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.

ALABAMA

**Goose Island**: island; 0.01 acres; at the confluence of the Middle Fork Little River and the East Fork Little River in Lake Lahuasage; named for Canada Geese that sometimes nest on the island; Sec 7, T6S, R11E, Huntsville Meridian; DeKalb County, Alabama; 34°31’35”N, 85°31’15”W; USGS map – Valley Head 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Valley Head 1:24,000
Proponent: Wyatt Thornton; Rome, GA
Administrative area: Alabama Department of Conservation and 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 Goose Island is proposed for a 0.01-acre-island in Lake Lahuasage in DeKalb County. The island is an isolated rock that was surrounded by water when the Lahuasage Dam was constructed in 1925. USGS maps showed the island in 1946 and 1947.

The proponent, a high school student from nearby Rome, Georgia, stated that “a goose laid an egg on said island and in remembrance of this the island should be named Goose Island.” Canada Geese seem to be common on the lake, and it is likely that they would build a nest on the island.

The proponent reported that locals call the island “the island.”

**Rocky Ravine Creek**: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads in the City of Haleyville 2.2 mi. SW of Needmore at 34°14’03”N, 87°36’50”W, flows SSW through Haleyville City Lake to enter Clear Creek 2 mi. NE of Boar Tush; the stream flows through the City of Haleyville’s Rocky Ravine Park; Tps10&9S, R10W, Huntsville Meridian; Winston County, Alabama; 34°13’01”N, 87°36’00”W; USGS map – Haleyville East 1:24,000.
Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.21689&p_longi=-87.60005
Proposal: make official a name in recent local use
Map: USGS Haleyville East 1:24,000
Proponent: Peter J. Gossett; Haleyville, AL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Rocky Ravine Creek (City of Haleyville)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Rocky Ravine Creek for an unnamed 1.8-mile-long tributary of Clear Creek in Winston County. The stream heads in the City of Haleyville and flows through Haleyville City Lake.

In 1961, the city government renamed Haleyville City Park to Rocky Ravine Park. In February 2020, the Haleyville City Council passed a resolution to apply the name Rocky Ravine Creek to the stream flowing through the park.

ALASKA

Boulder Glacier: glacier; approx. 1,200 acres, 3.6 mi. long; on Alaska Department of Natural Resources land, SE of Little Mountain, S of Heart Mountain; named in association with nearby Boulder Creek; T32N, R15W, Seward Meridian; Denali Borough, Alaska; 62°52’33”N, 152°06’57”W; USGS map – Talkeetna D-5 1:63,360.

Proposal: to make official a name in local and published use
Map: USGS Talkeetna D-5 1:63,360
Proponent: Steve Gruhn; Anchorage, AK
Administrative area: Alaska Department of Natural Resources land
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Boulder Glacier (mountaineering community)
Published: Boulder Glacier (American Alpine Journal, 2002; High Mountain Sports, 2002; The Scree, 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Boulder Glacier for a 1,200-acre glacier in Denali Borough on Alaska Department of Natural Resources land. The glacier is located above the headwaters of Boulder Creek and just outside Denali National Park.

The proposal was submitted by the chair of the Geographic Names Committee of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA), in response to a previous proposal to apply the new commemorative name Creasons Glacier (q.v.) to the feature. The latter name, submitted by a member of the Creason family, is intended to commemorate James Franklin Creason (1940-2015), who owned the nearby Grandview Lodge and operated an eco-tourism business in the area. Upon learning of this proposal, the MCA noted that the glacier is already known locally as Boulder Glacier; this name was published in the American Alpine Journal in 2002; in High Mountain Sports in 2002; and in the MCA’s monthly publication The Scree in 2010.

GNIS lists 81 features in Alaska with “Boulder” in their names; none are glaciers, and the aforementioned Boulder Creek is the only one in Denali Borough.
Creasons Glacier: glacier; approx. 1,200 acres, 3.6 mi. long; on Alaska Department of Natural Resources land, SE of Little Mountain, S of Heart Mountain; named for James Franklin Creason (1940-2015), who owned a nearby lodge and who would make ice cream for guests using the ice from this glacier; T32N, R15W, Seward Meridian; Denali Borough, Alaska; 62°52’33”N, 152°06’57”W; USGS map – Talkeetna D-5 1:63,360; Not Boulder Glacier.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
- Map: USGS Talkeetna D-5 1:63,360
- Proponent: Kevin Creason; Colorado Springs, CO
- Administrative area: Alaska Department of Natural Resources land
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Boulder Glacier (mountaineering community)

Published: Boulder Glacier (American Alpine Journal, 2002; High Mountain Sports, 2002; The Scree, 2010)

Case Summary: The new name Creasons Glacier is proposed for an officially unnamed 1,200-acre glacier in Denali Borough on Alaska Department of Natural Resources land. The glacier is located above the headwaters of Boulder Creek and just outside Denali National Park.

The name would commemorate James Franklin Creason (1940-2015), who owned the nearby Grandview Lodge and operated an eco-tourism business there. According to the proponent, a member of the Creason family, Mr. Creason would collect ice from this glacier to use in ice cream he served to guests.

Upon learning of the proposal, the chair of the Geographic Names Committee of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) noted that the glacier is known locally as Boulder Glacier; this name was published in the American Alpine Journal in 2002; in High Mountain Sports in 2002; and in the MCA’s monthly publication The Scree in 2010. The MCA has submitted a proposal to make official the name Boulder Glacier.

CALIFORNIA

Howe Arch: arch; approx. 30 ft. span; on private land within the boundaries of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, on the SW slope of Ballard Mountain, 0.7 mi. S of Trough Canyon; the name commemorates Robert Howe (1918-1982), an outdoorsman who reportedly first described the natural arch in 1939; Los Angeles County, California; Sec 6, T1S, R18W, San Bernardino Meridian; 34°06’33”N, 118°48’32”W; USGS map – Point Dume 1:24,000.

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
- Map: USGS map – Point Dume 1:24,000
- Proponent: Glenn Kurokawa; Sherman Oaks, CA
- Administrative area: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: None found
  - Local Usage: Howe Arch (proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Howe Arch for an approximately 30-feet-wide unnamed arch on the southwest facing slope of Ballard Mountain in Los Angeles County. It is located on private land within the legislated boundaries of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.
Mountains National Recreation Area, managed by the National Park Service. The name would commemorate Robert Howe (1918-1982), an outdoorsman who according to the proponent, first described the arch in 1939. Online genealogy records show that Mr. Howe, who also used the name Robert Howe Roesch, was self-employed for 35 years as a house painter. The proponent reports that the name Howe Arch is used by local hikers and arch enthusiasts.

COLORADO

**Change Negro Creek to Clay Creek:** stream; 9 mi. long; heads on Bureau of Land Management land, 2.4 mi. NW of Bebee Mesa, flows SE to enter Tongue Creek 2.2 mi. SW of Orchard City; named for the abundant clay soils in the area; Tps14&13S, Rgs95&96W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Delta County, Colorado; 38°48’25”N, 108°00’08”W; USGS map – North Delta 1:24000 (mouth); Not: Negro Creek, Nigger Creek.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS North Delta 1:24000 (mouth)

Proponent: Don Suppes; Delta, CO

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land

Previous BGN Action: Negro Creek (BGN 1966)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 201768)

Local Usage: None found


Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Creek, a 9-mile-long tributary of Tongue Creek in Delta County, to Clay Creek. The stream is located predominantly on Bureau of Land Management land. The stream flows east of Negro Mesa; a related proposal would change that name to Clay Mesa (q.v.). The name comes from the abundant clay soil found in the area.

The proposals for Clay Creek and Clay Mesa were submitted by the Delta County Commissioners in response to an earlier proposal to change the name of the stream to Hops Creek (Review List 437), a name that would reference Colorado’s beer brewing industry (the original proposal did not include a change for Negro Mesa). The commissioners agreed that the name should be changed but prefer a replacement that better reflects the geography of the area. They worked with the local Cedaredge High School to hold a naming contest. Each grade chose one name to submit to the commissioners, who then voted on which one to submit to the BGN. After learning of the counterproposal for Clay Creek, the proponent of Hops Creek withdrew her proposal.

The name Negro Creek has been shown on USGS maps since 1962. Army Map Service maps published prior to 1976 showed the pejorative form, which dates to at least 1885 when it was mentioned in an article in The Delta Chief. This name was used locally and published on U.S. Forest Service maps until 1966, when the BGN voted to change it to Negro Creek, “to conform with the Board’s policy on derogatory names” and also to correct the application of the name. The name Negro Creek is used by many Federal agencies, the Colorado Water Court, and the Western Slope Conservation Center.

GNIS lists another stream named Negro Creek 27 miles northeast in Mesa County and another stream named Clay Creek 45 miles to the southwest in Montrose County.
**Change Negro Mesa to Clay Mesa:** summit; elevation 6,326 ft., 1.5 mi. long, 0.2 mi. wide; on Bureau of Land Management land 1.6 mi. SW of Bebee Mesa; named for the abundant clay soils in the area; Secs 11-14, Tps 14S, R 96W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Delta County, Colorado; 38°51′02″N, 108°05′18″W; USGS map – North Delta 1:24000; Not: Negro Mesa.  

| Proposal: | to change a name considered offensive |
| Map: | USGS North Delta 1:24000 |
| Proponent: | Don Suppes; Delta, CO |
| Administrative area: | Bureau of Land Management |
| Previous BGN Action: | None |
| Names associated with feature: |  |
| GNIS: | Negro Mesa (FID 201768) |
| Local Usage: | None found |

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Mesa, a 1.5-mile-long by 0.2-mile-wide mesa in Delta County and on Bureau of Land Management land, to Clay Mesa. It was submitted by the Delta County Commissioners in association with another proposal to change the name of nearby Negro Creek to Clay Creek (q.v.). The name comes from the abundant clay soil found in the area.

Negro Mesa has been labeled on USGS maps since 1962. No references to the pejorative form of the name have been found. A query of GNIS found no other features in Colorado with the name Negro Mesa.

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**FLORIDA**

**Blacklion Bay:** bay; approx. 320 acres; in Naval Air Station Key West and Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, E of Boca Chica Key between East Rockland Key and Geiger Key; named for the Strike Fighter Squadron 213 (VFA-213) “Blacklions” which have trained at the Air Station for over 50 years; Secs 27&28, T67S, R26E, Tallahassee Meridian; Monroe County, Florida; 24°35′06″N, 81°39′36″W; USGS map – Boca Chica Key 1:24,000.  

| Proposal: | to make official a name in recent local use |
| Map: | USGS Boca Chica Key 1:24,000 |
| Proponent: | Cdr. Edwin DuPont; Key West, FL |
| Administrative area: | Naval Air Station Key West / Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary |
| Previous BGN Action: | None |
| Names associated with feature: |  |
| GNIS: | No record |
| Local Usage: | Blacklion Bay (Naval Air Station Key West, 2 years) |
| Published: | Blacklion Bay (National Weather Service, Dec. 2019) |

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Blacklion Bay for an unnamed bay in Monroe County. The bay is on the east side of Boca Chica Key and between East Rockland Key and Geiger Key on the north and Geiger Key on the east and south. The bay is partly within Naval Air Station Key West and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, managed by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

The proposed name refers to the Strike Fighter Squadron 213 (VFA-213) “Blacklions,” which is based at Naval Air Station Oceana in Virginia. The Blacklions have trained for combat at NAS Key West for over 50 years. In 2018, the Air Station and the surrounding community began referring to the bay as Blacklion.
Bay after two airmen in the Blacklions squadron lost their lives in a training accident. They attempted to safely fly a failing F/A-18F Super Hornet back to the field but crashed into the bay.

A special marine warning issued by the National Weather Service Key West facility on December 22, 2019 referred to Blacklion Bay.

The proponent submitted several petitions from local groups in support of the name, including the Key West Navy League Key West Council, the Key West Military Affairs Committee, the Rotary Club of Key West, and the Key West Sunrise Rotary Club in the Conch Republic. The Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station Key West supports the proposal. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection.

IDAHO

Borah Glacier: glacier; approx. 30 acres; in Salmon-Challis National Forest on the N slope of Borah Peak; Sec 1, T9N, R22E and Sec 6, T9N, R23E, Boise Meridian; Custer County, Idaho; 44°08’32”N, 113°47’16”W; USGS map – Borah Peak 1:24,000; Not: Otto Glacier.


Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Borah Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Collin Sloan; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Borah Glacier (proponent); Borah Peak Glacier (proponent); Otto Glacier (proponent)


Case Summary: The new name Borah Glacier is proposed for an approximately 30-acre unnamed cirque glacier on the north slope of Borah Peak in Custer County, and within Salmon-Challis National Forest. The name is associated with Borah Peak, which was named for William Borah, an early 20th century U.S. Senator representing Idaho.

The glacier was discovered in 1975 by Bruce Otto, a Boise State University geology student. At the time, it was thought to be the only glacier in Idaho. Otto and other geologists monitored the glacier for the next 10 years, and during that time it was sometimes called Otto Glacier. By the 2000s the glacier was thought to have melted, but a 2017 excursion by the proponent found that it still existed. The glacier was recently added to the National Hydrography Dataset.

A U.S. Geological Survey FAQ webpage on glaciers in North America reports that “Idaho’s Otto Glacier has melted away.” The name Otto Glacier is used in a 2015 report from the Salmon-Challis National Forest Watershed Monitoring Program, which documented evidence that it is still active. The “America's Story from America's Library” website of the Library of Congress reports “The Otto Glacier is the only remaining glacier in Idaho.”

The proponent reported that the name Otto Glacier was proposed in the 1980s but not approved because Bruce Otto was still alive (and is still living today). The BGN has no record of any prior proposal to name this glacier.
**Buckshot Creek**: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads at 47°49′46″N, 116°44′02″W, flows W then WNW to a point 1 mi. E of Garwood; the name refers to the stream’s location in a historical deer hunting area; Secs 19,30&29, T52N, R3W, Boise Meridian; Kootenai County, Idaho; 47°50′03″N, 116°45′16″W; USGS map – Hayden 1:24,000 (mouth).


Proposal: a new name for an unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Norm Venturino; Hayden, ID

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 Buckshot Creek to an unnamed 1.1-mile-long stream in Kootenai County. The stream flows generally west before disappearing underground a mile east of Garwood. The proponent, who owns property through which the stream flows, reports that the name refers to the stream’s location in a historical deer hunting area. He is the owner of Buckshot Ranch, LLC, but when asked to address the BGN’s Commercial Names Policy, he responded that when he and his wife acquired the land in 2014, the previous owners had mentioned its history and they decided to register the property for personal agricultural use in order to lease it to his neighbor for dry grazing. He has no intentions of using the name Buckshot Ranch for any commercial purposes, nor will he be trademarking it.

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**IOWA**

**Ioway Creek**: stream; 42 mi. long; heads in Webster Township 3.4 mi. NW of Stanhope at 42°18′25″N, 93°51′26″W, flows generally SE into the South Skunk River in the City of Ames; named for the Ioway people ( Báxoǰe, today members of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma), who lived in the region around the stream; Tps 83-87N, Rgs 24-26W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Story County, Boone County, and Hamilton County, Iowa; 42°00′38″N, 93°35′45″W; USGS map – Ames East 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Montgomery Creek, Squaw Creek, Squaw Fork, Squaw Fork Skunk River.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Ames East 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Story County Supervisors

Administrative area: None.

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 461933)

Local Usage: Squaw Creek (City of Ames, Story County, Boone County, Hamilton County)

Published: Montgomery Creek (Karte von Iowa 1852; Colton’s Iowa 1869; General Land Office 1878); Squaw Creek (USGS 1912, 1914, 1916, 1965, 1975, 1978, 1985, 1993, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2018; AMS 1954, 1955; FEMA 2005, 2008; Iowa Department of Transportation; Map of Story County 1875; Rand McNally maps 1879, 1897; Story County map 1883; Plat Book of Boone County 1896, 1939; Souvenir Atlas of Story County 1910; Standard Atlas of Hamilton County 1918; City of Ames documents; Story County documents; Boone County documents; Hamilton County documents); Squaw Fork (Sectional Map of Iowa 1875); Squaw Fork Skunk River (Atlas of Story County 1902; Souvenir Atlas of Story County 1910; Story County atlas 1919)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 42-mile-long tributary of the South Skunk River, to Ioway Creek. The stream flows through Hamilton County, Boone County, Story County, and the City of Ames.

The proposal was submitted by the Story County Supervisors as a counterproposal to the Story Creek proposal (Review List 437). The supervisors agreed that the name Squaw Creek should be changed but decided that another name would be more acceptable. The name references the Ioway people ( Báxoǰe in their language), who lived in eastern Iowa until 1837 when they were removed to Kansas and Nebraska. Some groups moved to present-day Oklahoma. Today they are members of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

The name Squaw Creek has appeared on USGS maps since 1912. It is in widespread use by the City of Ames, as well as by Story County, Boone County, and Hamilton County, and by the Iowa Department of Transportation. Other names for the stream have been published: Montgomery Creek in 1852, 1869, and on a General Land Office map in 1878; Squaw Fork in 1875; and Squaw Fork Skunk River in 1902, 1910, and 1919.

The stream is located within the project area of the Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge but is not on any lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Ames City Council supports the proposal for Ioway Creek.

Norwood Branch: stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads 0.6 mi. NW of Norwoodville at 41°38’54”N, 93°34’17”W, flows SE into the City of Des Moines to enter Fourmile Creek 1.7 mi. SW of Capitol Heights; named in reference to the community of Norwoodville where the stream begins; Secs 29,20,19&18, T79N, R23W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Polk County, Iowa; 41°37’27”N, 93°33’03”W; USGS map – Des Moines SE 1:24,000 (mouth).
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Des Moines SE 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Kyle Riley; IA
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 Norwood Branch is proposed for a 2.4-mile-long unnamed tributary of Fourmile Creek in Polk County. A portion of the stream flows through the City of Des Moines.

The name refers to the community of Norwoodville where the stream begins. The proponent hopes that naming the stream would “encourage the local community to clean up the stream more regularly, not place trash in or near the stream, and assist with restoring the stream back to a more natural state.”

Willowood Creek: stream; 0.7 mi. long; in the City of Marion, heads at 42°02’33”N, 91°34’39”W, flows ESE under 35th Street and S of Willowood Park to enter Squaw Creek; named in association with nearby Willowood Park; Secs 32, T84N, R6W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Linn County, Iowa; 42°02’20”N, 91°33’56”W; USGS map – Marion 1:24,000.
Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.03883&p_longi=-91.56562
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.04259&p_longi=-91.577591
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Marion 1:24,000
Proponent: Brian Soenen; Marion, IA
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 Willowood Creek to an unnamed 0.7-mile-long tributary of Squaw Creek in the City of Marion in Linn County. The proponent, a resident of Marion, notes that the stream flows just to the south of the city’s Willowood Park and north of Willowood Drive. He notes “It is little more than an open stormwater conveyance, but it does maintain flow and aquatic life year round. On average, it is 2-3 feet wide.”

GNIS lists 79 features with “Willow” in their names in the State of Iowa, including 25 streams. The name Willow Creek was approved by the BGN in 2005 for a stream in the City of Cedar Rapids and also within Linn County; it is located approximately nine miles from the stream in question. Other than the local park, no features are named “Willowood.”

LOUISIANA

**Quiet Creek**: stream; 4.5 mi. long; heads 2 mi. SW of Rocky Mount at 32°47'20"N, 93°38'35"W, flows W and generally NW to enter Cypress Bayou; the name is descriptive of the area around the stream; T21N, Rgs13&12W, Louisiana Meridian; Bossier Parish, Louisiana; 32°48'14"N, 93°41’16”W; USGS map – Hughes 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Hughes 1:24,000
Proponent: Bendel Lee Carr, Jr.; Shreveport, LA
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 Quiet Creek is proposed for a 4.5-mile-long tributary of Cypress Bayou in Bossier Parish. The proponent reports that he and his son hunt along the stream and would like to name the stream for the quiet they experience there.

MARYLAND

**Cougar Brook**: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads 0.1 mi. NE of Fallston at 39°31’01”N, 76°24’34”W, flows generally ENE to enter Elbow Brook; named for the mascot of the nearby Fallston Middle School; Harford County, Maryland; 39°31’08”N, 76°24’01”W; USGS map – Jarrettsville 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Jarrettsville 1:24,000
Proponent: Jessie Anderson; Fallston, MD
Case Summary: The new name Cougar Brook is proposed for an unnamed 0.6-mile-long tributary of Elbow Brook in Harford County. The name refers to the mascot of Fallston Middle School, which is located adjacent to the stream. Seventh grade students studied this stream in their science classes.

A query of GNIS found no features in Maryland with “Cougar” in their names. A stream named Panther Branch is 14 miles to the northwest; the origin of this name is unknown.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Black Fly Brook**: stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads in the Town of Mason 0.6 mi. SW of Hurricane Hill at 42°43′42″N, 71°44′30″W, flows S and SW into the Town of Townsend, to enter Mason Brook 1 mi. WNW of Barker Hill; named for the black flies (family Simuliidae) found in abundance around the stream in May and June; Middlesex County, Massachusetts and Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°42′20″N, 71°45′05″W; USGS map – Ashby 1:24,000 (mouth).

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Ashby 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Ronald Dubé; Mason, NH
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 Black Fly Brook is proposed for a 2.2-mile-long tributary of Mason Brook; the stream heads in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire and then flows south and southwest into the Town of Townsend in Middlesex County in Massachusetts. The proponent states that the name refers to the abundant black flies (family Simuliidae) that are found around the stream in May and June.

**MINNESOTA**

**Change Redskin Lake to Memegwesi Lake**: lake; 44 acres; in Superior National Forest 2.3 mi. NE of Isabella; the word “Memegwesi” refers to small mythical woodland creatures in Ojibwe tradition and throughout the Anishinaabe tribal groups; Sec 35, T60N, R8W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Lake County, Minnesota; 47°38′06″N, 91°18′48″W; USGS map - Sawbill Landing 1:24,000; Not: Byron Lake, Indian Lake, Redskin Lake.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Sawbill Landing 1:24,000
Proponent: Fond du Lac Band; Cloquet, MN
Administrative area: Superior National Forest
Previous BGN Action: Redskin Lake (BGN 1959)

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.728458&p_longi=-71.741795

Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Redskin Lake (FID 658008)
Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Redskin Lake, a 44-acre lake in Lake County and Superior National Forest, to Memegwesi Lake. It was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service Regional Geographic Names Coordinator on behalf of the Forest Supervisor, who had contacted tribes in the area for comment on a previous proposal to change the name to Ojibwe Lake (Review List 437). The Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Indians responded that they support a name change but would prefer a more appropriate replacement. According to the Forest Supervisor letter, as well as a website titled Legendary Native American Figures: Memegwesi (Mannegishi) and the online Ojibwe People’s Dictionary, “There was a creek by that name that went into the Lake. Memegwesi are described as small riverbank-dwelling water spirits and are said to carve symbols on rocks. Band members go there to hunt, trout fish, and trap and say that this lake is a special place.” There is no published evidence of the name “Memegwesi” for a nearby stream, nor is it clear where this stream is located; the National Hydrography Dataset shows just one stream flowing from the lake.

The name Redskin Lake was made official for Federal use in 1959 and has been labeled on most Federal, State, and county maps ever since. An Army Map Service map published in 1964 labeled the lake Byron Lake, but this name applies to another body of water 0.5 miles to the northeast.

The Forest Service has expressed support for the change to Ojibwe Lake but is asking the BGN to also consider the request for Memegwesi Lake. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which serves as the State Names Authority (SNA), has not issued a formal recommendation regarding the Ojibwe Lake proposal but did state informally that it would not support the name because of the existence of another lake named Ojibway Lake (BGN 1961) in the same county. The SNA informed the original proponent of the State’s concerns and invited her to submit a different name, but no response was received.

MISSISSIPPI

Gum Dip Creek: stream; 6.3 mi. long; heads in an inholding within the De Soto Ranger District of the National Forests in Mississippi 4.2 mi. SW of Beaumont at 31°07’42”N, 88°58’22”W, flows generally NNE through the Town of Beaumont to enter the Leaf River 0.1 mi. S of Racetrack Bend; the name refers to the gum dip (sap) collected from local pine trees for sealing wooden ships production of turpentine and rosin; Tps3&2N, Rgs9&10W, St. Stephens Meridian; Perry County, Mississippi; 31°11’22”N, 88°56’00”W; USGS map – Beaumont 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Beaumont 1:24,000
Proponent: Keith Coursey; Wiggins, MS
Administrative area: National Forests in Mississippi
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name Gum Dip Creek is proposed for an unnamed 6.3-mile-long tributary of the Leaf River in Perry County. The stream flows through the De Soto Ranger District of the National Forests in Mississippi and the Town of Beaumont. The proponent is the Forester/Silviculturist for the De Soto Ranger District.

The proponent provided a detailed history of the harvesting of pine sap, or “gum dip,” in the forests around the stream. From 1895 to the 1920s, the J. J. Newman Lumber Company owned and logged the forests and collected gum dip as a secondary industry. At first, pine sap was used for caulking seams and joints on wooden ships; as steam ships became more common, the sap was distilled to produce spirits of turpentine and rosin. During the winter, workers removed bark from the pine trunks and cut into the wood. During the summer, sap flowed into containers and then processed in kilns. Sap collection caused constant dermatitis and dysentery-like symptoms. Men, women, and children collected sap.

NEBRASKA

Change Rosenburg to Rosenborg: populated place (unincorporated); elevation 1,792 ft.; 13 mi. ESE of Albion; named by the town’s first postmaster, a Danish immigrant, for a location in Denmark; Secs 11&10, T19N, R4W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Platte County, Nebraska; 41°37'55"N, 97°45'14"W; USGS map – Newman Grove 1:24,000; Not: Rosenburg. https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.6319554&p_longi=-97.7539422&fid=832722
Proposal: change name to restore historical accuracy
Map: USGS Newman Grove 1:24,000
Proponent: Kerry Knickerbocker; Leesburg, VA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Rosenburg (FID 832722)
Local Usage: Rosenborg (residents, 136 years)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Rosenburg, a small unincorporated community in Platte County, to Rosenborg. The proponent, a resident of Virginia, reports that the spelling Rosenborg has been used for the last 136 years but is misspelled on Federal maps.

According to the 1915 volume Past and Present of Platte County Nebraska, Eske Peterson founded the town: “From 1901 to 1909 he conducted a store on his farm, and he also worked to secure the establishment of a post office, which he named Rosenborg [sic] after his old home place in Denmark.” According to Nebraska Place-Names (Pelkey, 1995), Rosenborg Post Office operated from 1901 to 1904. Rosenborg is the name of a castle surrounded by gardens in Copenhagen, although it is not known if this is the specific origin of the name. St. Ansgar’s Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church and its cemetery are the most prominent features in the community.

The spelling Rosenburg has appeared on USGS maps since 1966. A 1923 county atlas used Rosenborg, as did many local news articles in the first half of the 20th century. The community is not labeled on the current county highway map. Current signs within the town show the spelling Rosenborg.
NEVADA

Pupfish Peak: summit; elevation 4,355 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land, the high point in the Devils Hole Hills, 6 mi. SW of Mount Montgomery; named for two species of rare pupfish that live in springs near the base of the Devils Hole Hills; Secs 25&24, T18S, R51E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Nye County, Nevada; 36°21′55″N, 116°11′09″W; USGS map – High Peak 1:24,000; Not: Devils Hole Hills (HP), Devils Hole Peak.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS High Peak 1:24,000
Proponent: Ron Moe; Carson City, NV
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: Devils Hole Hills (HP) (Lists of John website, 2020); Devils Hole Peak (local hiking and climbing blog, 2018)

Case Summary: The new name Pupfish Peak is proposed for the 4,355-foot high point of the Devils Hole Hills in Nye County. The summit is on Bureau of Land Management land.

The proposed name refers to two species of rare pupfish that live in springs in the nearby Ash Meadows area: the Devils Hole pupfish (*Cyprinodon diabolis*), which lives in Devils Hole, protected and managed by Death Valley National Park; and the Ash Meadows Amargosa pupfish (*Cyprinodon nevadensis mionectes*), which lives in springs in the Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. Both of these fish are listed under the Endangered Species Act.

The Devils Hole Hills were named in 1978 in Alvin McLane’s Silent Cordilleras: The Mountain Ranges of Nevada for the nearby Devils Hole. The highest point was not given a name. Two online references refer to the summit as Devils Hole Hills (HP) and Devils Hole Peak, but the summit does not appear to have any name in local use.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names recommends approval.

Turtle Gulch: valley; 0.75 mi. long; heads 2.1 mi. ENE of Gold Hill at 38°45′00″N, 119°30′27″W, trends E and S to a point 2.7 mi. NE of Wild Oat Mountain; named for a distinctive turtle-shaped rock in the middle of the valley; Sec 10, T10N, R22E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Douglas County, Nevada; 38°44′36″N, 119°29′54″W; USGS map – Long Dry Canyon 1:24,000 (mouth).


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Long Dry Canyon 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Don Zirbel; Topaz Lake, NV
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name Turtle Gulch is proposed for an unnamed 0.75-mile-long valley near Topaz Lake in Douglas County. The feature is located within the incorporated community of Topaz Ranch Estates, which is located within Washoe Ranches Trust Land.

According to the proponent, the proposed name comes from a prominent rock in the valley that resembles a turtle head and shell. He believes that naming the valley would increase local stewardship of the feature and inspire locals to clean up trash often dumped there. Further research shows that the proponent also manages a non-profit animal rescue organization named “Turtle Gulch” near the head of the gulch; it appears to have been established in early 2018. When asked to address the BGN’s Commercial Names Policy, the proponent responded, “We have been involved in animal rescue for several years, but it has never been a commercial enterprise and has always been just a passion of ours. . . . Word of mouth spread about our animal rescue/sanctuary. . . and after a number of new critters made their way to us, we began informally referring to our sanctuary [as] ‘Turtle Gulch,’ as the outbuildings that house our critters resemble old west town. The name had the fun ring of an old west ghost town, especially with the proximity of the actual gulch to the south of us. We don't sell anything and no money changes hands; we don’t even take donations. We have no intention of turning it into a for-profit business.”

He adds, “There are no native turtle specimens that I’m aware of living in the immediate area, although the Desert Tortoise (taxonomically a type of turtle) is native to Nevada and wild specimens have been observed in the northern areas of the state.”

As part of its research, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) asked the Douglas County Commissioners for their recommendation; the commissioners voted to support the name. Several local residents also expressed support. The NV BGN recommends approval of the name.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Black Fly Brook --- see MASSACHUSETTS

NEW JERSEY

Change Kikeout Mountain to Kakeout Mountain: summit; elevation 1,050 ft.; in the Borough of Kinnelon 0.3 mi. N of Butler Reservoir; the name is derived from the Dutch word “kykuyt” or “kijkuit” which means “lookout”; Morris County, New Jersey; 40°59’36”N, 74°22’02”W; USGS map – Pompton Plains 1:24,000; Not: Kikeout Mountain, Kikirut Mountain.

Proposal: to change a name and application to reflect local and historic use
Map: USGS Pompton Plains 1:24,000
Proponent: Kinnelon Borough Council
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Kikeout Mountain (FID 877559)
Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Kikeout Mountain in the Borough of Kinnelon in Morris County to Kakeout Mountain, and also to change the location from the current 915-foot summit to the adjacent 1,050-foot summit.
The Kinnelon Borough Council submitted this proposal in response to an earlier one to change the name of the summit to All-Welcome Mountain (Review List 437). The proponent of the latter name stated that she finds the word “kike” offensive as “a derogatory slur against Jewish people and that ‘Kikeout Mountain’ sounds like ‘Kike Out’ like ‘Jews Go Away.’” She adds “there is rising anti-Semitism in the USA and globally, including hate crimes. . . It should be changed for the safety and dignity of Jews, of whom there are many in New Jersey. Changing it to All-Welcome Mountain gives a nice feeling of safety and inclusivity.” The Borough Council does not support this name, believing it would “permanently alter the historic names and forever change Kinnelon Borough’s very unique history.” They add that the name Kakeout Mountain “would be consistent with the spelling commonly used by the Borough of Kinnelon to designate ‘Kakeout Road’ & ‘Kakeout Reservoir.’” They also recommend that the name be moved to the adjacent 1,050-foot summit, 0.57 miles northeast of its current location.

“Kakeout” is a misspelling of the Dutch word “kykuyt” or “kijkuit” which means “lookout.” Several geographic features in the New York-New Jersey area have names that include some version of this word, including Kaikout Kill; Kykuit (a summit); Kykuit Hill (also spelled Kickeout, Kiokoeout, Kaakeoot, Kaaocoee, Kaakcoot, Kaakeoote, and Kijhuit); and Kijk-Uit Mountain (also spelled Keikout and Ky Kuit).

The summit was labeled Kikirut Mountain on an 1853 map of Morris County and in an 1868 county atlas. USGS maps from 1894 to 1923 labeled it Kakeout Mountain and applied the name collectively to both the 915-foot (then labeled as 914 ft.) and 1,050-foot summits. The 1947 map did not show any name, but in 1955, citing field surveys, the name was modified to Kikeout Mountain and applied to the western summit only. The name check card reported “Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Harrison know this spelling [Kikeout], and not Kakeout, which appears on the map.”
The predominant name in State, regional, and local documents has been “Kakeout Mountain,” including the 1898 Final Report of the New Jersey State Geologist; the 1923 and 1951 editions of the *New York Walk Book*; a hiking schedule in the 1964 *New York Times*; a 1971 realty ad in *The Pocono Record*; and a 2009 post on “The Trails of New Jersey & New York... in Pictures” website. In the 2005 Borough of Kinnelon Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Kinnelon Town Historian refers to “the 1,020’ high Kakeout Mountain.”

In recommending the change to Kakeout Mountain, the Borough Council cited a detailed analysis prepared by the Borough Historian, who stated:

“Although there is no evidence to support the claim that the name ‘Kikeout’ was derived to insult or denigrate any particular segment of the population, in particular, the Jewish community, the continued misperception of this spelling, and its incorrect conjectured meaning, on any and all official documents, will only lead to further debate and ill feelings... The Borough should absolutely reject any name change that would permanently alter the historic names and thereby forever alter the Borough’s unique history. Consenting to any proposed name change [other than correcting the spelling to Kakeout] will further propagate the ill-founded theory that the Borough is anti-Semitic. It is inconceivable to me, as the Borough Historian, that we wish to erase the names given almost 200 years ago, whose meanings were as clear today as they were then, (look out) in response to a false interpretation of what those names could possibly mean now or in the future.”

In the summary, the historian noted:

“[M]ost newspaper accounts prior to 1916 refer to this peak as ‘Kakeout.’ The first references in newspapers utilizing the misspelled ‘Kikeout’ occur about 1908, when controversy erupted about the City of Newark’s intention to develop the reservoir [south of the summit] as an additional water supply for Newark... The historical use can be traced back in land deeds dating as far back as 1810, long before the slang term ‘kike’ was invented...
Over the years, Kinnelon Borough has settled on the naming convention as ‘Kakeout’. Reference to this spelling can be found repeatedly in the publication ‘Kinnelon: A History,’ published by the Kinnelon Bi-Centennial Committee in 1976. About 1940, the name of the road connecting Boonton Avenue to Kiel Avenue was changed by the Borough from ‘Meadtown Road’ to ‘Kakeout Road’.

Upon an examination of the USGS maps it appears the maps mislabel the location of the true Kikirut Mountain [sic]. This was likely caused because the very early topographic map labels spanned both hills. However, the correct hill and the one traditionally referred to as Kakeout Mountain was the higher of the two peaks. There is little, if any, view from the currently and incorrectly named peak. There is only one peak historically associated with this name... The generally accepted location of the true ‘look out’ is northeasterly of the location that is presently depicted on the Boonton USGS map.”

Finally, the historian cited a 1936 article in the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society titled “The Indians of Morris County Area in New Jersey,” which incorrectly reported that the name Kikirut Mountain derived from an American Indian word “kikey” meaning “old.”

An article posted in 2011 on the Tri-Boro NJ Patch.com website stated, “Butler and Kinnelon changed the spelling about 60 years ago [from Kikeout to Kakeout] but the U.S. Geological Survey maintains the spelling given since colonial times.”

The Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders supports the name change to Kakeout Mountain, as well as the application change to the higher summit.

The 1951 edition of the New York Walk Book also reported a “Little Kakeout Mountain,” which may be the smaller of the two summits labeled as Kakeout Mountain on early USGS maps. No proposal has been established to make that name official. The 1914 Corporations of New Jersey List of Certificates to December 31, 1911, Compiled by the Secretary of State listed a “Kamp Kykout” in “Pequannock, Morris County.”

A 1986 article titled “Kakeout name change criticized” was published in 2011 on the North Jersey News website. It reported that Morris County had stated “the area was originally named ‘Kikeout’ because ‘The Dutch word for lookout is “Kike.” Over the years, variations in the spelling have occurred; such as Kake Out Road and Kike Out Road.’” A local historian is quoted as saying that the change occurred after World War II. A local resident’s letter to the editor is quoted at length:

“[he complained about] ‘the unfortunate manipulations to alter the historical names of the Kinnelon area by willfully misspelling the name ‘Kikeout’. . . . A direct descendent of the earliest settlers of the area. . . . agrees about the neglectful spellings. . . . [residents should] reflect upon the consequences of the clandestine attempts at altering the names, as well as a few other old and honorable names that make such a unique and outstanding local history, if only due respect were shown by those who manipulate or proclaim to write about History and ignore the necessity of accuracy in writing about history. . . . [He mentions] ‘Kikeout Road’. . . ‘the Kikeout Reservoir’. . . ‘the Kikeout Brook’. . . ‘Kakeout Mountain’. . . [and] ‘the Kikeout Meadows’. . . The most touted reason [for the change] appears to be the supposedly high sensitivity to ethnics by the persons who first began this taking of liberties with historical names. . . . There is however, another much more logical reason for the meddling with the truth in history. There are some persons who have moved into the area and having been endowed by fortune to be able to purchase a tract of land and to live on it for some time, have gradually begun thinking that they also own the history of the land since they have a deed to the land and feel that they are at liberty to alter names or even erase parts of history and add and substitute according to their fancy.’
[He] railed against what he perceived as landowners’ ‘puffery and self aggrandizement’ in their
gall to change the historical names of places in the area.”

The Borough Historian also provided information on the names of the reservoir and stream located just
south of the summit. Although it is listed in GNIS as Butler Reservoir, the reservoir has long been
referred to as Kakeout Reservoir to distinguish it from another reservoir in neighboring Passaic County
that is also owned by the Town of Butler and which is also named Butler Reservoir. A separate proposal
has been initiated by the Borough Council to change the former name to Kakeout Reservoir (q.v.).

**Change Butler Reservoir to Kakeout Reservoir:** reservoir; 150 acres; in the Borough of Kinnelon,
along Stone House Brook 2 mi. SW of Butler; named in association with nearby Kakeout Mountain
(proposed Kakeout Mountain (q.v.)); Morris County, New Jersey; 40°59′03″N, 74°22′24″W; USGS map
Pompton Plains 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Butler Reservoir, Butler/Kakeout Reservoir, Butler Kikeout
Reservoir, Kakeout (Butler) Reservoir, Kikeout Reservoir.


Proposal: to change a name to reflect local use and preference
Map: USGS Pompton Plains 1:24,000 (central point)
Proponent: Thomas Kline; Kinnelon, NJ
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Butler Reservoir (FID 875061)
Local Usage: Kakeout Reservoir (Borough of Butler, Borough of Kinnelon)
Borough of Kinnelon, 2005); Butler/Kakeout Reservoir (Highlands Regional Master Plan, 2007);
Butler Kikeout Reservoir (Daily Record (Morris County), 1936, 1937); Kakeout Reservoir
(USACE, 1981; NJ Urban Forests website, 2011; Borough of Butler website, 2020; Borough of
Kinnelon, 2012 to present, Highlands Regional Master Plan, 2007); Kakeout (Butler) Reservoir
(Borough of Kinnelon, 2012); Kikeout Reservoir (Daily Record (Morris County), 1936, 1937;
USACE, 1981)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Butler Reservoir in the Borough of Kinnelon in
Morris County to Kakeout Reservoir to recognize the name in longstanding local use. It was initiated in
relation to the proposal to change the name of Kikeout Mountain to Kakeout Mountain (q.v.), submitted
by the Borough of Kinnelon.

The reservoir is owned by the neighboring Borough of Butler, which also owns a reservoir in the Borough
of West Milford in Passaic County. Both reservoirs, which are approximately 3 miles apart, have been
labeled on USGS maps as Butler Reservoir; the one in Morris County since 1943 and the one in Passaic
County since 1954. The locally used name of the reservoir in Passaic County is Butler Reservoir.

The Kinnelon Borough Historian, who suggested the proposal reported that

“The neighboring Borough of Butler owns approximately 450 acres of watershed in Kinnelon. The Butler Reservoir, whose waters lap at the base of the Kakeout Mountain, has traditionally been named ‘Kakeout Reservoir.’ At the time of its watershed development, the Borough of Butler held two significant watershed properties: the Apshawa Reservoir, located in West Milford NJ and the Kakeout Reservoir, located in Kinnelon NJ. The name ‘Kakeout’ Reservoir has been the historically accepted term used by Butler in distinguishing these two geographically separate water bodies. On USGS maps, both water bodies are labeled ‘Butler Reservoir.’”
The reservoir in Morris County is dammed by Kakeout Dam (added from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) “Listing of Dams and Reservoirs in the United States”).

(Kakeout Reservoir and Lower Kakeout Dam were also added from this list and were located downstream. In 2011, the Borough of Butler removed Lower Kakeout Dam which resulted in the disappearance of the reservoir behind it. GNIS recorded this smaller, former reservoir as Kakeout Reservoir. The feature is still recorded in the National Hydrography Dataset but is no longer present in GNIS.)

This Butler Reservoir (proposed as Kakeout Reservoir and dammed by Kakeout Dam) has been known locally as Kikeout Reservoir or Kakeout Reservoir since its construction (see below).

The current USACE National Inventory of Dams lists Kakeout Dam at its current location and “Kakeout Dike” on “Kakeout Brook” at the southeast corner of the reservoir. “Kakeout Brook” (or “Kikeout Brook”) seems to be a name in local use for all or part of Stone House Brook, which is the official name of the stream that flows through Butler Reservoir. The Kinnelon Borough Historian confirmed that the correct name of the stream is Stone House Brook and that the names Kikeout Brook or Kakeout Brook have been used in error.

The Kinnelon Borough Council and the Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders support the proposal.
NEW MEXICO

**Rustler Peak**: summit; elevation 5,582 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land, 1.8 mi. ESE of Steins Peak, 4.3 mi. NW of Braidfoot Tank; associated with Rustler Draw, a valley south of the feature; Hidalgo County, New Mexico; Secs 4&3, T23S, R21W, New Mexico Meridian; 32°19’49”N, 109°00’51”W; USGS map – Doubtful Canyon 1:24,000.  

Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature  
Map: USGS map – Doubtful Canyon 1:24,000  
Proponent: Marc Levesque; Silver City, NM  
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management  
Previous BGN Action: None  
Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: None found  
Local Usage: None found  
Published: None found  

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new associative name Rustler Peak to an unnamed 5,581-foot summit in the Peloncillo Mountains, on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

The new name would be associated with Rustler Draw, a valley located to the south of the peak. Regarding the origin of that name, Robert Julyan in his volume *The Place Names of New Mexico*, writes “appropriating other peoples’ livestock has not been unheard of in NM and 5 names in Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, and Otero Counties, recall this.”

GNIS lists six features (four valleys, a spring, and an area) in New Mexico with “Rustler” in their names. Rustler Draw is the only one in Hidalgo County. Additionally, Rustler Formation, Rustler Limestone, and Rustler Canyon Basalt are geologic units in the State.

NEW YORK

**Kinsman Creek**: stream; 0.84 mi. long; heads in the Town of Southport at 42°00’49”N, 76°48’46”W, flows SE then NE into the Town of Ashland to enter South Creek; named for Ryland (1825-1899) and Anna Dunn Kinsman (1835-1910), who lived and farmed close to the stream for over 50 years; Chemung County, New York; 42°01’11”N, 76°47’58”W; USGS map – Elmira 1:24,000.  
Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.01969&p_longi=-76.79952  
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.01352&p_longi=-76.81283

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: None found  
Published: None found  

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Kinsman Creek to an unnamed 0.84-mile-long tributary of South Creek in the Town of Ashland and the Town of Southport in Chemung County. The proposed name would honor Ryland (1825-1899) and Anna Dunn Kinsman (1835-1910), who lived and farmed close to the stream for over 50 years.
Change Warner Lake to Warners Lake: reservoir; 120 acres; in the Town of Berne 1.6 mi. N of Filkin Hill; named for the Warner family who emigrated from Germany in the 1700s and lived around the reservoir; Albany County, New York; 42°37′30″N, 74°04′45″W; USGS map – Altamont 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Warner Lake, Warner’s Lake, Werners Lake, Werner’s Lake.

Proposal: name change to recognize local and historical use

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

Proponent: Chris Albright; Voorheesville, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Warner Lake (FID 968809)

Local Usage: Warners Lake (local community); Warner’s Lake (local community)

Published: Warner Lake (USGS 1900, 1903, 1943, 1944, 1985, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019; AMS 1946, 1948, 1950, 1958, 1963; Atlas of the State of New York, 1895); Warners Lake (Map of Albany County, New York, 1854; Map of Albany County, 1866; Albany and Schenectady Counties atlas, 1866; Town of Berne wetland inventory, 1981; Town of Berne Comprehensive Plan, 2017; Berne Historical Project website, 2020; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 2020; Albany County GIS, 2020); Warner’s Lake (History of the County of Albany, N. Y., 1886; Landmarks of Albany County, New York, 1897; Town of Berne Comprehensive Plan, 2017); Werners Lake (The Times Record [Troy, New York], 1972); Werner’s Lake (New York Commissioner of Fisheries Annual Report, 1872; The Capital Region of New York State, 1942)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Warner Lake, a 120-acre reservoir in the Town of Berne in Albany County, to Warners Lake.

The reservoir’s name comes from early settlers from the Warner family. The 1897 Landmarks of Albany County, New York reported that a German emigrant named Christopher Warner and his two brothers acquired land around the reservoir sometime in the 1700s.

The proponent points to the confusion between the official name for Federal use (Warner Lake) and the name predominately used locally and by the state (Warners Lake). The Warners Lake Improvement Association, Inc. is a local group that helps manage the reservoir.

USGS maps have labeled the reservoir as Warner Lake since 1900. The name Warners Lake appears on county maps published as early as 1854. As with many long-standing commemorative names, the exact form of the name (with or without an “s,” with or without an apostrophe) has varied over time. Warners Lake (with or without an apostrophe) is the form in current local and widespread use. The variant names Werners Lake and Werner’s Lake come from the original German spelling of the family name.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams lists this reservoir’s dam as Warner Lake Dam, with the owner as the Warners Lake Improvement Association, Inc. The dam, which was constructed in 1964, is not recorded in GNIS.

Warners Lake Road passes near the reservoir. Another lake named Warner Lake is in Hamilton County, New York.
**NORTH DAKOTA**

**Roth Lake**: lake; 650 acres; partly in Emmons County Waterfowl Production Area, 3.5 mi. S of Strasburg, 6.3 mi. SSE of Baumgärtner Lake; the name commemorates several generations of the Roth family, including Martin Roth (1889-1964), his wife Marianne (1896-1964), and their sons Anton Roth, Sr. (1916-2005), Joseph Roth (1918-1962), and Edward Roth (1927-2010) long-time residents and farmers of property at the lake; Emmons County, North Dakota; Secs 2,3,10&11, T130N, R76W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 46°06‘26”N, 100°10‘26”W; USGS map – Westfield 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=46.107292&p_longi=-100.173905

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Westfield 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Roth; Strasburg, ND

Administrative area: Emmons County Waterfowl Production Area

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Roth Lake to a 650-acre unnamed lake in Emmons County, 3.5 miles south of Strasburg and partly within the Emmons County Waterfowl Production Area, managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. The new name would commemorate the Roth family, who have owned and farmed property in the vicinity of the lake since the early 20th century, and in more recent years along the southern end of the lake. The name would specifically recognize Martin Roth (1889-1964) and his wife Marianne (1896-1964), who emigrated from Russia in 1903 and 1899, respectively. Their son Anton Roth, Sr. (1916-2005), the proponent’s grandfather, continued to farm the property. Another son, Joseph Roth (1918-1962), served in World War II and was wounded and received a Purple Heart, while another Edward Roth (1927-2010) served in the Korean War.

**OHIO**

**Coyote Run**: stream; 4.3 mi. long; heads in Green Township 3.5 mi. NE of Yellow Springs at 39°50’46”N, 83°50’41”W, flows generally W into Mad River Township to enter Mud Run 2.2 mi. SE of Enon; named for the increasing coyote population around the stream; Secs 29,23,17&11 T8N, R4E, Between the Miami Rivers Survey; Clark County, Ohio; 39°51’06”N, 83°54’21”W; USGS map – Yellow Springs 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Coyote Run Creek.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Yellow Springs 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Kathleen Mathews; Springfield, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Coyote Run (Mad River Conservancy, <1 year); Coyote Run Creek (Mad River Township highway sign, 2019)

Published: Coyote Run (The Yellow Springs News, 2020); Coyote Run Creek (The Yellow Springs News, 2020)

Case Summary: The new name Coyote Run is proposed for a 4.3-mile-long tributary of Mud Run in Clark County. The stream flows from Green Township into Mad River Township.
From July to November 2019, the Mud Run Conservancy held a “Name that Creek” contest. From the fourteen names suggested by the community, five met the requirements of the BGN’s principles and policies. The local school district asked kindergarten through sixth grade students to vote on the names and Coyote Run received the most votes. The winning name was widely announced in the community and the proponent reported there was no opposition. The name refers to the increasing frequency of coyote sightings around the stream.

In a January 2020 article in the Yellow Springs News, the winning name was reported as both Coyote Run and Coyote Run Creek. The same article referred to Mud Run and Mud Run Creek, which suggests local name usage is not consistent. All streams in the area seem to be called “Creek” even if the official name of the stream includes the generic “Run.” In November 2019, the Mad River Township road department posted four signs with the name Coyote Run Creek where the stream passes under township roads. However, the proponent clarified that this was an error and that the proposed named that won the contest was Coyote Run.

The proponent provided resolutions of support from the Mad River Township Trustees, the Green Township Trustees, and the Clark County Board of Commissioners.

**McCammon Creek**: stream; 2.1 mi. long; in Orange Township, heads at an unnamed reservoir 2 mi. SW of the dam on Alum Creek Lake at 40°09′57″N, 82°59′21″W, flows E to enter Alum Creek 1.1 mi. NW of Westerville Reservoir; named for the McCammon family who owned land along the stream for more than four generations, specifically John (1875-1955) and Zelma (1885-1981) McCammon; SE Quarter, T3N, R18W, Base Line of the United States Military Survey; Delaware County, Ohio; 40°10′03″N, 82°57′22″W; USGS map – Galena 1:24,000.


Proposal: new commemorative and associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Galena 1:24,000

Proponent: Mary Van Haaften; Sunbury, OH

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name McCammon Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.1-mile-long tributary of Alum Creek in Delaware County. The proponent is the Deputy Director of Preservation Parks of Delaware County who wishes to name the stream “in honor of the [McCammon] family’s long history in the area and its commitment to land preservation for public enjoyment.”

The McCammon family have owned land along the stream for more than four generations. John (1875-1955) and Zelma (1885-1981) McCammon were the first to own and farm the property, although one of Zelma’s ancestors, Lee Hurlburt, had built a log cabin above the stream sometime after 1812. The McCammons’ four children continued to farm or live on the land; the last of that generation died in 2002. Many family members still live in the area.

Since 2016, the McCammon family has been donating the land to PPDC “to protect it in perpetuity for public benefit”; the property includes a notable barn painted to celebrate Ohio’s bicentennial. In March 2020, the PPDC established McCammon Creek Park along the west side of the stream. Two housing developments in the area are named McCammon Estates and McCammon Chase.
Letters of support from the Orange County Trustees and the Delaware County Commissioners were included with the proposal. The name is also supported by the Delaware Soil and Water Conservation District, the Friends of Alum Creek & Tributaries, and the Delaware County Historical Society.

The proponent has also proposed the name South Branch McCammon Creek (q.v.) for a tributary of the proposed McCammon Creek.

**South Branch McCammon Creek**: stream; 0.85 mi. long; in Orange Township, heads at 40°09’51”N, 82°58’43”W, flows ENE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named McCammon Creek (q.v.) 1.6 mi. NW of Westerville Reservoir; SE Quarter, T3N, R18W, Base Line of the United States Military Survey; Delaware County, Ohio; 40°10’05”N, 82°57’59”W; USGS map – Galena 1:24,000.


Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Galena 1:24,000
Proponent: Mary Van Haaffen; Sunbury, OH
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: No record
- Local Usage: None found
- Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name South Branch McCammon Creek is proposed for a 0.85-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named McCammon Creek (q.v.) in Orange Township in Delaware County.

**OREGON**

The following 26 names are proposed for features in and around the Newberry Volcano caldera in Deschutes County and Lake County. Twenty-two of the features are located entirely within Deschutes National Forest, four of which are completely within and two of which begin in the Newberry National Volcanic Monument, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Four of the valley features begin in Deschutes National Forest and end on Bureau of Land Management lands; two of these begin within the Newberry National Volcanic Monument. All of the names are new names proposed for unnamed features.

The proponent, a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) geologist who studies the geology of the Newberry Volcano area, states that these names are needed for reference in published scientific papers about and geologic maps of the area. She refers to the long-term monitoring of the volcano by USGS and reports that many significant volcanic features on the landscape do not have names. In 2008, she submitted a draft proposal for a large number of names to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) after consulting with local agencies and offices. After lidar mapping of the area, other unnamed features were noted. Twenty-five names were approved by the BGN in 2019.

The proposed names come from a list of Klamath and Paiute words that were supplied by a linguist with the Klamath Tribes. For each feature, the proponent selected an indigenous language word and combined it with an appropriate generic term. The names reflect the colors of the features; the fauna found around the features; topography and location of the features; and geologic history of the features.
Although many of the features proposed as “buttes” do not fit the strict geographical definition of a butte (a flat-topped rise taller than wide), a vast majority of summits of any kind in Oregon are called “buttes.” This includes nearly all the named cinder cones in the Newberry area.

The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of the names.
**Ada Butte**: summit; elevation 5,094 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 0.8 mi. SW of Sugar Pine Butte; named for the Paiute word for the American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), a common bird in the area; Secs 23&24, T20S, R11E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°49’21”N, 121°22’03”W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature  
Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000  
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest  

Case Summary: The new name Ada Butte is proposed for a 5,094-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Paiute word for the American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), a common bird in the area.

**Atsa Cone**: summit; elevation 6,580 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 0.2 mi. S of Kweo Butte; named for the Paiute word for red, the color of the rocks on the summit; Sec 29, T22S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°38’16”N, 121°11’55”W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature  
Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000  
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest  

Case Summary: The new name Atsa Cone is proposed for a 6,580-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Paiute word for red, the color of the rocks on the summit.

**Balbali Butte**: summit; elevation 5,600 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.9 mi. W of Fuzztail Butte; named for the Klamath word for white, the color of the rocks on the summit; Secs 2&1, T20S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°51’54”N, 121°14’52”W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000 (highest point).

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature  
Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000 (highest point)  
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest  

Case Summary: The new name Balbali Butte is proposed for a 5,600-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for white, the color of the rocks on the summit. These pumice rocks were derived from the eruption that formed Crater Lake.

**Bosbosli Butte**: summit; elevation 6,158 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.2 mi. ESE of Mokst Butte; named for the Klamath word for black, the color of the rocks that make up the summit; Secs 24&13, T20S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°49’59”N, 121°14’18”W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature  
Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000  
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest  

Case Summary: The new name Bosbosli Butte is proposed for a 6,158-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for black, the color of the rocks that make up the summit.

**Dukdukwasam Butte**: summit; elevation 6,040 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.8 mi. NW of Paulina Peak; named for the Klamath word for the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), which nests on the summit and feeds nearby; Sec 32, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°42’19”N, 121°18’51”W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature  
Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000  
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest  

Case Summary: The new name Dukdukwasam Butte is proposed for a 6,040-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), which nests on the summit and feeds nearby.
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Dukdukwasam Butte is proposed for a 6,040-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), which nests on the summit and feeds nearby in Paulina Creek and Paulina Lake.

**Galo Butte**: summit; elevation 7,453 ft; in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 0.9 mi. SE of Kawak Butte; named for the Klamath word for sky, referring to the high elevation of the cinder cone; Sec 14, T21S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°45'30"N, 121°15'12"W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000
Administrative area: Newberry Volcanic National Monument / Deschutes National Forest
Case Summary: The new name Galo Butte is proposed for a 7,453-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for sky, reflecting the high elevation of the cinder cone, which is the third-highest cinder cone in the Newberry area.

**Gekgekli Butte**: summit; elevation 5,990 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 3.1 mi. ESE of Moskt Butte; named for the Klamath word for yellow, referring to the summit’s abundant Ponderosa pines, also known as yellow pines; Sec 19, T20S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°49'52"N, 121°13'17"W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest
Case Summary: The new name Gekgekli Butte is proposed for a 5,990-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for yellow, referring to the summit’s abundant Ponderosa pines, also known as yellow pines.

**Gogaka Draw**: valley; 10.9 mi. long; heads in Newberry Volcanic National Monument, 1.4 mi. NW of Red Hill at 43°42'43"N, 121°10'16"W, trends ENE through Deschutes National Forest to a point 3 mi. SW of Pine Mountain; named for the Klamath word for creek, reflecting its formation by ice meltwater; T21S, Rgs15-13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°45'24"N, 120°58'47"W; USGS map – Pine Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.7566645&p_longi=-120.979762
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.7118539&p_longi=-121.1710091

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Pine Mountain 1:24,000 (mouth)
Administrative area: Newberry Volcanic National Monument / Deschutes National Forest
Case Summary: The new name Gogaka Draw is proposed for a 10.8-mile-long valley in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The valley begins in the Newberry Volcanic National Monument. The valley is named for the Klamath word for creek, reflecting its formation by ice meltwater.

**Goge Draw**: valley; 11.4 mi. long; heads in Newberry Volcanic National Monument, 2.5 mi. NW of Red Hill at 43°43'47"N, 121°10'50"W, trends ENE through Deschutes National Forest to a point 3 mi. SW of Pine Mountain; named for the Klamath word for river, reflecting its formation by ice meltwater; T21S,
Case Summary: The new name **Goge Draw** is proposed for an 11.3-mile-long valley in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The valley begins in the Newberry Volcanic National Monument. The valley is named for the Klamath word for river, reflecting its formation by ice meltwater.

**Hokisam Cones**: summit; elevation 5,500 ft; a pair of cinder cones in Deschutes National Forest, 1.9 mi. NW of Willow Butte; named for the Klamath word for spirit within living things, referring to cones’ eruption during a time when the earth’s magnetic field was in a transitional state between normal and reversed directions; Sec 19, T23S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County, Oregon; 43°33’58”N, 121°12’15”W; USGS map – Indian Butte 1:24,000.

**Huna Butte**: summit; elevation 5,886 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 3.3 mi. WNW of Paulina Peak; named for the Paiute word for the American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), a common mammal in the area; Sec 5, T22S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°41’50”N, 121°19’14”W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

**Huudi Draw**: valley; 6 mi. long; heads in Deschutes National Forest, 3.2 mi. SE of Swamp Wells Butte at 43°50’03”N, 121°09’22”W, trends NE into Bureau of Land Management land to a point 0.5 mi. S of Stookey Flat; named for the Paiute word for river, reflecting its formation by flooding ice meltwater; Tps20-21S, Rgs14-13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°53’49”N, 121°05’50”W; USGS map – Horse Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth).
Newberry Volcanic National Monument. The valley is named for the Paiute word for river, reflecting its formation by flooding ice meltwater.

**Issa Draw:** valley; 8.6 mi. long; heads in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. WNW of China Hat at 43°41′03″N, 121°03′15″W, trends SSE to a point 1.8 mi. NW of Poly Top Butte; named for the Paiute word for wolf, reflecting the recent return of gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) to Oregon and the historical presence of wolves in the Newberry Volcano area; T22S, R14E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County and Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°37′10″N, 121°01′05″W; USGS map – South Ice Cave 1:24,000 (mouth). 

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.6193386&p_longi=-121.0181706
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.6841559&p_longi=-121.0542835
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS South Ice Cave 1:24,000 (mouth)
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Issa Draw is proposed for a 13.9-mile-long valley in Lake County and Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest and on Bureau of Land Management land. The valley ends within the Devils Garden Lava Bed Wilderness Study Area, managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The valley is named for the Paiute word for wolf, reflecting the recent return of gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) to Oregon and the historical presence of wolves in the Newberry Volcano area.

**Kayuc Draw:** valley; 12.6 mi. long; heads in Newberry Volcanic National Monument, 2.8 mi. ESE of North Paulina Peak at 43°44′46″N, 121°11′22″W, trends NE through Deschutes National Forest into Bureau of Land Management land to open onto Tepee Draw 4.5 mi. NW of Pine Mountain; named for the Klamath word for “no time”, describing the rapid incision of this valley by flooding ice meltwater; Tps20-21S, Rgs14-13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°50′07″N, 121°00′39″W; USGS map – Evans Well 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.8352135&p_longi=-121.0108754
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.7461025&p_longi=-121.1895807
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Evans Well 1:24,000 (mouth)

Case Summary: The new name Kayuc Draw is proposed for a 12.1-mile-long valley in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest and on Bureau of Land Management land. The valley begins in the Newberry Volcanic National Monument. The valley is named for the Klamath word for “no time”, describing the rapid incision of this valley by flooding ice meltwater.

**Kide Butte:** summit; elevation 5,799 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 2 mi. S of Fuzztail Butte; named for the Paiute word for marmots (*Marmota* sp.), common mammals in the area; Sec 17, T20S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°50′14″N, 121°12′18″W; USGS map – Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000. 

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.8371735&p_longi=-121.2050323
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Fuzztail Butte 1:24,000
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Kide Butte is proposed for a 5,799-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Paiute word for marmots; the yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) is a common mammal in the area.
**Lalish Draw**: valley; 13.7 mi. long; heads in Newberry Volcanic National Monument, 2.6 mi. ENE of North Paulina Peak at 43°44′53″N, 121°11′50″W, trends NE through Deschutes National Forest into Bureau of Land Management land to a point in the Millican Valley 7 mi. NW of Pine Mountain; named for the Klamath word for sloping sides of valleys; Twps19-21S Rgs14-13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°52′04″N, 121°01′33″W; USGS map – Horse Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth).


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Horse Ridge 1:24,000 (mouth)


Case Summary: The new name Lalish Draw is proposed for a 13.9-mile-long valley in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest and on Bureau of Land Management land. The valley begins in the Newberry Volcanic National Monument. The valley is named for the Klamath word for sloping sides of valleys.

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**Nota Butte**: summit; elevation 5,390 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 2.4 mi. SW of Mokst Butte; named for the Paiute word for yellow jacket wasps (*Vespula* sp. or *Dolichovespula* sp.), commonly found in the area; Secs 19&20, T20S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°49′22″N, 121°19′42″W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Nota Butte is proposed for a 5,390-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Paiute word for yellow jacket wasps (*Vespula* sp. or *Dolichovespula* sp.), commonly found in the area.

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**Puku Butte**: summit; elevation 5,983 ft; in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. S of Mokst Butte; named for the Paiute word for horse, reflecting the historical use of horses during logging of the Newberry area; Sec 22, T20S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°49′13″N, 121°17′02″W; USGS map – Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Cast Forest 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry Volcanic National Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Puku Butte is proposed for a 5,983-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Paiute word for horse, reflecting the historical use of horses during logging of the Newberry area.

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**Qdai Dome**: summit; elevation 6,960 ft; in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 1.4 mi. SE of Central Pumice Cone; named for the Klamath word for rock, describing the exposed rocky surface of the summit; Sec 31&32, T21S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°42′22″N, 121°12′37″W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry Volcanic National Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Qdai Dome is proposed for a 6,960-foot rhyolite dome in Deschutes County in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for rock, describing the exposed rocky surface of the summit.
**Sabas Butte**: summit; elevation 6,260 ft; in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest, 2.3 mi. SE of Paulina Peak; named for the Klamath word for sun, describing the summit’s sunny southern exposure; Sec 24, T22S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°39’28”N, 121°14’10”W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.  
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.6576653&p_longi=-121.2361679

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000

Administrative area: Newberry Volcanic National Monument / Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Sabas Butte** is proposed for a 6,260-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for sun, describing the summit’s sunny southern exposure.

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**Saiga Hill**: summit; elevation 4,440 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 1.3 mi. SSE of Bessie Butte; named for the Klamath word for a level, grassy, treeless area, describing the summit’s location in a low-lying area; Secs 14&11, T19S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°55’51”N, 121°15’49”W; USGS map – Lava Butte 1:24,000.  

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Lava Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Saiga Hill** is proposed for a 4,440-foot spatter vent in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for a level, grassy, treeless area, describing the summit’s location in a low-lying area.

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**Skoksam Hill**: summit; elevation 5,250 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. W of SSE of Green Butte; named for the Klamath word for spirit of a deceased person or ghost, referring to cone’s eruption during a time when the earth's magnetic field was in a transitional state between normal and reversed directions; Sec 28&27, T23S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County, Oregon; 43°33’27”N, 121°16’23”W; USGS map – Spring Butte 1:24,000.  
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.55756&p_longi=-121.2730865

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Spring Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Skoksam Hill** is proposed for a 5,250-foot cinder cone in Lake County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for the spirit of a deceased person or ghost, referring to cone’s eruption during a time when the earth's magnetic field was in a transitional state between normal and reversed directions.

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**Taba Butte**: summit; elevation 5,860 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 1 mi. W of Youtlkut Butte; named for the Paiute word for sun, describing the summit’s sunny southern exposure; Sec 10, T23S, R12E, Willamette Meridian; Lake County, Oregon; 43°36’03”N, 121°15’38”W; USGS map – Spring Butte 1:24,000.  
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.6008263&p_longi=-121.2605286

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Spring Butte 1:24,000

Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name **Taba Butte** is proposed for a 5,860-foot cinder cone in Lake County in Newberry Volcanic National Monument in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Paiute word for sun, describing the summit’s sunny southern exposure.
**Taktakli Butte**: summit; elevation 4,950 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 3 mi. NE of Finley Butte; named for the Klamath word for red, describing the color of the rocks that make up the cinder cone; Sec 14, T22S, R11E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°40′05″N, 121°22′25″W; USGS map – Paulina Peak 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.6680756&p_longi=-121.3735733

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Paulina Peak 1:24,000
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Taktakli Butte is proposed for a 4,950-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for red, describing the color of the rocks that make up the cinder cone.

**Wacam Draw**: valley; 8.3 mi. long; heads in Deschutes National Forest, 3.5 mi. NE of Orphan Butte at 43°49′22″N, 121°04′40″W, trends NE into Bureau of Land Management land to open onto the valley of the Dry River 4 mi. E of Golden Basin; named for the Klamath word for horse, in relation to the nearby Horse Ridge; Tps19-20S, R14E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°54′11″N, 120°59′21″W; USGS map – Millican 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.9023247&p_longi=-120.9881439

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.8228645&p_longi=-121.0766754

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Millican 1:24,000 (mouth)
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest / Bureau of Land Management

Case Summary: The new name Wacam Draw is proposed for a 7.3-mile-long valley in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest and on Bureau of Land Management land. The valley is named for the Klamath word for horse, in relation to the nearby Horse Ridge.

**Wasam Butte**: summit; elevation 6,240 ft; in Deschutes National Forest, 0.5 mi. NE of Topso Butte; named for the Klamath word for coyotes (*Canis latrans*), commonly found in the area; Secs 21&16, T22S, R13E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 43°39′32″N, 121°10′45″W; USGS map – East Lake 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.6589241&p_longi=-121.1790695

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS East Lake 1:24,000
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest

Case Summary: The new name Wasam Butte is proposed for a 6,240-foot cinder cone in Deschutes County in Deschutes National Forest. The summit is named for the Klamath word for coyotes (*Canis latrans*), commonly found in the area.

**Change Negro Ben Mountain to Ben Johnson Mountain**: summit; elevation 4,935 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land 14 mi. SW of Medford; named for Benjamin Johnson, a blacksmith who lived near the base of the mountain in the late 19th century; Secs 6,5,8&7, T39S, R3W, Willamette Meridian; Jackson County, Oregon; 42°12′16″N, 123°05′36″W; USGS map – Ruch 1:24,000; Not: Negro Ben Mountain, Nigger Ben Mountain.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.2044906&p_longi=-123.0933797&fid=1146832

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Ruch 1:24,000
Proponent: Margo Schembre; Wilsonville, OR
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land
Previous BGN Action: Negro Ben Mountain (BGN 1964)
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Negro Ben Mountain (FID 1146832)
Local Usage: None found
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Ben Mountain, located on Bureau of Land Management land in Jackson County, to Ben Johnson Mountain. The proponent states that the summit was named for Ben Johnson, a local blacksmith: “We know his last name, it’s appropriate and respectful, in 2019, to call it Ben Johnson Mountain and not ‘Negro Ben.’”

The summit was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 1921 with the pejorative form of the name. On the 1956 edition, the name was changed to Negro Ben Mountain but was changed back to the pejorative form on the 1960 edition. In 1964, the BGN established the name Negro Ben Mountain “to conform with the BGN’s policy.”

Until the 2000s, the last name of “Ben” was unknown. Lewis McArthur, in his volume Oregon Geographic Names, wrote “The name was very old and appears to have been derived from a man named Ben who operated a small blacksmith shop near the [Applegate] river and accommodated miners by sharpening picks and other tools. . . Ben’s last name appears to have been lost to posterity.” Rush and the Upper Applegate Valley, published in 1990, reported that “Ben” was a blacksmith in the small town of Uniontown, which no longer exists but which was located at the base of the mountain.

In 2003, Jan Wright, a historian for the Southern Oregon Historical Society, discovered a that a man named Benjamin Johnson was listed as “colored” in the 1868 and 1869 assessment rolls for Jackson County, and living in Uniontown. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses of Albany in Lynn County, Johnson and his wife were listed as “mulatto.” The details were published in a 2003 Medford Mail Tribune article and two years later in Southern Oregon History Today. The Applegater, a local community news magazine, has published pictures of Benjamin Johnson’s cabin at the base of the mountain. A road that circles the mountain is named Negro Ben Road.

As part of its research, the OGNB contacted the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, which responded that it had no opinion on the matter.

Hole-in-the-Rock: arch; 70 ft. long; located in an area managed by the Bureau of Land Management (Hole-in-the-Rock Area of Critical Environmental Concern), 0.6 mi. WNW of Poole Hill; Jackson County, Oregon; Sec 17, T37S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 42°21’11”N, 122°29’56”W; USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.353041&p_longi=-122.498897
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000
Proponent: Alice Knotts; San Diego, CA
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Case Summary: The name Hole-in-the-Rock is proposed to be made official for a feature that the proponent describes as “[a] 70-foot-long rock formation that is in the form of an arch. It is located on a hill overlooking the South Fork Little Butte Creek.” It is on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The name is referenced in a 2015 BLM Environmental Assessment report entitled South Fork Little Butte Forest Management Project; the report states, “The Hole-in-the-Rock Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) was established for its scenic and geological values. The 63-acre ACEC encompasses natural arches spanning over 35 feet. The arches occupy an area of about 50 by 200 feet (about 0.25 acre). The Hole-in-the-Rock arches are the only documented geomorphic feature of this type in southern Oregon and northern California within the Cascade Range.”

The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of San Diego, who was a long-time resident of the Rogue Valley and Methodist pastor at Camp Latgawa, located 2.75 miles southeast of the feature. She adds “For decades, if not centuries, people have taken cross country paths to reach this rock, take in the views, and the more adventurous climb over the top of the arch. It is sometimes referred to as ‘the needles’ eye,’ ‘Arch Rock,’ or simply ‘the arch.’”

*** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn

**Knotts Bluff**: cliff; 0.5 mi. long; 0.3 mi. NE of the confluence of South Fork Little Butte Creek and Grizzly Canyon; named for Rev. Ross Knotts (1912-2010), long-time area resident and pastor who helped organize camp programming at nearby Camp Latgawa for fifty years; Jackson County, Oregon; See 16,
Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Alice Knotts, San Diego, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Knotts Bluff is proposed for an unnamed 0.5-mile-long unnamed cliff located in Jackson County, 0.3 mi. northeast of where Grizzly Canyon joins South Fork Little Butte Creek. The feature lies within an area that is eligible for wild and scenic river designation; the area would be managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of San Diego, who lived for many years in the Rogue Valley and who wishes to honor her father Reverend Ross Knotts (1912-2010). According to the application, Rev. Knotts was “a long-time area resident and pastor, who along with his wife Marjorie organized camp programming at Camp Latgawa for fifty years.” The camp is located 1.8 miles southeast of the unnamed cliff. The name would recognize “the extraordinary contributions made by Ross and Marjorie Knotts to the people of the Rogue Valley in developing agencies and volunteers to provide food; shelter; housing; support; medical care; spiritual care; senior care; a retreat center; family reconciliation; and cultural, ethnic and diversity understanding.”

An additional proposal has been submitted to make official the locally used name Marjorie Falls for a waterfall 2.2 miles south-southeast of the cliff; this name would commemorate Ross’s wife Marjorie Knotts.

Change Dead Indian Creek to Latgawa Creek: stream; 9.8 mi. long; heads in the Cascades Siskiyou National Monument (Bureau of Land Management), 3.7 mi. W of Howard Lake at 42°13′17″N, 122°29′08″W, flows NNE through Owens Prairie and into Rogue River National Forest, then N to enter South Fork Little Butte Creek; the name derives from a Takelma word meaning “upland water source” or “people of the upland” and is associated with nearby Camp Latgawa; Tps37&38N, R3E, Willamette Meridian; Jackson County, Oregon; 42°20′18″N, 122°27′10″W; USGS map – Robinson Butte 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Dead Indian Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

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

Proponent: Alice Knotts; San Diego, CA

Administrative area: Rogue River National Forest / Cascades Siskiyou National Monument

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dead Indian Creek (FID 1140701)

Local Usage: None found


Case Summary: This proposal is the first of three to change the names of a stream, a summit, and a spring in Jackson County that currently include the words “Dead Indian.” The first is to change the name
of Dead Indian Creek, a 9.8-mile-long tributary of South Fork Little Butte Creek. The stream heads within the Cascades Siskiyou National Monument, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and then flows north into the Rogue River National Forest.

The name Dead Indian Creek has appeared on USGS maps since 1891 and continued to be labeled at recently as 2017. It was also shown on the 1980 Oregon Water Resources Department map of the Rogue Drainage Basin. The latter map also shows Dead Indian Canal and Dead Indian Dam, but these names are not listed in GNIS, nor is the dam recorded in the National Inventory of Dams.

A list of Jackson County locations compiled by the Gold Hill Historical Society (date unknown, but likely around 2010) recorded the locations of Dead Indian Creek and Dead Indian Mountain (q.v.) as “Jackson/Klamath Co. lines,” noting that the names dated from 1854 and referred to “the death of two [Rogue River] Indians.”

Local history suggests the name refers to a conflict between rival groups of Shasta and Latgawa Indians, which resulted in the death of at least one individual. According to the proponent, “Since 1953, the story of the Dead Indian has been told around campfires at night and the legend carried forward.” The proposed replacement name is associated with that of a Methodist Church camp that was established close to the mouth of the stream area in 1953 on the site of the Dead Indian Soda Springs Resort and Forest Camp.

The proposal states, “Leaders of the camp, especially Marjorie Knotts, engaged campers in becoming more sensitive to the Native American heritage of the area by bringing in leaders such as Thomas Doty, the storyteller par excellence of Latgawa traditions. She conducted research on the early Native American name for this area in the 1980s. She sought advice and met with members of tribes, with people who knew the old languages and with faculty at Southern Oregon University. Her passion was to find a more appropriate name than ‘Dead Indian Soda Springs Camp.’ [Despite opposition from some of the camp’s leaders] she led the official name change of the camp in 1983. Over the years, thousands of English-speaking people who have been to the camp have become accustomed to using that name.” The word Latgawa is from the Takelma language and means “upland water source” or “people of the upland.” The proponent further states “the large geographic area by Mt. McLaughlin that extends from the Cascade summit west and includes tributaries of the Rogue River has been called the ‘Dead Indian Area.’ . . . but the name does not fit well in today’s culture.” Finally, “The Latgawa people who lived in the area are now almost invisible if not gone. After extensive Rogue Valley wars, they were removed in the 1850s to the Grande Ronde Reservation and the Siletz Reservation.”

These proposals were submitted by the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of San Diego, who was a long-time resident of the Rogue Valley and Methodist pastor at Camp Latgawa. In additional to the three “Dead Indian” name changes, three additional proposals would apply the new name Latgawa Pinnacles to an unnamed cliff in the vicinity, and the new commemorative names Marjorie Falls and Knotts Bluff to nearby a waterfall and cliff, respectively.

In 2019, the BGN received proposals to change the three “racist, outdated and offensive” names from “Dead Indian” to “Chiloquin,” a word that was intended to recognize the Chiloquin and Klamath people who have long inhabited southern Oregon. However, upon learning that the OGNB was already considering the “Latgawa” proposals, the proponent withdrew the “Chiloquin” names.

The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of this change.

**Change Dead Indian Mountain to Latgawa Mountain**: summit; elevation 5,250 ft.; partly on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 2.6 mi. W of the N end of Howard Prairie Lake; the name
derives from a Takelma word meaning “upland water source” or “people of the upland”; Secs 16&17, T38N, R3E, Willamette Meridian; Jackson County, Oregon; 42°15'53”N, 122°28’59”W; USGS map – Robinson Butte 1:24,000; Not: Dead Indian Mountain.

Case Summary: This is the second of the three proposals to change the names of features in Jackson County from “Dead Indian” to “Latgawa.” The name Dead Indian Mountain is applied to a 5,250-foot peak just west of Dead Indian Creek (proposed Latgawa Creek). The west side of the summit is on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

The name Dead Indian Mountain was not labeled on any USGS topographic maps until the 2011 edition of the USTopo. It was added to GNIS in 1986 but the source of the name was not recorded. The GNIS coordinates placed it in a valley near the mouth of Dead Indian Creek but subsequent research indicates this is not correct. An analysis of historical references to the name suggests the feature is approximately four miles further to the south, most likely at the 5,250-foot peak close to where Dead Indian Memorial Road crosses Dead Indian Creek. A Fremont-Winema National Forest Environmental Impact Statement published in 2004 referred to a fire lookout that was built on Dead Indian Mountain in 1934 but which was later removed. The GNIS entry has been corrected.

Change Dead Indian Soda Springs to Latgawa Soda Springs: spring; in Rogue River National Forest, along Dead Indian Creek (proposed Latgawa Creek), upstream of its confluence with South Fork Little Butte Creek; the name derives from a Takelma word meaning “upland water source” or “people of the upland”; Sec 22, T37N, R3E, Willamette Meridian; Jackson County, Oregon; 42°19’54”N, 122°26’59”W; USGS map – Robinson Butte 1:24,000; Not: Dead Indian Soda Springs.

Case Summary: This is the third proposal to change the names of features in Jackson County and the Rogue River National Forest from “Dead Indian” to “Latgawa.” The name Dead Indian Soda Springs is applied to a spring located along Dead Indian Creek (proposed Latgawa Creek).

The springs have been labeled on USGS topographic maps as “Soda Spgs” since 1891; the name Dead Indian Soda Springs first appeared in 1955. According to the proponent, “the soda springs and area have
been a destination and pilgrimage place for early inhabitants and pioneers as well as thousands who have come to Camp Latgawa on spiritual or religious pilgrimage. [They] have been considered to have restorative and healing properties. Known for perhaps 100 years as Dead Indian Soda Springs, the water is named for its distinctive chemical flavors that taste disgusting to some and delightful to others.”

The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of this change.

**Latgawa Pinnacles**: pillar; in Rogue River National Forest, on the N side of South Fork Little Butte Creek, 1.67 mi. SE of the mouth of Grizzly Canyon; named in association with Latgawa Camp located across the creek; Jackson County, Oregon; Sec 22, T37S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 42°20’17”N, 122°26’46”W; USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.338042&p_longi=-122.446126

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000
Proponent: Alice Knotts, San Diego, CA
Administrative area: Rogue River National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Latgawa Pinnacles is proposed for a cluster of five cone-shaped rock pinnacles located on the north side of South Fork Little Butte Creek and opposite Camp Latgawa, and within Rogue River National Forest. According to the application, “[These] rocks top out about as high as the tall trees around them. [They] can be climbed and are one adventure destination for campers.”

The proposal for Latgawa Pinnacles was submitted by the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of San Diego, who was a long-time resident of the Rogue Valley and Methodist pastor at Camp Latgawa.

The site of the camp was originally settled around 1900, following the discovery in 1871 of soda springs that are believed to have been familiar to the area’s Takelma, Shasta, and Klamath Tribes. According to a history of the camp, in 1953 the Oregon-Idaho Conference of the United Methodist Church acquired a special use permit from the U.S. Forest Service to operate an organizational camp at the site. Originally named Dead Indian Soda Springs Resort and Forest Camp, the camp was later renamed for a group of Shasta Indians who spoke the Latgawa language. The original resort guesthouse, a few outbuildings, and a gazebo built by the Civilian Conservation Corps are protected by the State Historical Interpretation and Preservation Organization.

Three features in the vicinity of the pinnacles are named Dead Indian Creek, Dead Indian Mountain, and Dead Indian Soda Springs. The OGNB is working with the same proponent to initiate changes to these names. In 2019, the BGN received proposals to change the three “racist, outdated and offensive” names to “Chiloquin,” a word that would have recognized the Chiloquin and Klamath people who have long inhabited southern Oregon. However, upon learning that the OGNB was already considering the aforementioned proposals, the proponent withdrew the “Chiloquin” names.

The only feature currently listed in GNIS with the name “Latgawa” is Latgawa Cove Recreation Site, also located in Jackson County and 40 miles southwest of the pinnacles. There is no evidence that the associated body of water is named Latgawa Cove.

The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of the name.
**Marjorie Falls**: falls; 12 ft. high; in Rogue River National Forest, along Dead Indian Creek, 0.64 mi. upstream of its confluence with South Fork Little Butte Creek; named for Marjorie Knotts (1919-2014), who helped organize camp programming at nearby Camp Latgawa for fifty years; Jackson County, Oregon; Sec 27, T37S, R3E, Willamette Meridian; 42°19’48”N, 122°27’02”W; USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.338042&p_longi=-122.446126

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS map - Robinson Butte 1:24,000
Proponent: Alice Knotts, San Diego, CA
Administrative area: Rogue River National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The name **Marjorie Falls** is proposed to be made official for a 12-foot-high waterfall located along Dead Indian Creek in Jackson County and on the Rogue River National Forest.

The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of San Diego, who was a long-time resident of the Rogue Valley and Methodist pastor at nearby Camp Latgawa. The name, which is reported to have been in local use “for decades”, would commemorate the proponent’s mother Marjorie Cooley Knotts (1919-2014), who according to the application, “helped organize camp programming at Camp Latgawa for fifty years.” Also, “the name is a play on words because, due to foot and ear injuries and poor balance, Marjorie often fell while hiking. It is a metaphor for her life that she continued to hike. The name has a lilting sound like the falling water.” The proponent adds, “Each spring the pool below the falls is cleared so that people can climb rocks to the top of the falls, sit in the creek, and slide over the falls.”

Online records note that Marjorie was a teacher and counselor at Ebbert Memorial Methodist Church in Springfield. Her obituary stated “[She was] a skilled organizer and educator, she led church youth groups, women’s retreats, and Shakespeare camps.” A letter of support from a family friend referred to Marjorie as “highly respected for [her] contributions that built not only [a] faith community but a broader caring community across the Rogue Valley. [She was a] leader in helping to start the Rogue Valley Chapter of Habitat for Humanity… and many, many lives were touched by her tireless and compassionate outreach.” She was also responsible for suggesting the name Camp Latgawa as a replacement for Dead Indian Soda Springs Camp; this change was enacted in 1983.

The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of the name Marjorie Falls.

An additional proposal has been submitted to apply the name Knotts Bluff to an unnamed cliff 2.2 miles north-northwest of the falls; this name would commemorate Marjorie’s husband Ross Knotts.

*** The following proposal has been closed, citing evidence the feature no longer exists. It has been marked “historical” in GNIS.

**Change Jim Crow Sands to Pillar Rock Sands**: bar; approx. 250 acres; within Oregon Department of State Lands, in the Columbia River S of and adjacent to Pillar Rock Island, 1.3 mi. SW of Brookfield Point; named for the adjacent Pillar Rock Island, which is named for Pillar Rock in the Columbia River; T9N, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Clatsop County, Oregon; 46°14’57”N, 123°34’45”W; USGS map – Knappa 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Jim Crow Sands.
Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Knappa 1:24,000 (central point)
Proponent: Daryl Peloquin; Seattle, WA
Administrative area: Oregon Department of State Lands
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: Jim Crow Sands (FID 1122428)
  Local Usage: None found
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Jim Crow Sands, a bar in the Columbia River in Clatsop County, to Pillar Rock Sands. The proposed name is associated with Pillar Rock Island which is adjacent to the bar and which in turn is named in relation to Pillar Rock, a basalt column 0.6 miles to the northeast in Washington and also within the Columbia River. A building named Pillar Rock Cannery (still standing but no longer operating) is located on the Washington shore north of Pillar Rock; the building is labeled on some USGS maps as simply “Pillar Rock” in a font used for locales and populated places.

Jim Crow Sands and Pillar Rock Island are within the proclaimed acquisition boundary of the Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge but are owned and managed by the Oregon Department of State Lands.

The current name is associated with Jim Crow Point (in Wahkiakum County, Washington), the name of which was changed in 2017 by the BGN to Brookfield Point. Nearby Jim Crow Hill and Jim Crow Creek were also changed to Beare Hill and Harlows Creek, respectively; Pillar Hill is a variant name for Beare Hill).
The name Jim Crow Sands dates to at least 1891 for a sandbar in this area, though there are questions regarding its historic location. Some references placed it south of Jim Crow Point (now Brookfield Point) and others are south of Three Tree Point (about two miles upstream). Jim Crow Sands is now located southwest of Brookfield Point. Sandbars in the Columbia River continually shifted and eroded until later in the 20th century when the U.S Army Corps of Engineers increased navigation channel dredging and sediment deposition. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, Jim Crow Sands (also referred to as “Jim Crow seining grounds” and “Jim Crow point seining grounds”) was a profitable area for salmon seine fishing. An individual with the last name of Enyert was associated with fishing on Jim Crow Sands. A 1906 Supreme Court case litigating the official boundary between Oregon and Washington referred to the sands as Cook and Enyert Sands, or Enyert Grounds, or slight variations of these names.

USGS maps have labeled Jim Crow Sands since 1955 and Office of Coast Survey (OCS) charts since 1968. Earlier USGS and OCS maps and charts showed an island at the location of Pillar Rock Island but did not label it. Pillar Rock, the basalt column, was also shown on earlier OCS charts; earlier USGS maps showed navigational aids but did not label the rock itself.
The sandbar named Jim Crow Sands is generally shown on USGS and OCS maps as the sands adjacent to, upstream of, or surrounding Pillar Rock Island. Some sources use the names interchangeably for the combined island and bar, and it appears that local use generally considers there to be only one feature—a large sand bar formed from dredging deposits that has a stable core area above water.

The Clatsop County Board of Commissioners and the Oregon Department of State Lands recommend approval of the change from Jim Crow Sands to Pillar Rock Sands.

**Prowell Springs**: spring; in Deschutes National Forest 0.4 mi. NE of Tum Lake; named for Roger Prowell (1948-2014), a long-time employee of the City of Bend Water Division who helped protect the quality of the city’s drinking water; Sec 3, T18S, R9E, Willamette Meridian; Deschutes County, Oregon; 44°02’15”N, 121°37’59”W; USGS map – Broken Top 1:24,000.  
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.037629&p_longi=-121.63297

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in recent local use
Map: USGS Broken Top 1:24,000
Proponent: Paul Rheault; Bend, OR
Administrative area: Deschutes National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: No record
  Local Usage: Prowell Springs (City of Bend, since 2013)
  Published: Prowell Springs (City of Bend Utility Department, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Prowell Springs for an unnamed spring in Deschutes County just west of the City of Bend. The spring is within Deschutes National Forest and is the source of much of the city’s water. Although it is located above Middle Fork Tumalo Creek, water flows from the spring through a diversion canal into Bridge Creek and into the city’s water supply.

The name would commemorate Roger Prowell (1948-2014), who worked for the City of Bend Water Division from 1984 to 2008. He worked to raise awareness of water quality issues and the threat that fires and ash posed to the city’s water source.

In July 2013, the City of Bend passed a resolution to informally apply the name Prowell Springs to the spring. A proposal was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board but could not be processed until five years after Mr. Prowell passed away.

The USGS maintains stream gauges along the diversion canal from the springs to Bridge Creek. One of these is in a feature designated as “Prowell Springs Diversion Pool.”

Since 2013, the naming has been supported by an overwhelming number of city, regional, and State officials, as well as by Bend area residents. News broadcasts from 2019 reported that the Deschutes County Commissioners support the proposal. In 2013, a local brewery named Crux Fermentation Project began producing a beer they called “Prowell Springs Pre-Prohibition Lager” in honor of Mr. Prowell.

**Pennsylvania**

**Blue Dell Run**: stream; 1.6 mi. long; in North Huntingdon Township, heads 1.3 mi. NNW of Stewartsville at 40°21’26”N, 79°46’01”W, flows generally ENE to enter Brush Creek 1 mi. SE of Cavettsville; named for the former Blue Dell Pool which was filled by the artesian spring at the source of the stream; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°21’51”N, 79°44’48”W; USGS map – Irwin 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Trib 37253 To Brush Creek, Tributary No. 12 to Brush Creek.  
Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Blue Dell Run for a 1.6-mile-long tributary of Brush Creek in North Huntingdon Township in Westmoreland County. Part of the stream flows through the Otto and Magdalene Ackermann Nature Preserve, managed by the Westmoreland Land Trust.

The Westmoreland Land Trust asked residents and other interested parties for input on a name for the stream. One resident, who owns land along the stream, suggested Blue Dell Run which was the most popular choice on the land trust’s Facebook poll. The proponent states, “Association with this well-known and regionally important destination brings recognition, a sense of nostalgia, and an identification with place for those who visited or knew of the Blue Dell Pool. . . . Many people throughout the region have fond memories of the Blue Dell Pool. . . . This will help to educate visitors to the Ackermann preserve about the importance of our streams for human uses of water, about the relationship of the built and the natural environment, and about the importance of protecting our streams and other natural resources. . . .”

The current brochure for the Otto and Magdalene Ackermann Nature Preserve labels the stream Blue Dell Run, while a 2011 FEMA map labels the downstream portion Tributary No. 12 to Brush Creek. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection historic stream legacy data, dated 2004, uses the name Trib 37253 To Brush Creek.

**Hindman Brook**: stream; 0.7 mi. long; in Penn Township, heads at 40°21′17″N, 79°35′13″W, flows S to enter Brush Creek; named for Samuel Howard Hindman (1906-2002), longtime resident of Ashbaugh Road and lineman for West Penn Power, who frequently fished for brook trout in the stream; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°20′44″N, 79°35′01″W; USGS map – Greensburg 1:24,000.


Proposal: to make official a name in local published use

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

Proponent: Betsy Aiken; Greensburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: Blue Dell Run (Westmoreland Land Trust preserve brochure, 2020); Trib 37253 To Brush Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004); Tributary No. 12 to Brush Creek (FEMA 2011)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS 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 name Hindman Brook to an unnamed 0.7-mile-long tributary of Brush Creek in Penn Township in Westmoreland County. The proponent, a resident of Wellsburg, New York, who has submitted a number of previous proposals to name features in Westmoreland County and neighboring counties in New York, reports that Samuel Howard Hindman (1906-2002) was a longtime resident of Ashbaugh Road, along which the stream flows. He was a lineman for West Penn Power, a member of the Jeannette Masonic Lodge and Ott’s Hunting and Fishing Club, who frequently fished for brook trout in the stream.

Squirrel Run: stream; 1.8 mi. long; in Allegheny National Forest, in Jenks Township, heads 2.3 mi. W of Parrish at 41°29′27″N, 79°02′31″W, flows SE to enter Wolf Run; named for local squirrels; Forest County, Pennsylvania; 41°28′49″N, 79°01′01″W; USGS map – Marienville East 1:24,000; Not: Trib 50110 To Wolf Run - in part, Trib 50111 Of Wolf Run - in part, Wolf Run-1.

Mouth: [geonames link]

Source: [geonames link]

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Marienville East 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Williams; Brockway, PA

Administrative area: Allegheny National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Squirrel Run is proposed for a 1.8-mile-long tributary of Wolf Run in Jenks Township in Forest County and also within Allegheny National Forest. The proponent states that the name “has a biological and personal humorous meaning” although he did not respond to requests to elaborate on the latter reasoning.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, dated 2004 and derived from National Hydrography Dataset data, uses the names Trib 50110 To Wolf Run - in part (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data, 2004); Trib 50111 Of Wolf Run - in part ([ibid.]); Tributary No. 2 - in part (FEMA 1996); Wolf Run-1 (FEMA 2010)

Wirick Run: stream; 0.5 mi. long; in the City of Greensburg, heads at 40°19′10″N, 79°32′27″W, flows S between Glenview Avenue and Forest Ave; named for Fred Wirick (1878-1950), who lived on a small farm in Greensburg and became a machinist, and was later employed by the West Penn Power Company; Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; 40°18′45″N, 79°32′24″W; USGS map – Greensburg 1:24,000.

Mouth: [geonames link]

Source: [geonames link]

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS 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 **Wirick Run** to an unnamed 0.5-mile-long stream in the City of Greensburg in Westmoreland County. The stream flows between two neighborhood streets, but according to the National Hydrography Dataset, does not connect to a main stream. The proposed name would honor Fred Wirick (1878-1950), who lived on a small farm in Greensburg and became a machinist; during later employment with the West Penn Power Company, he trimmed trees and bushes along the unnamed stream.

**TENNESSEE**

**Change Negro Island to Solitude Island:** island; 17.5 acres; in the City of Church Hill, 2.2 mi. N of Canebrake Mountain; the name is associated with nearby Solitude Bend; Hawkins County, Tennessee; 36°31′09″N, 82°40′55″W; USGS map - Church Hill 1:24,000; Not: Negro Island. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=36.5192657&p_longi=-82.6818239](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=36.5192657&p_longi=-82.6818239)

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS map - Church Hill 1:24,000
Proponent: Tennessee Committee on Geographic Names
Administrative area:
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- **GNIS:** Negro Island (FID 1295346)
- Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Island, a 17.5-acre island located in the Holston River in the City of Church Hill in Hawkins County, to **Solitude Island**. The Tennessee Committee on Geographic Names (TNCOGN) submitted the name in response to a previous one to change the name to **Silver Lake Island** (Review List 437). The latter name was proposed to change a “racially offensive” name and would refer to a community that once existed nearby and which was named Silver Lake. The community is no longer known by that name, but a small reservoir with that name, as well as Silver Lake Spring continue to exist.

The TNCOGN agrees the current name should be changed, but is concerned that the name Silver Lake Island would imply that the island is within the reservoir of the same name rather than in the Holston River. The name Solitude Island refers to Solitude Bend in the Holston River to the east. The TNCOGN notes that there are several islands nearby that share names with adjacent bends (Smith Island and Smith Bend; Hords Islands and Hords Bend; and Christian Islands and Christian Bend) and also that the USGS 1935 topographic map shows Solitude School within Solitude Bend and Solitude Ford on the opposite side of the bend.

The island has been labeled as Negro Island on USGS topographic maps since 1959. Earlier USGS maps showed the island connected to the shore.

**TEXAS**

**Franklin Fork:** stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads at 30°52′12″N, 99°03′22″W, flows …. to enter North Fork San Fernando Creek; the name commemorates Rosalind Franklin (1920–1958), an English chemist and X-ray crystallographer, whose research led to the discovery of the structure of the DNA molecule (the “Double Helix”) that encodes all genetic information; Mason County, Texas; 30°53′01″N, 99°01′56″W; USGS map – Fredonia 1:24,000 (mouth).
Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Fredonia 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: David Hillis; Pontotoc, TX
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 Franklin Fork to an unnamed 2.2-mile-long tributary of North Fork San Fernando Creek in Mason County. The proponent is the owner of the Double Helix Ranch, through which the stream flows. The proposed name would commemorate Rosalind Franklin (1920–1958), an English chemist and X-ray crystallographer, whose research led to the discovery of the structure of the DNA molecule (the “Double Helix”) that encodes all genetic information. According to an article in The New York Times in 2015, the proponent is an evolutionary biologist at the University of Texas at Austin, who “has been employing genetics, biochemistry and computation to figure out how [the Longhorn] breed of cattle developed its trademark feature.” The article quotes the proponent, “[We] bought the ranch [and] hoped to connect it to some aspect of Texas history. That’s what led us to longhorns. These animals are not only a symbol of the state, they have an unusual biological history. . . . It seemed we could learn a lot by studying this breed. The idea was to use the ranch as a kind of off-hours laboratory. We call the place the Double Helix Ranch.”

_Telschows Branch_: stream; 0.9 mi. long; heads 4.5 mi. SE of Mount Enterprise at 31°51’50”N, 94°38’26”W, flows WSW to enter Morrow Branch 4.2 mi. SE of Mount Enterprise; named for Merrel V. Telschow (1917-2008), a World War II veteran who owned land bounded by the stream; Rusk County, Texas; 31°51’39”N, 94°39’14”W; USGS map – Trawick 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Trawick 1:24,000
Proponent: Arlie Telschow; Conroe, TX
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 Telschows Branch is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long unnamed tributary of Morrow Branch in Rusk County. The name would honor Merrel V. Telschow (1917-2008). The proponent, a second cousin of Mr. Telschow, reports that the stream marks the north boundary of a tract of land owned by Mr. Telschow (originally acquired by his uncle in 1918). Mr. Telschow served in Germany during World War II and lived most of his life in Houston.

**UTAH**

*** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn and replaced with Tse Niz’oni-Stellar Arch; see Review List 442

_Stellar Arch_: arch; approx. 40 ft. tall, 25 ft. wide; on Utah Trust Lands Administration lands 2.5 mi. NNE of House Park Butte; named for the stunning beauty of the arch; Sec 16, T32S, R19E, Salt Lake Meridian; San Juan County, Utah; 37°59’56”N, 109°50’35”W; USGS map – House Park Butte 1:24,000.
Proposal: to make official a name in recent use
Map: USGS House Park Butte 1:24,000
Proponent: Ronald Blekicki; Boulder, CO
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: No record
   Local Usage: Stellar Arch (proponent)
   Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Stellar Arch for an approximately 40-foot-high, 25-foot wide unnamed arch on Utah Trust Lands Administration lands in San Juan County. The proponent reports that he discovered the arch in 1993 and has been using the name since then. He is not aware of any published record of the arch, including the records of the National Association of Arches and Bridges.

The proponent states, “The arch is a perfect crescent (horseshoe) shape standing on the edge of a colorful sandstone ledge. . . . The views from the arch are spectacular looking Northwest towards the Needles district of Canyonlands National Park. . . . The arch was simply named for its stunning beauty and magical presence. . . . It is perfectly formed in an unlikely spot on the Colorado Plateau and I thought the name Stellar Arch was appropriate.”

The section of land in which the arch is located is surrounded by the Butler Wash Wilderness Study Area (WSA), managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); the BLM has confirmed that this section is not included in the WSA.

WASHINGTON

Change Squaw Creek to Páatstel Creek: stream; 4 mi. long; heads 1.5 mi. NE of Northwood at 48°58’52”N, 122°23’14”W, flows SE then E to enter Johnson Creek 3 mi. NNW of Nooksack; the Nooksack name of the stream, derived from the village of Páatstel once located near the source of the stream; T40N, Rgs4&3E, Willamette Meridian; Whatcom County, Washington; 48°58’08”N, 122°19’44”W; USGS map – Sumas 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Squaw Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive
Map: USGS Sumas 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: George Swanaset, Jr.; Deming, WA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: Squaw Creek (FID 1508663)
   Local Usage: Squaw Creek (local landowners)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 4-mile-long tributary of Johnson Creek in Whatcom County, to Páatstel Creek. The proposal was submitted by the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) on behalf of the Cultural/Natural Resource Director of the Nooksack Indian Tribe.
The proponent reports that the Nooksack name of the stream “from time immemorial, to the time the first settlers changed it” was “Páatstel” and that it is associated with a Nooksack village that was located near the source of the stream. The name was originally reported in a 1950 interview with a Nooksack tribal member. The proponent is asking that the proper historical name be restored, noting that the current name is offensive to tribal members.

The Whatcom County Council reported that the village called Páatstel was “where ancestral Nooksack, Jobe (Chum) resided. The village was located somewhere north of the Jobe Cemetery, east of Northwood Road, and south of the Northwood store on East Badger road.” This location is near the source of a canal named Kamm Ditch, also known locally as Kamm Creek or Kam Creek. Kamm Ditch was presumably not present when the village existed.

The source of the name is given in *Nooksack Place Names: Geography, Culture, and Language*, published in 2011. The name of the stream is recorded as Pá7atstel (the “7” represents a glottal stop) and the current name is given as “Squaw Creek, or possibly the creek draining Pangborn Lake.” The book’s entry for the name gives the translation as “Probably a Halkomelem-influenced term for bear trap, with Nooksack <pá7ats> get bear + <-tan> (Upriver Halkomelem <-tel>) device.” The entry reads:

“The best information on this place name is Paul Fetzer's interview with Louis George (18 October 1950), which includes ‘Páatstel Creek, goes to Pangborn Lake.’ The creek draining Pangborn L. (unnamed on recent US Geological Survey maps) enters Johnson Cr. at Clearbrook, Washington, although it is not certain that this creek was being referred to since it is a considerable distance from place 37 Pá7atstel village. Squaw Cr. enters Johnson Cr. from the west ¾ mile south (upstream) from Clearbrook and is closer to Pá7atstel village, draining an area between the village and Pangborn L. Paul Fetzer's map uses [pέʔεctə] to name Johnson Cr. and [c’ʔá-łəsəm] to name Squaw Cr. Since the first of these is certainly wrong, it could be that Louis George gave Páatstel as the name for Squaw Cr. The creek draining Pangborn L. enters Johnson Cr. at place 65 Ch’eʔôlesem and is more likely to share this name.”

The name Squaw Creek has been labeled on USGS maps since 1952.
The change to Páatstel Creek is recommended by the WSCGN. As part of its review process, the WSCGN received support from the Nooksack Indian Tribe, the Whatcom County Council, the Tribal Relations Committee of the Washington Association of Conservation Districts, and the Whatcom Democrats.

The WSCGN received two emails from individuals who own land along the stream who are opposed to the change. They objected due to the lack of written proof of the name Páatstel for the stream; the long history of the name Squaw Creek on maps; the non-derogatory translation of “squaw” as “woman” and lack of offense from local residents; a suggestion that the Nooksack village was located closer to “Kam Creek”; the costs of updating water rights papers, legal descriptions on land deeds, conservation program contracts, and drainage district fees on truces; and a request that the name change be voted on by landowners along the stream.

The WSCGN also asked for comments from the Whatcom County Historical Society, the City of Lynden, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community; no replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of objection.