, 2015; CT Department of Environmental Protection maps 2009, 2010, 2014); Nigger Heads (Office of Coast Survey 1846; *Coast Pilot*, 1854)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Heads, a bar in Long Island Sound in New Haven County, to Totoket Bar. The bar lies outside the jurisdiction of any towns in Connecticut and within a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Protected Area.

The name Negro Heads first appeared on USGS maps in 2018, although the 2012 and 2015 editions of the US Topo maps for the area show the name Negros Head, which was listed in GNIS as a variant name. The pejorative form of the name appeared on an 1846 Office of Coast Survey chart and in the 1854 *American Coast Pilot*. Since 1848, all Office of Coast Survey charts have labeled the feature as Negro Heads.

The 1909 *United States Coast Pilot* described Negro Heads as “a dangerous, rocky ledge, partly out at low water, is about 1 mile 6° true (N by E 3/8 E mag.) from Branford Reef beacon, and is marked off its southern end by a buoy (spar, red, N o. 4).”

The proposal to change the name to Totoket Bar was submitted by the Environmental Justice Program Administrator of the Connecticut Native American Heritage Advisory Council (NAHAC), who states “the name Negro Heads is offensive and pejorative.” The name would honor the history of the Totoket people, a band of Quinnipiac Indians that lived in the area of present-day Branford, on the mainland north of the bar. The proponent also states, “The NAHAC is requesting that the name be changed to the name that it had prior to colonial English settlement [which] was Totoket,” and also “its original name as used by the Totoket band of the Quinnipiac Indians pre-contact.”

All sources suggest that “Totoket” referred to the area on the mainland around present-day Branford, not the offshore bar. After English colonization of the area, the Totoket band kept a 200-acre section of Indian Neck (on the mainland north of the bar) for their lands.

A 1966 article on the history of North Branford, written for the Totoket Historical Society, reported, “A few days after the purchase of New Haven, an Indian Chieftain, Monotowese, son of the powerful sachem of the Mattabesecks, Sowheog, approached Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport of the New Haven Colony and offered to sell them a large tract of land called ‘Totoket’ . . . . The meaning of the word ‘Totoket’ is unclear. Some people say that it means ‘place of the tidal river’ because the tide of the Branford River carried fresh water from the streams in the nearby hills to Long Island Sound and then flowed back salt water from the sea. . . . Whatever the reason, the area was called Totoket until it was finally settled in 1644 after which it was called Branford.”

In early 2016, U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal wrote to the USGS Director to urge a name change for Negro Heads, but no replacement name was identified, nor was there any other communication from the senator’s office.

In 2016 and 2017, local and national media reported on efforts to change the name, initiated by then State Senator Ted Kennedy, Jr. A student essay contest was held to pick a replacement name. In 2017, a Branford High School student won the contest with the name “Sowheag Rocks.” One local news article reported, “Now that a name has been selected, Kennedy will petition the U.S. Board on Geographic Names to permanently change the offensive name on all government maps. After the name is submitted to the federal board, the State Geographic Names Authority will review the submission on the way to finalizing the process.” The second-place in the contest was for the name “Totokett Settlers’ Rocks,” after the early name of Branford (“reportedly Branford’s first permanent settlement name” according to a local news

article). The BGN did not receive a proposal for “Sowheag Rocks.” When asked to comment on the 2017 efforts, the proponent of Totoket Bar replied that the word “Sowheag” was inaccurate and that despite repeated attempts to follow up with Sen. Kennedy, no proposal had ever been submitted to the BGN.

A U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) navigation buoy is located at the bar, with the name “Negro Heads Lighted Buoy 28” (“Negro Heads Lighted Buoy” in the 2013 USCG *Light List, Volume I*). Senator Kennedy’s efforts were also aimed at changing the name of the buoy. The USCG has indicated it will not change the name of the buoy unless the BGN changes the name of the bar.

“Negro head” and “negrohead” (and their pejorative forms) are terms used for low, dark rocks. The 1996 *Dictionary of American Regional English* defines “niggerhead” as “a rock, stone, or boulder, esp one dark in color.” Local references to features in Long Island Sound include a poem in an 1874 issue of *The Christian Union* with these lines: “And here a low, black reef was spread, / And there a sunken “nigger-head” / Dimpled the surface of the tide.” A 1903 article in *Forest and Stream* referred to “Nigger Head buoy” at the bar; and a 1910 article in *The Motor Boat* described an area in western Long Island Sound as “full of ragged reefs of rocks and lone ‘nigger-heads’” The terms have been used colloquially to refer to certain kinds of flowers, rock formations, grass hummocks, a winch head or spool on ships, and Mississippi River freshwater clams used in button making.

GNIS lists 12 cape, cliff, and summit features with the names “Negro Head” or “Negrohead,” and fourteen other natural features that contain those words and a generic term. Seven BGN decisions between 1983 and 2012 have involved changing names from some form of “Negro Head.” Ten other decisions between 1963 and 1987 changed some form of “Nigger Head.” There are references in historical documents of a bluff with the name “Negros Head” on the north shore of eastern Long Island.

## FLORIDA

**\*\*\* Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn pending further review and a possible amendment**

**Cape Cove:** island; approx. 1,400 acres; in Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve, in the City of Cape Coral between Punta Blanca Bay and Glover Bight where the Caloosahatchee River enters San Carlos Bay; the name refers to a cove on the S end of the island; Secs 20,17-19,29,28&21, T45S, R23E Tallahassee Meridian; Lee County, Florida; 26°32’21”N, 82°01’36”W; USGS map – Pine Island Center 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=26.539193&p\\_longi=-82.026629](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=26.539193&p_longi=-82.026629)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Pine Island Center 1:24,000

Proponent: Connie Baublis; Cape Coral, FL

Administrative area: Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park / Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve

Previous BGN Action: None



Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Cape Cove is proposed for an island in the City of Cape Coral in Lee County. The island is also located within Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park and in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve. The proponent is proposing the name Cape Cove to complement Cape Coral and because of "a unique cove area, that is privately owned" by the proponent and two other owners at the south end of the island.

The proponent states that "this is a man made island of mangroves" and provided the coordinates of their property on the cove. Staff asked the proponent to confirm the nature of the island, the extent of the island, and the feature class; to date, no response has been received. Canals were dug for housing east of the location during the 1980s, which connected Glover Bight to an unnamed stream that flows into Punta Blanca Bay. The "man made" island proposed as Cape Cove may extend further north along the canal, but without clarification from the proponent, staff is processing this proposal as being for the smallest "man made" island possible that includes the proponent's property.

**Collins Lake**: lake; 16 acres; in the City of Umatilla, 0.6 mi. W of Lake Pearl; named for Clifford William Collins (1901-1972), who owned land along the lake; Sec 12, T18S, R26E, Tallahassee Meridian; Lake County, Florida; 28°56'29"N, 81°40'14"W; USGS map – Umatilla 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=28.941496&p\\_longi=-81.670522](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=28.941496&p_longi=-81.670522)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Umatilla 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony Collins; Umatilla, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Collins Lake is proposed for a 16-acre lake in the City of Umatilla in Lake County. The name would honor the proponent's grandfather, Clifford William Collins (1901-1972), who owned land along the lake. Other relatives of the proponent were early residents of Umatilla.

## IDAHO

**Mount Darcy**: summit; elevation 11,090 ft.; in Salmon-Challis National Forest, in the Pahsimeroi Mountains of the Lost River Range, 3.7 mi. SW of Grouse Creek Mountain; named for Michael Darcy (1957-2012), a local resident and avid hiker who lost his life climbing the summit; Sec 2, T11N, R21E, Boise Meridian; Custer County, Idaho; 44°18'59"N, 113°56'11"W; USGS map – Grouse Creek Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Gooseberry Peak.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.316352&p\\_longi=-113.93644](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.316352&p_longi=-113.93644)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Grouse Creek Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan Robbins; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Gooseberry Peak (peakbagger website 2019; *Idaho: A Climbing Guide* 2000);

Mount Darcy (peakbagger website 2019; *Idaho: A Climbing Guide* 2000)

Case Summary: The new name Mount Darcy is proposed for an 11,090-foot summit in the Pahsimeroi Mountains of the Lost River Range in Custer County. The summit is within Salmon-Challis National Forest.

The name would commemorate Michael Darcy (1957-2012), a resident of Coeur d'Alene who was an avid hiker in the area. Mr. Darcy worked for Coeur d'Alene Parks and Recreation. On September 22, 2012, he lost his life while attempting to climb the summit that is proposed to be named for him.

The proponent reports that the summit was unofficially referred to as Goosberry Peak in hiking websites and guides, as well as in the 2000 volume *Idaho: A Climbing Guide*. Mr. Darcy's summitpost.org website, which has been kept online since his death, notes that he was planning to climb Gooseberry Peak. Subsequent updates to the climbing guide and online sites now also use the name Mount Darcy and present the summit as "Gooseberry Peak aka Mount Darcy."

## MAINE

**Change Dutton Pond to Besherets Pond:** lake; approx. 20 acres; in the Town of Amherst 1.9 mi. E of Bald Bluff Mountain; in Hebrew, "besheret" means "inevitable" or "preordained," which refers to the landowners' "auspicious purchase of the land around the lake which matches the beauty of the location"; Hancock County, Maine; 44°53'32"N, 68°21'40"W; USGS map – Great Pond 1:24,000; Not: Dutton Pond.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=44.892192&p\\_longi=-68.3611551&fid=565446](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.892192&p_longi=-68.3611551&fid=565446)

Proposal: to change a name to something more apropos

Map: USGS Great Pond 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Kaye; West Hartford, CT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dutton Pond (FID 565446)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Dutton Pond (USGS 1932, 1957, 1985, 1988, 1994, 2011, 2014, 2018; Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, 1961; Town of Amherst, 2000, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Dutton Pond in the Town of Amherst in Hancock County to Besherets Pond. The proponent, who recently purchased the property around the lake, states that “besheret is a Hebrew word that means ‘inevitable’ or ‘preordained,’ and is used to express the seeming destiny of an auspicious or important event, friendship, or happening. Our love and appreciation, since purchase, of the lands surrounding Dutton Pond, and of the Pond itself, have inspired us to suggest a name more apropos of the beauty, feeling and intensity of area.” Research shows that the word is more commonly spelled “bashert” or “bashert,” but the proponent confirms that in this case “besheret” is the preferred form.

The name Dutton Pond was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 1932. A 1929 USGS map of the area applied that name to a smaller pond to the northeast, which since 1932 has been labeled Little Dutton Pond. The proponent did not address the name of the smaller pond. Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game has used the name Dutton Pond since at least 1961 and the Town of Amherst since at least 2000.

## MARYLAND

**Carney Run**: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads 0.4 mi. SE of the community of Carney at 39°23'25"N, 76°31'02"W, flows SSE to enter Whitemarsh Run 0.5 mi. NW of Putty Hill; named in association with the unincorporated community of Carney; Baltimore County, Maryland; 39°22'54"N, 76°30'45"W; USGS map – Towson 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.381651&p\\_longi=-76.512562](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.381651&p_longi=-76.512562)

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Proposal: new associative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Towson, 1:24,000

Proponent: David Lari; Parkville, MD

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 Carney Run is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long tributary of Whitemarsh Run near the unincorporated community of Carney in Baltimore County. The name is associated with the community, which was named for Thomas and Mary Carney, early Irish immigrants who opened a tavern in the community in 1885. The stream is not recorded in the USGS National Hydrography Dataset but is included in Baltimore County GIS data.

The proponent reports that Baltimore County recently performed stream restoration on this stream and hopes to encourage public awareness and support for this kind of environmental work.

GNIS lists five nearby administrative features associated with the community of Carney.

**Meshach Run:** stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. SE of Hoyes at 39°34'40"N, 79°20'49"W, flows SSW into Marsh Run Cove in Deep Creek Lake at McHenry; named for Meshach Browning (1781-1859), one the earliest settlers of Western Maryland and a prolific hunter; Garrett County, Maryland; 39°33'28"N, 79°21'15"W; USGS map – McHenry 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.55791&p\\_longi=-79.35422](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.55791&p_longi=-79.35422)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.57776&p\\_longi=-79.34701](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.57776&p_longi=-79.34701)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS McHenry 1:24,000

Proponent: Christopher Nichols; Swanton, MD

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 Meshach Run is proposed for a 1.6-mile-long tributary of Deep Creek Lake in Garrett County. The stream flows into Marsh Run Cove at the community of McHenry. The mouth of the stream is located within the Deep Creek Lake Natural Resource Management Area, managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Its source is in the Meshach Browning Trail System Area, managed by the Deep Creek Lake Lions Club.

The name would commemorate Meshach Browning (1781-1859), one the earliest residents of Western Maryland. He moved to the area that is now Garrett County in 1799. He and his first wife raised eleven children while living near Ginseng Run and the Youghiogheny River west of the stream proposed to be named Meshach Run. A historical marker near Browning's grave reads: "Garrett County's most famous hunter, Browning wrote the book, 'Forty-Four Years of the Life of a Hunter'. During this time he killed two thousand deer and five hundred bear." He also reportedly killed numerous panthers, rattlesnakes, wildcats and wolves in the area.

In his book, Browning detailed his experiences and adventures hunting and tracking in the Allegheny Mountains. An article in the Maryland Natural Resource magazine stated that the work, "While largely devoted to vivid accounts of his hunting and trapping tales and the lore of the woods, is also the story of a man carving out a life in the wilderness that would, during his lifetime, be replaced by lumber mills, farms and free-ranging cattle. . . . His memoir is also a commentary on love and marriage, raising children, lasting friendships, courage, death and grief." When asked why the honoree's first name is being proposed, the proponent responded that it is unique, whereas Browning is a very common name in the area.

The recently opened trail system includes signs detailing Browning's life and Garrett County history. The Deep Creek Lake Lions Club reports that that "the Garrett County Commissioners, the Garrett County Historical Society, Garrett Trails, and numerous Meshach Browning enthusiasts" supported the trail project.

## MICHIGAN

**Damon Lake**: lake; 14 acres; in Hagar Township, 1.8 mi. SW of Harris Lake, 1.4 mi. E of Lake Michigan; the name commemorates several generations of the Damon family, including Oscar Damon Sr. (1826-1924), Oscar Damon Jr. (1885-1966), and Warren Damon (1921-1996); Berrien County, Michigan; Sec 23, T3S, R18W, Michigan Meridian; 42°11'54"N, 86°22'31"W; USGS map – Benton Heights 1:24,000.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.198283&p\\_longi=-86.375415](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.198283&p_longi=-86.375415)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Benton Heights 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert VanOrman; Coloma, MI

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 Damon Lake to a 14-acre unnamed lake located 1.4 miles inland from Lake Michigan and within Hagar Township in Berrien County. The new name would honor the Damon family, who have owned the property since 1855. Oscar Damon Sr. (1826-1924) came to Hagar Township in 1852 and was known as “one of the honored pioneer settlers of Berrien County.” He purchased 80 acres of unimproved land and began the development of a farm, where he cultivated the land and trapped various animals for their fur. His son Oscar Damon Jr. (1885-1966) operated the farm before transitioning into politics in the 1930s, during which time he served ten years on the Bundy School Board, followed by ten years as the Hagar Township highway commissioner. He also served as the county drain commissioner and the register of deeds from 1932 to 1938. Warren Damon (1921-1996) served for four years in the U.S. Navy and was employed as a foreman at V-M Corporation. The Michigan Historical Commission presented the Damon family with a Centennial Farm Certificate in recognition of farms that have remained in the same family for 100 years or more and which have contributed to Michigan’s agricultural development.

Damon Drive is a road near the feature; multiple parcels along the road are owned by members of the Damon family.

**Quiet Island**: cape; approx. 600 sq. mi.; area of land at the N end of Michigan’s lower peninsula, nearly surrounded by Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, the Cheboygan River, Indian River, Crooked River, Crooked Lake, and unnamed tributaries connecting Round Lake, Mud Lake, and Spring Lake; the name refers to efforts opposing a wind turbine in 2000 and subsequent efforts to preserve the sound of the wind, the water, fish and forests; Twps35-39N, Rgs2-6W, Michigan Meridian; Emmet County and Cheboygan County, Michigan; 45°34'43"N, 84°46'21"W; USGS map – Pellston 1:24,000 (central point).

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=45.5786567&p\\_longi=-84.77243](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=45.5786567&p_longi=-84.77243)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Lawrence Smith; Pellston, MI

Administrative area: North Country National Scenic Trail / MI Department of Natural Resources lands

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Quiet Island is proposed for a large cape at the north end of Michigan's lower peninsula in Emmet County and Cheboygan County. This cape is the northern portion of an area known colloquially as Michigan's "Tip of the Mitt" and is nearly surrounded by Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and the "Inland Waterway" or "Inland Water Route." The Inland Waterway is a 38-mile-long series of lakes and streams from Cheboygan on Lake Huron upstream along the Cheboygan River, through Mullett Lake, along the Indian River, through Burt Lake, along the Crooked River, through Crooked Lake, and along unnamed tributaries connecting Round Lake, Mud Lake, and Spring Lake. Although not connected by water, Spring Lake lies less than half a mile from Lake Michigan.

The cape contains all or part of many civil divisions; in Emmet County: the Village of Alanson, Bear Creek Township, Bliss Township, Carp Lake Township, Center Township, Cross Village Township, Friendship Township, City of Harbor Springs, Littlefield Township, Little Traverse Township, McKinley Township, Maple River Township, Village of Pellston, Pleasantview Township, Readmond Township, West Traverse Township, and Wawatam Township; in Cheboygan County: Beaugrand Township, Burt Township, City of Cheboygan, Hebron Township, Inverness Township, Koehler Township, Mackinaw Township, Mullett Township, Munro Township, and Tuscarora Township; and the Village of Mackinaw City in both Emmet County and Cheboygan County. The cape is crossed by the North Country National Scenic Trail (managed by the National Park Service) and includes Wilderness State Park and portions of the Gaylord State Forest Management Unit (formerly part of Mackinaw State Forest).

The proponent states that the name refers to local efforts in 2010 to block construction of a wind turbine "[that would have] encroach[ed] on the peacefulness of the area, and efforts since to preserve the sound of the wind, the water, fish and forests." He believes that naming the cape would help preserve its character and promote sustainable low impact development.

The proponent states that the feature is an island and that water from Round Lake flows into Tannery Creek, a tributary of Lake Michigan. However, according to the USGS National Hydrography Dataset, Round Lake is located in the Northwestern Lake Huron hydrographic subregion, while Tannery Creek is in the Northeastern Lake Michigan-Lake Michigan hydrographic subregion. As such, the feature is not a true island. The proponent claims that some water from Round Lake and Spring Lake does flow into Lake Michigan, perhaps through drainage systems or as seasonal overland flow; he also suggests the area was historically an island. He has indicated he would accept the GNIS feature class of "cape," but still prefers the name Quiet Island rather than "Quiet Cape" or "Cape Quiet."



The Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council website reports that “Spring Lake is a small lake near Petoskey State Park in Emmet County. Although the lake is less than a half mile from Little Traverse Bay, it is part of the Cheboygan River Watershed and drains over 40 miles east into Lake Huron via the Inland Waterway”; also, “Round Lake is located less than a mile from Little Traverse Bay, near Petoskey State Park. However, the tall dunes of the State Park prevent the lake from draining into the Bay. Instead, water from Round Lake flows east for over 40 miles through the Inland Waterway, and out the Cheboygan River into Lake Huron. However, this wasn’t always the case; before the dunes rose about 4,000 years ago, the lake flowed into Little Traverse Bay”; and “Crooked Lake, along with Pickerel, Round and Spring lakes, are part of the Headwaters of the Inland Waterway, a chain of connecting waterways that extend across the Northern Lower Peninsula.” Other descriptions of the Inland Waterway all state that water flows from the headwaters into Lake Huron far downstream and not into Lake Michigan.

**Whiskey Cove**: bay; approx. 1 acre; on the NW coast of Manitou Island in Lake Superior, 0.3 mi. E of Fadner Point; the name represents the activity of drinking whiskey while waiting for the passing of a Lake Superior storm; Keweenaw County, Michigan; Sec 17, T58N, R26W, Michigan Meridian; 47°25’03”N, 87°38’36”W; USGS map – Manitou Island 1:24,000.  
[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=47.4174444&p\\_longi=-87.6433333](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=47.4174444&p_longi=-87.6433333)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Manitou Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Bryan Freed; Alanson, MI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Whiskey Cove to an approximately one-acre unnamed bay on the northwest coast of Manitou Island in Lake Superior. According to the proponent, the new name represents the activity of drinking whiskey while waiting for the passing of a Lake Superior storm. He also notes an abundance of whiskey bottles commonly found at the feature.

## MINNESOTA

**Change Hoyt Island to Petersen Island**: island; approx. 8 acres; on private land within Superior National Forest, in Greenwood Township, in Smart Bay in Vermilion Lake between Hinsdale Island and Grassy Point; named for Christian Petersen (1907-1959), who bought the island in the 1940s; Sec 31, T63N, R16W & Sec 36, T63N, R17W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Saint Louis County, Minnesota; 47°54’06”N, 92°26’15”W; USGS map – Vermilion Dam 1:24,000; Not: Hoyt Island.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=47.9015814&p\\_longi=-92.4373835&fid=661510](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.9015814&p_longi=-92.4373835&fid=661510)

Proposal: to change a name to recognize the feature’s original ownership

Map: USGS Vermilion Dam 1:24,000

Proponent: Patrick Feil; Lincolnshire, IL  
 Administrative area: Superior National Forest  
 Previous BGN Action: None  
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Hoyt Island (FID 661510)

Local Usage: Hoyt Island (area residents)

Published: Hoyt Island (USGS 1971, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019; Saint Louis County highway map, 2000; WCCO Minneapolis news report, 2017; *Minnesota - St. Louis County Fishing Maps Guide Book*, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hoyt Island, an eight-acre island in Greenwood Township in Saint Louis County, to Petersen Lake. The island is located on private land within Superior National Forest and within Smart Bay in Vermilion Lake.

The proposed name is intended to commemorate Christian Petersen (1907-1959), who bought the island in the 1940s. The proponent, whose family currently owns the island, wishes to change the name in order to “commemorate the original owner of the island and reflect the current owners of the property.” The proponent did not explain his relationship to Mr. Petersen.

The name Hoyt Island first appeared on USGS maps on the 1971 edition of the 1956 Vermilion Dam quadrangle. A city with the name Hoyt Lakes is located 30 miles to the southeast; there is no known connection between the names of the features.

## MISSOURI

**Arndt Creek**: stream; 0.75 mi. long; heads in the City of Higginsville 2.6 mi. SE of Lake Mizzau at 39°03'53"N, 93°43'19"W, flows E then SE to enter Maries Creek 1.6 mi. W of Higginsville Reservoir; the name commemorates Frances Virginia Arndt (1937-2009) and Mark Paul Arndt (1957-2012), who owned the property since the 1960s; Lafayette County, Missouri; Secs. 7&12, T49N, Rgs25&26W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 39°03'45"N, 93°42'39"W; USGS map – Higginsville 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.0626&p\\_longi=-93.71097](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.0626&p_longi=-93.71097)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.064846&p\\_longi=-93.721811](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.064846&p_longi=-93.721811)

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Higginsville 1:24,000

Proponent: Adam Catts; Higginsville, MO

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 Arndt Creek to a 0.75-mile-long unnamed tributary of Maries Creek; the stream heads within in the City of Higginsville in Lafayette County.

The new name would commemorate Frances Virginia Arndt (1937-2009) and Mark Paul Arndt (1957-2012), the proponent's grandmother and uncle, who lived and operated a meat processing plant in the area. Both are buried in the Missouri Veterans Cemetery in Higginsville. The stream flows in part across property owned by the proponent's family since the 1960s.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Glass House Creek**: stream; 0.3 mi. long; heads 1.9 mi. N of Lake Orange at 36°11'04"N, 79°08'26"W, flows NW then SW to enter East Fork Eno River; the name refers to the characteristics of the proponent's home which he built along the stream in 2014; Orange County, North Carolina; 36°11'01"N, 79°08'42"W; USGS map – Cedar Grove 1:24,000. Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.183475&p\\_longi=-79.145062](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=36.183475&p_longi=-79.145062)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.1844&p\\_longi=-79.1406](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=36.1844&p_longi=-79.1406)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Cedar Grove 1:24,000

Proponent: Ralph Gabellieri; Hillsborough, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Glass House Creek to a 0.3-mile-long unnamed tributary of East Fork Eno River in northwestern Orange County. The proponent reports that the name represents the building characteristics of his home, which he built along the stream in 2014.

## OHIO

**Little Turtle Creek**: stream; 2.8 mi. long; heads in the City of Dayton and within the property of Dayton International Airport, 2.4 mi. NW of Vandalia at 39°54'38"N, 84°12'30"W flows NNE into Butler Township, then SE into the City of Vandalia to enter the Great Miami River; the name commemorates Little Turtle (1752-1812), a Chief of the Miami Indians who were in this area during the 1700s; Montgomery County, Ohio; Secs 2-4, T3N, R6E, West of the Great Miami Meridian; 39°55'04"N, 84°09'48"W; USGS map – Tipp City 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.917775&p\\_longi=-84.163312](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.917775&p_longi=-84.163312)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=39.910599&p\\_longi=-84.208309](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.910599&p_longi=-84.208309)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Tipp City 1:24,000

Proponent: Russell Hayes; Tipp City, OH

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 Little Turtle Creek to a 2.8-mile-long unnamed tributary of the Great Miami River in the City of Vandalia, Butler Township, and the City of Dayton in Montgomery Township. The stream heads within the property of Dayton International Airport.

The name would honor Chief Little Turtle of the Miami, a Native American tribe who inhabited the area during the 1700s and early 1800s. Little Turtle successfully led his tribe to victory against the United States armies of General Josiah Harmer in 1790 (Harmer's Defeat) and the army of General Arthur St. Clair in 1791 (St. Clair's Defeat). In 1794, the Miami were defeated by General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and were forced to give up their Ohio lands with the signing of the Greenville Treaty in 1818.

## OREGON

**Ten Streams near Marys Peak:** The following ten names are proposed for unnamed streams near Marys Peak. All are in Benton County, with one extending into Lincoln County. They are also located in some or all of the following areas: Siuslaw National Forest; Bureau of Land Management land; the City of Corvallis; private land owned by Starker Forests, Inc.; and private land owned by Gates Tree Farm.

After holding two meetings to discuss the matter, the Marys Peak Alliance for Recreation and Natural Areas (AFRANA) proposed these names. Marys Peak property owners and representatives attended these meetings; the names were selected by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon. The proponent states that the streams "are historically and currently culturally important for both indigenous and non-indigenous people." Names were suggested in the languages of each of the watersheds around Marys Peak. The Grand Ronde Community suggested names in the Kalapuya language for the six streams in the Rock Creek watershed, which is the Kalapuya homeland territory. The Siletz suggested names in the Wusi'n language for the three streams in the Parker Creek watershed, which is the Wusi'n homeland territory. The Siletz also suggested one name in the Yaqo'n (Yaquina) language for the stream in the Big Elk Creek watershed, the Yaqo'n homeland territory.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) recommends approval of all ten names. The OGNB received support from the Benton County Commissioners, the Benton County Historical Society, the Lincoln County Historical Society, the Mayor of Corvallis, the Marys River Watershed Council, the Marys Peak Group of the Sierra Club, and private landowners.

Proposal: new names for unnamed features

Proponent: Dave Eckert; Corvallis, OR

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

**Ahmoolint Creek**: stream; 2.2 mi. long; in Siuslaw National Forest, heads 0.9 mi. NE of Marys Peak at 44°30'39"N, 123°32'10"W, flows NE and E into South Fork Rock Creek; the name means "The Wolf" in the Kalapuya language, refers to a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories, and references a recent local wolf sighting; Secs 23&22, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°31'09"N, 123°28'37"W; USGS map – Wren 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.519039&p\\_longi=-123.477](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.513699&p\\_longi=-123.486935](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.513699&p_longi=-123.486935)

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

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Ahmoolint Creek is proposed for a 2.2-mile-long tributary of South Fork Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream is located entirely within Siuslaw National Forest. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and is the Kalapuya name for The Wolf, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, there was a recent wolf sighting at Marys Peak.

**Ahngeengeen Creek**: stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads on private land 1.7 mi. SSE of Pioneer Butte at 44°31'11"N, 123°28'06"W, flows generally SW onto City of Corvallis land and into Rock Creek; the name means "The Flint" in the Kalapuya language, refers to a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories, and can also be translated as "rock" which references the Rock Creek watershed in which the stream is located; Sec 19, T12S, R6W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°30'56"N, 123°28'18"W; USGS map – Wren 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.515443&p\\_longi=-123.471743](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.515443&p_longi=-123.471743)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.519788&p\\_longi=-123.468202](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519788&p_longi=-123.468202)

Map: USGS Wren 1:24,000

Administrative area: City of Corvallis land

Case Summary: The new name Ahngeengeen Creek is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream heads on Starker Forests, Inc. land and flows into City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and is the Kalapuya name for The Flint, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, Ahngeengeen can also be translated as "stone" or "rock," which is fitting "for any of the tributaries of Rock Creek."

**Ahnhoots Creek**: stream; 0.4 mi. long; on City of Corvallis land, heads 1.5 mi. SSE of Pioneer Butte at 44°31'19"N, 123°28'10"W, flows SW into Rock Creek; the name means "The Panther" in the Kalapuya language, refers to a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories, and is directly E of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Ahshahyum Creek (q.v.); Sec 24, T12S, R7W & Secs 19&18, T12S, R6W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°31'09"N,

123°28'37"W; USGS map – Wren 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.519039&p\\_longi=-123.477](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.522083&p\\_longi=-123.469533](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.522083&p_longi=-123.469533)

Map: USGS Wren 1:24,000

Administrative area: City of Corvallis land

Case Summary: The new name Ahnhoots Creek is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream is entirely on City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and is the Kalapuya name for The Panther, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. The stream enters Rock Creek directly opposite another unnamed stream (Ahshahyum Creek (q.v.), named for The Grizzly character); the proponent states that the pairing “is a playful imagining of these two predators facing off in the forests of Rock Creek.”

**Ahntkwahkwah Creek**: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads on private land 1.1 mi. SE of Pioneer Butte at 44°31'46"N, 123°27'55"W, flows SW onto City of Corvallis land and into Rock Creek; the name means “The Frog” in the Kalapuya language, refers to a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories, and references nearby habitat for a rare frog species; Sec 13, T12S, R7W & Sec 18, T12S, R6W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°31'15"N, 123°28'42"W; USGS map – Wren 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.520722&p\\_longi=-123.478352](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.520722&p_longi=-123.478352)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.529426&p\\_longi=-123.46522](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.529426&p_longi=-123.46522)

Map: USGS Wren 1:24,000

Administrative area: City of Corvallis land

Case Summary: The new name Ahntkwahkwah Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream heads on private land and flows into City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and is the Kalapuya name for The Frog, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, a Kalapuya story tells of the role of frogs in damming up an area; the stream is the closest tributary to the City of Corvallis's North Fork Reservoir and Dam. Marys Peak is also habitat for a rare frog species.

**Ahshahyum Creek**: stream; 0.65 mi. long; heads in Siuslaw National Forest 2 mi. SSW of Pioneer Butte at 44°30'49"N, 123°29'13"W, flows NE onto City of Corvallis land into Rock Creek; the name means “The Grizzly” in the Kalapuya language, refers to a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories, and is directly W of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Ahnhoots Creek (q.v.); Sec 24, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°31'09"N, 123°28'37"W; USGS map – Wren 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.519039&p\\_longi=-123.477](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.513699&p\\_longi=-123.486935](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.513699&p_longi=-123.486935)

Map: USGS Wren 1:24,000



Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest / City of Corvallis land

Case Summary: The new name Ahshahyum Creek is proposed for a 0.65-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows onto City of Corvallis land. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and is the Kalapuya name for The Grizzly, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. The stream enters Rock Creek directly opposite another unnamed stream (Ahnhoots Creek (q.v.), named for The Panther character); the proponent states that the pairing “is a playful imagining of these two predators facing off in the forests of Rock Creek.”

**Ahsney Creek**: stream; 0.9 mi. long; in Siuslaw National Forest, heads 0.55 mi. SE of Marys Peak at 44°29’55”N, 123°32’39”W, flows SSE into South Fork Rock Creek; the name means “The Coyote” in the Kalapuya language, refers to a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories that lives at high elevations, and this stream is the highest tributary on Marys Peak; Secs 27&28, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°29’41”N, 123°31’42”W; USGS map – Alsea 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.519039&p\\_longi=-123.477](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.513699&p\\_longi=-123.486935](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.513699&p_longi=-123.486935)

Map: USGS Alsea 1:24,000

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Ahsney Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of South Fork Rock Creek in Benton County. The stream is entirely within Siuslaw National Forest. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and is the Kalapuya name for The Coyote, a character in Ampinefu Kalapuya stories. According to the proponent, Coyote’s home is higher than all other homes and this is the highest of the tributaries to be given Kalapuya names.

**Lo wa’ ha yu Creek**: stream; 0.9 mi. long; on Bureau of Land Management land, heads 0.4 mi. SW of Marys Peak at 44°30’02”N, 123°33’32”W, flows generally SSW into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pa’wint Creek (q.v.); the name means “mountain” in the Wusi’n language and references Marys Peak; Secs 32&29, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°29’17”N, 123°33’44”W; USGS map – Alsea 1:24,000 (mouth)

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.488171&p\\_longi=-123.562187](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.488171&p_longi=-123.562187)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.500615&p\\_longi=-123.558968](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.500615&p_longi=-123.558968)

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

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Case Summary: The new name Lo wa’ ha yu Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pa’wint Creek (q.v.) in Benton County. The stream is entirely on Bureau of Land Management land and is adjacent to Starker Forests, Inc. land. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and is the Wusi’n word for “mountain.” According to the proponent, the name references Marys Peak and the stream’s location in a high elevation watershed.

**Pa'wint Creek**: stream; 3.2 mi. long; heads in Siuslaw National Forest 0.6 mi. SSE of Marys Peak at 44°29'46"N, 123°32'52"W, flows generally WSW onto Bureau of Land Management land and private land, then into Parker Creek; the name means "Cinnamon Bear" in the Wusi'n language, and refers to a character in Wusi'n stories; Secs 31-33&28, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°29'41"N, 123°31'42"W; USGS map – Alsea 1:24,000. Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.519039&p\\_longi=-123.477](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.519039&p_longi=-123.477)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.513699&p\\_longi=-123.486935](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.513699&p_longi=-123.486935)

Map: USGS Alsea, 1:24,000

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest / Bureau of Land Management

Case Summary: The new name Pa'wint Creek is proposed for a 3.2-mile-long tributary of Parker Creek in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows through land managed by Starker Forests, Inc. and the Bureau of Land Management. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and is the Wusi'n word for a cinnamon bear (a reddish color morph of a black bear). According to the proponent, Cinnamon Bear is a character in Wusi'n stories that lives on Marys Peak and is paired with the Kalapuya name Ahshahyum Creek (q.v.), named for The Grizzly character in Kalapuya stories.

**Wusi'n Creek**: stream; 1.7 mi. long; heads in Siuslaw National Forest on Bureau of Land Management land, heads 0.4 mi. WSW of Marys Peak at 44°30'10"N, 123°33'33"W, flows generally SW into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pa'wint Creek (q.v.); the name is used by the Alsea people to refer to themselves in the Wusi'n language; Secs 32&29, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County, Oregon; 44°29'02"N, 123°34'30"W; USGS map – Alsea 1:24,000 (mouth)

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.483946&p\\_longi=-123.574869](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.483946&p_longi=-123.574869)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.502865&p\\_longi=-123.559033](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.502865&p_longi=-123.559033)

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

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest / Bureau of Land Management

Case Summary: The new name Wusi'n Creek is proposed for a 1.7-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pa'wint Creek (q.v.) in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows through land managed by Starker Forests, Inc. and the Bureau of Land Management. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and is the name the Alsea people call themselves. The proponent reports that the waterfalls along the stream "may have been culturally significant to the Wusi'n."

**Yaqo'n Creek**: stream; 1.65 mi. long; heads in Siuslaw National Forest 1.6 mi. WNW of Marys Peak at 44°30'27"N, 123°35'05"W, flows generally W onto private land and into Big Elk Creek; the name is used by the Yaquina people to refer to themselves in the Yaqo'n or Yaquina language; Sec 24, T12S, R8W & Sec 19, T12S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Benton County and Lincoln County, Oregon; 44°30'32"N, 123°36'50"W; USGS map – Marys Peak 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.508772&p\\_longi=-123.613771](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.508772&p_longi=-123.613771)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.507609&p\\_longi=-123.584632](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.507609&p_longi=-123.584632)

Map: USGS Marys Peak, 1:24,000

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Yaqo'n Creek is proposed for a 1.65-mile-long tributary of Big Elk Creek in Benton County. The stream heads in Siuslaw National Forest and flows through Gates Tree Farm land. The name was suggested by the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and is the name the Yaquina people called themselves.

**Change Squaw Creek to Nestucca Bobb Creek:** stream; 3.3 mi. long; heads on private land 1.9 mi. NW of Neskowin Ridge at 45°05'45"N, 123°55'06"W, flows NE through sections of Siuslaw National Forest into Little Nestucca River 3 mi. WSW of Gauldy Ridge; named for Levi Bobb (also known as Levi Tillamook or Levi Nestuc) (ca. 1850s-ca. 1890s?) a leader of the Nestucca group of Tillamook Indians who became an important resident of the Grand Ronde Reservation after the Nestucca group was forced to move there (the name combines the original tribal names and the Bobb surname); Secs 22,27,28&33, T5S, R10W, Willamette Meridian; Tillamook County, Oregon; 45°07'42"N, 123°53'23"W; USGS map – Nestucca Bay 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=45.128344&p\\_longi=-123.889826&fid=1150257](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.128344&p_longi=-123.889826&fid=1150257)

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Nestucca Bay 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Dr. David Lewis; Grand Ronde, OR

Administrative area: Siuslaw National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1150257)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Squaw Creek (USGS 1955, 1980, 1985, 2011, 2014, 2017; USACE 1941, 1942; Tillamook County maps 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 3.3-mile-long tributary of Little Nestucca River in Tillamook County, to Nestucca Bobb Creek. It was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) by a historian and member of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. The name would commemorate Levi Bobb (also known as Levi Tillamook or Levi Nestuc) (ca. 1850s-ca. 1890s?), a leader of the Nestucca group of Tillamook Indians.

The Nestucca group lived near Nestucca Bay, northwest of the stream, until 1875 when they were removed from their lands. The Nestucca often traded with the Grand Ronde community and asked to live there. Levi Bobb and other Nestucca and Tillamook Indians became important members of the Grand Ronde Reservation community, helping to build faster and safer roads to the coast for trading and fishing. Levi Bobb's descendants have served as tribal leaders. Bobb was never known as "Nestucca Bobb" but the proponent states that the name "is an amalgamation of one of the original tribal names 'Nestucca,' which is a traditional association of the family, and the final surname of Levi 'Bobb' which is retained today."

The OGNB recommends approval of the proposal. The OGNB received letters of support from the Tillamook County Commissioners, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Bobb family. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection.

**Springfield Butte**: summit; elevation 1,102 ft.; 1.8 mi. NE of Moon Mountain, 2.9 mi. NW of Mount Pisgah; named in association with the nearby city of Springfield; Lane County, Oregon; Secs 1&2, T18S, R3W, Willamette Meridian; 44°01'56"N, 123°00'17"W; USGS map – Eugene East 1:24,000. Not: Briggs' Butte, Quarry Butte.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.032292&p\\_longi=-123.004724](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.032292&p_longi=-123.004724)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Eugene East 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Morgan; Springfield, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Springfield Butte (proponent)

Published: Briggs' Butte (Pete Peterson, *Our Wagon Train is Lost*, 1975); Quarry Butte (Peterson, 1975); Springfield Butte (Dorothy & Maria Velasco, *Springfield Between Two Rivers, an Illustrated History*, 1999; David W. Clarke, *The Springfield Millrace and Early Mills*, 1983.)

Case Summary: This proposal, submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), is to make official the name Springfield Butte for an approximately 600-foot-high unnamed summit just outside the corporate boundaries of the City of Springfield. The proponent describes the feature as a prominent mountain that is visible from most parts of the city.

The name Springfield Butte first appeared in print in 1983 in a Springfield Historical Commission publication; however, the proponent believes it was likely in use before that. Other names for the summit, Briggs' Butte and Quarry Butte, are mentioned in *Our Wagon Train is Lost*, a story that recounts a pioneer group that attempted to cross the Cascade Mountains. The name Briggs' Butte refers to Springfield's founder Elias Briggs, while Quarry Butte refers to rock and gravel quarrying on the summit's south side.

The OGNB recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the landowner, Knife River Corporation, and the Lane County Commissioners; both replied in support of the name. The City of Springfield has no opinion, and no responses were received from the Lane County Historical Society or from the tribes that the OGNB contacted.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Maisfield Run**: stream; 0.2 mi. long; in Schuylkill Township, heads at an unnamed reservoir

0.3 mi. SSW of Bull Tavern at 40°06'47"N, 75°29'21"W, flows WNW into Pickering Creek Reservoir; named in association with the nearby Maisfield Road and Maisfield subdivision; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06'50"N, 75°29'30"W; USGS map – Valley Forge 1:24,000; Not: Trib 01510 to Pickering Creek.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.113752&p\\_longi=-75.491784](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.113752&p_longi=-75.491784)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.112998&p\\_longi=-75.489295](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.112998&p_longi=-75.489295)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Forge 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Trib 01510 to Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004)

Case Summary: This is the first of three proposals to apply names to unnamed streams in Schuylkill Township in Chester County. The proponent, who is the vice chair of the Schuylkill Township Environmental Advisory Council, has submitted eight previous proposals to name other streams in the area; seven of these have been approved by the BGN and one is pending.

The new name Maisfield Run is proposed for a 0.2-mile-long tributary of Pickering Creek. It is associated with nearby Maisfield Road and the Maisfield subdivision built about 20 years ago. The proponent reports that the road was commissioned in 1823 and runs through farm land owned by Judge William Moore, who reintroduced the cultivation of corn (maize) into the area in 1760. He suggests the name would recognize the area's agricultural history.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004, uses the name Trib 01510 to Pickering Creek for the stream.

**Margaret Penn Brook**: stream; 0.55 mi. long; in Schuylkill Township, heads on the N slope of Mount Misery 1 mi. SW of Valley Forge at 40°05'22"N, 75°29'01"W, flows generally N into an unnamed tributary proposed to be named Jug Hollow Run (Review List 434); the name commemorates Margaret "Peg" Penn Lowther (1651-1718), the sister of William Penn who was granted land through which the stream flows; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°05'53"N, 75°28'55"W; USGS map – Valley Forge 1:24,000; Not: Trib. 01016 to Jug Hollow.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.098112&p\\_longi=-75.481849](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.098112&p_longi=-75.481849)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.089567&p\\_longi=-75.483526](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.089567&p_longi=-75.483526)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Forge 1:24,000

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Trib. 01016 to Jug Hollow (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004)

Case Summary: The new name Margaret Penn Brook is proposed for a 0.55-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Jug Hollow Run (Review List 434) in Schuylkill Township in Chester County.

The name would commemorate Margaret “Peg” Penn Lowther (1651-1718), whose brother William Penn granted to her and her eldest son land that would become eastern Schuylkill Township. Research shows that Margaret never traveled to Pennsylvania and that she was born and is buried in London. The tract was named the Manor of Bilton, a name which likely referred to the ancestral Yorkshire Estate of her husband Anthony Sir Thomas Lowther. Margaret Lowther is mentioned in the diaries of Samuel Pepys but according to the proponent “is otherwise forgotten.” He states the name would honor an important woman connected with Schuylkill Township history.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004, uses the name Trib. 01016 to Jug Hollow for the stream.

**White Horse Run**: stream; 0.8 mi. long; in Schuylkill Township, heads 1 mi. W of Bull Tavern at 40°07’09”N, 75°30’27”W, flows SE then E into Pickering Creek Reservoir; named in association with the nearby historic White Horse Road; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°06’57”N, 75°29’55”W; USGS map – Valley Forge 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Trib. 01509 to Pickering Creek.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.115951&p\\_longi=-75.498479](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.115951&p_longi=-75.498479)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.119233&p\\_longi=-75.507577](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.119233&p_longi=-75.507577)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valley Forge 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Stephen Kunz; Phoenixville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: 01509 to Pickering Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004)

Case Summary: The new name White Horse Run is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long tributary of Pickering Creek in Schuylkill Township in Chester County.

The name refers to the historic White Horse Road which crosses the stream. The road connected important Schuylkill River fords with settlements south and west in Chester County



in the 17th and 18th centuries. The White Horse Tavern, built in 1750 and located 6.5 miles to the southwest, gave the road its name. An historic property known as White Horse Farm (or Elijah F. Pennypacker House) is located near the source of the stream. Pennypacker, an abolitionist, used his property as an Underground Railroad stop.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004, uses the name 01509 to Pickering Creek for the stream.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Battery Creek**: stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads 1 mi. NW of Anderson Reservoir, flows generally W to enter Jones Creek; the name is associated with the City of Anderson which is also known as “The Electric City” for its history of being the first city in the south to get energy from hydroelectric power plants; Anderson County, South Carolina; 34°37’45”N, 82°37’28”W; USGS map - Piercetown 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.62908&p\\_longi=-82.624512](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.62908&p_longi=-82.624512)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.630725&p\\_longi=-82.602475](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.630725&p_longi=-82.602475)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

USGS Map: Piercetown 1:24,000

Proponent: Kent Coleman; Anderson, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Battery Creek to a 1.4-mile-long unnamed tributary of Jones Creek in Anderson County. The feature flows in part on property owned by the proponent’s employer, Techtronic Industries North America (TTI), which manufactures batteries. The proponent wishes to “recognize Anderson County’s continuing cutting edge ‘Electric’ tradition by noting this location as the site of a world leader in lithium ion battery development and technology.” A historical marker located in the City of Anderson describes the origin of the nickname “Electric City.” In 1895, William C. Whitner built the first hydroelectric power plant in the South to transmit electricity over long distances. The plant supplied electricity to light the city and operate several small industries in Anderson.

GNIS lists one other stream named Battery Creek, 195 miles to the southeast in Beaufort County.

**Mittenwald Creek**: stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. NW of Susies Pond at 34°17’52”N, 80°44’33”W, flows W then NW to enter Sawneys Creek 2.5 mi. W of Parkers Pond; the name is of German origin and translates to ‘middle of the woods,’ and is descriptive of the heavily wooded location of the stream; Kershaw County, South Carolina; 34°18’59”N, 80°46’07”W; USGS map – Longtown (mouth) 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.316609&p\\_longi=-80.768557](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.316609&p_longi=-80.768557)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.297862&p\\_longi=-80.742393](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.297862&p_longi=-80.742393)

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Matthew O'Brien; Lugoff, SC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Mittenwald Creek to a 2.2-mile-long unnamed tributary of Sawneys Creek in Kershaw County. The name is of German origin and translates to 'middle of the woods'; according to the proponent, it is descriptive of the heavily wooded area through which the stream flows. He states also that the name would represent the "European influence of the founders" of the community of Lugoff, which is located 6.4 miles to the southeast and which according to local history sources, was named for a "Count Lugoff" who oversaw the construction of a railway through South Carolina; no details about this individual could be found. Around 1750, a group of Quakers of unknown origin settled in the area of present-day Lugoff.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**Change Larive Lake to Hidden Lake:** reservoir; 2.75 acres; along an unnamed stream 0.5 mi. SE of Cold Brook Reservoir; named for the hidden character of the reservoir; Secs 11&12, T7S, R5E, Black Hills Meridian; Fall River County, South Dakota; 43°27'02"N, 103°28'54"W; USGS map – Hot Springs 1:24,000; Not: Lake Larive, Larive Lake, Larive's Lake.  
[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=43.450445&p\\_longi=-103.4817977&fid=1261935](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.450445&p_longi=-103.4817977&fid=1261935)

Proposal: to change a name to a more pleasing name

Map: USGS Hot Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Cristin Stewart; Hot Springs, SD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Larive Lake (FID 1261935)

Local Usage: Lake Larive (local newspapers and former business)

Published: Lake Larive (*Deadwood Pioneer-Times*, 1929; *The Daily Plainsman*, 1931; *Rapid City Journal*, 2016); Larive Lake (USGS 1950, 2012, 2015, 2017); Larive's Lake (*Deadwood Pioneer-Times*, 1931)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Larive Lake, a 2.75-acre reservoir near Hot Springs in Fall River County, to Hidden Lake. The proponent states that she recently purchased the land that contains the lake and is renovating an old campground and resort. She believes "Larive" sounds like "larvae," which would keep people from staying at the property.

She added, “The marketability and success of our business is dependent on this name change.” The name is proposed because the reservoir “is tucked away and hidden in the landscape.” Lake Larive Resort operated at the reservoir until recently, which is presumably when the proponent purchased the property.

The name Larive Lake has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1950. The reservoir was apparently constructed prior to the late 1920s; newspaper articles from the Black Hills area referred to the annual Hot Springs Water Carnival and Race Meet, which held some events in or near in the reservoir from 1927 to 1938. These articles used the names Lake Larive or Larive’s Lake. A 1931 article referred to the Black Hills Ice Company owned by Clem Larive, and noted that for the first time Lake Larive did not have enough ice to supply to Hot Springs.

An online genealogy search shows that numerous individuals with the last name Larive have lived in the Hot Springs area for many decades. The proponent has offered to contact local Larive family members to obtain their input.

The Fall River County Commissioners support the proposed change, as does the Administrator of the City of Hot Springs, even though the reservoir is outside the city limits. The city’s letter states, “The name change, not only being more representational, will also prove to be an economic benefit to the owners and the community alike. We should, whenever we can, support small businesses and this is one case that will greatly help, and virtually cost very little.”

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names is not permitted to provide a recommendation because of a recently enacted State law that prohibits them from acting on proposed name changes that are not made to change names identified by law as offensive or insulting. The name “Larive” does not meet this criterion.

**Turtle Creek**: stream; 12 mi. long; heads at Beaver Lake, 3.4 mi. SE of Lost Lake at 43°38’05”N, 97°02’14”W, flows ESE through the City of Hartford into Skunk Creek; T102N, Rgs50-52W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Minnehaha County, South Dakota; 43°37’03”N, 96°52’52”W; USGS map – Hartford South 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Skunk Creek - in part.  
[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.617387&p\\_longi=-96.881228](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.617387&p_longi=-96.881228)  
[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.63459&p\\_longi=-97.037103](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.63459&p_longi=-97.037103)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Hartford South 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Craig Wagner; Hartford, SD

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Turtle Creek (residents, 10 years)

Published: Skunk Creek - in part (FEMA 2009)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Turtle Creek for an unnamed tributary of Skunk Creek in Minnehaha County. The stream flows through the City of Hartford.

The source is adjacent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Minnehaha County Waterfowl Production Area.

The name is proposed by the City of Hartford Public Works Superintendent, who reports that in 2009 the city needed a name for a new playground located along the stream. The name Turtle Creek Park was chosen by local residents and has been in use since then. The proponent states that the City Fire Department already refers to the stream as Turtle Creek and notes also that a new planned development in the area is called Turtle Creek Highlands Addition. He states that a name is needed for rescue and emergency operations.

The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names received support for the name from the Mayor of Hartford, the Chief of the Hartford Area Fire and Rescue, and the President of Turtle Creek Development, Inc.

A 2009 FEMA map applies the unofficial name Skunk Creek to the lowest part of the stream and labels the rest of it "Unnamed Tributary."

GNIS lists four other streams in South Dakota named Turtle Creek; the closest are 110 miles to the northwest and 240 miles to the west.

## UTAH

**Eagle Mountain**: summit; elevation 7,690 ft.; on land managed by Utah State Land Board and the Bureau of Land Management; highest elevation in the Lake Mountains, 4.7 mi WNW of Pelican Point; named in association with the nearby City of Eagle Mountain; Secs 27&22, T6S, R1W, Salt Lake Meridian; Utah County, Utah; 40°16'29"N, 111°56'26"W; USGS map – Saratoga Springs 1:24,000; Not: Lake Mountains High Point, Lake Mountains HP, Lake Mountain Peak.

[https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.274752&p\\_longi=-111.940525](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.274752&p_longi=-111.940525)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saratoga Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Evan Berrett, Paul Jerome; Eagle Mountain, UT

Administrative area: Utah State Land Board / Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Lake Mountains High Point (Peakbagger website 2019); Lake Mountains HP (Google Maps 2019); Lake Mountain Peak (SummitPost website 2019)

Case Summary: The new name Eagle Mountain is proposed for the 7,690-foot summit that is the highest point of the Lake Mountains, a range west of Utah Lake in Utah County. The summit is located between the City of Eagle Mountain City and the City of Saratoga Springs, and on land managed by the Utah State Land Board and Bureau of Land Management.

The proponents, the Senior Management Analyst and the Assistant City Administrator for the City of Eagle Mountain, report that residents of and visitors to the city often assume there is a

summit in the vicinity named Eagle Mountain and are confused to learn it is not the case. They state, “Eagle Mountain is the name of our City and therefore it would be fitting that a mountain nearby would be named Eagle Mountain;” in addition, eagles reside in and around the mountain, and the area is recognized for protecting raptor habitat.

Hiking websites use the names Lake Mountains High Point and Lake Mountain Peak to refer to the feature, while Google Maps and Google Earth label it Lake Mountains HP. Another hiker uses the unofficial name Eagle Mountain Peak to refer to a 5,981-foot summit on the west side of the Lake Mountains.

In addition to the nearby City of Eagle Mountain, GNIS lists two summits named Bald Eagle Mountain: one 35 miles to the northeast on the border of Wasatch County and Summit County; and one 130 miles to the northwest in Box Elder County.

## VIRGINIA

**Shanes Creek**: stream; 1.3 mi. long; heads at 38°48'55"N, 77°18'16"W, flows SE through the Kings Park West neighborhood and into Rabbit Branch at Lake Royal; named for Shane, an Irish setter dog whose owner lived in the area; Fairfax County, Virginia; 38°48'08"N, 77°17'18"W; USGS map – Fairfax 1:24,000.

Mouth: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.8021&p\\_longi=-77.2883](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.8021&p_longi=-77.2883)

Source: [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.81514&p\\_longi=-77.30457](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.81514&p_longi=-77.30457)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Fairfax 1:24,000

Proponent: Greg Sykes; Fairfax, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Shanes Creek (local residents)

Published: None found

**Case Summary:** This proposal is to make official the name Shanes Creek for a 1.3-mile-long stream in Fairfax County. The stream flows through the Kings Park West neighborhood and into Rabbit Branch at Lake Royal. The proponent reports that the name Shanes Creek has been in local use for many years and that it honors an Irish setter dog named Shane R.D. McCool (1983-1990), who was owned by a long-time resident of the area. The owner, who died in 2018, was an outdoorsman and preservationist, who served for many years on the community's Parks and Lake Committee. He adopted Shane as a puppy and over the years, the dog would accompany him along and over the stream.

According to the proponent, “As Chairman of Parks and Lake, John frequently visited Area 4, [the] Fairfax County Park Authority and the Government Center on behalf of lake and woodland concerns. During presentations and when showing homeowners around, John referred to the unnamed creek as ‘Shanes Creek.’ John organized volunteers to meet for park cleanup

days on the east side of Shanes Creek. Everyone knew exactly which creek John was talking about. Over time and after many repetitions, it became widely known as Shanes Creek.” He adds, “Shanes Creek continues to be cited in newsletters and Kings Park West Facebook posts today,” and the stream was referred to as Shane’s Creek [sic] in the owner’s obituary. A trail along the stream is also known locally as Shanes Creek Trail. A recent letter from the Fairfax County Public Works Department and Environmental Services, Stormwater Planning Division, inviting local residents to comment on an upcoming stream improvement project, describes the stream as “known locally as Shanes Creek.”