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

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

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

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

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

Comments on the name proposals may be sent to: Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523, or BGNEXEC@usgs.gov.

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

Notice regarding processing of name change proposals for features named Sq__.

Please note that this Quarterly Review List includes one or more proposals that have been submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) to change a name that contains the word “Sq__”.

In response to the Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3404 - Declaring "S__" a Derogatory Term and Implementing Procedures to Remove the Term from Federal Usage, the BGN’s consideration of these proposals has been suspended.

Effective January 24, 2022, all pending proposals to change an existing Sq__ name were transferred to a Task Force that was established in response to S.O. 3404. The BGN staff has ceased all research and will not conduct any additional outreach. In addition, and effective immediately, no new proposals to change Sq__ names will be accepted.

A public comment period was announced via a Federal Register Notice, whereby local governments, State Names Authorities, Federal land management agencies, and Tribal Governments were invited to submit comments on any pending Sq__ change proposal on this or any other Quarterly Review List to the Task Force. In addition, the Department of the Interior (DOI) conducted three listening sessions, which provided an opportunity for Tribes to comment on these proposals. The public and Tribal comment periods closed April 25, 2022.

Please direct any questions to DOI at Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov, or to the Chair of the Task Force at mtischler@usgs.gov.
Change Negro Bayou to Moore Bayou: stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads 1.8 mi. NE of Grand Point at 30°22’43”N, 88°11’19”W, flows SW to enter Fowl River Bay 0.7 mi. ENE of Grand Point; named for Dr. Henry Frank “H.F.” Moore, a scientist with the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Fisheries, who in 1910 produced a detailed oyster map of the area; Mobile County, Alabama; 30°21’50”N, 88°11’52”W; Secs 4,30&8, T8S, R2W, St. Stephens Meridian; USGS map – Heron Bay 1:24,000; Not: Negro Bay, Negro Bayou.

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive
Map: USGS Heron Bay 1:24,000
Proponent: Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Negro Bayou (FID 123679)
Local Usage: None found
Published: Negro Bay (Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1895); Negro Bayou (USGS 1941, 1943, 1958, 1982, 2011, 2014, 2018; OCS 1856 to present; USACE 1921; Township and sectional map of Mobile County 1895)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Bayou, a 1.6-mile-long tributary of Fowl River Bay in Mobile County, to Moore Bayou. The stream is partly within the Portersville Bay Wetlands Tract, managed by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR).

The name Negro Bayou has appeared on Office of Coast Survey charts since at least 1856. It also appeared on the 1895 Township and sectional map of Mobile County, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map from 1921, and on USGS maps since 1941.

The proposal for Moore Bayou was submitted in response to a previous proposal to change the name to Lorde Bayou (Review List 437). The original proponent objected to the use of the “outdated and derogatory” word “Negro” and suggested a replacement name that would commemorate the African-American female activist Audre Lorde (1934-1992). The Alabama State Names Committee was asked to comment on the proposal; they in turn reached out to the Commissioner of the ADCNR, who noted that while he agreed the name should be changed, Ms. Lorde had no known connection to Alabama, and so he would prefer that the name be changed to Moore Bayou. This name would commemorate Dr. Henry Frank “H.F.” Moore (1867-1948), a scientist with the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Fisheries (and deputy commander of the bureau from 1915 to 1923), who in 1910 produced a detailed oyster map of the area. According to the state names committee, “this map was used for decades providing significant benefits to the local population.” Dr. Moore’s obituary referred to him as an “internationally known biologist and naturalist [and] an authority on fisheries and sponges,” as well as a member of numerous scientific organizations and the recipient of many awards for his investigations.
ALASKA

**Every Lake**; lake; approx. 55 acres; located 2.7 mi. WNW of Gooseneck Lake, 3 mi. SW of Number Three Bay; named for Ivan E. “Hank” Every (1930-2014), who homesteaded at the lake; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 60°45’53”N, 151°07’45”W; Secs 24&25, T8N, R11W, Seward Meridian; USGS map – Kenai D-4 1:63,360 (central point); Not: Hanks Lake.


Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Kenai D-4 1:63,360 (central point)
Proponent: Marilyn R. Every; Kenai, AK
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Hanks Lake (Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, 30 years)
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Every Lake is proposed for an unnamed lake in Kenai Peninsula Borough at Milepost 33.5 on the Kenai Spur Highway. The name would commemorate Ivan E. “Hank” Every (1930-2014), who homesteaded at the lake. Mr. Every’s wife, who submitted the proposal, still lives at the lake.

Mr. Every moved to Alaska with his family in 1956 and they began living at the lake in 1962. He worked at the Standard Oil Refinery in Port Nikiski and at Wildwood Air Force Station (both located to the southwest of the lake towards Kenai), and as a sheet metal worker in the area and on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. According to his obituary, his passion was commercial fishing. He was an incorporator and member of the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association and served on their Board of Directors from 1976 to 1978 and was the association’s representative to the Cook Inlet Regional Planning team from 1978 to 1995. Mr. Every advocated for salmon enhancement projects and in 1981 helped construct the Scurvy Creek fish ladder, located about 100 miles to the south near the tip of the Kenai Peninsula.

In addition to the proponent, several other individuals or groups own land around the lake: two private citizens; Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; the Alaska Mental Health Trust; and Kilauea Trust. The proponent obtained support from the private citizens and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. While reviewing the proposal, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AK BGN) requested a recommendation from the Alaska Mental Health Trust, which expressed no objection.

As part of its review, the AK BGN also asked for recommendations from the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, the Salamatof Native Association, the Nikiski Community Council, the Mayor of the City of Kenai, and the Kenai Peninsula Clarion editor. No responses were received.

The proponent also obtained support from two former neighbors, one family friend, two retired employees of the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, a retired manager of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and a former Alaska State Senator. One former Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association employee wrote that the association “has maintained a file on Hanks
Lake [sic] for over 30 years”; the proponent noted that she knew of no other use of the name Hanks Lake. The AK BGN recommends approval of the name.

Change Dago Frank Creek to Frank Creek: stream; 4.8 mi. long; on private land within the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, heads 6.6 mi. NNW of Chignik Island at 56°22’44”N, 158°36’51”W, flows E to enter Chignik Bay 3 mi. NW of Rabbit Point; name recorded in 1923 for a local Italian fisherman; Lake and Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 56°22’46”N, 158°30’13”W; Secs 12-8, T44S, R59W, Seward Meridian; USGS map – Chignik B-2 1:63,360; Not: Dago Frank Creek; Dago Frank’s Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Chignik B-2 1:63,360
Proponent: Sharltonya Weathers
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: Dago Frank Creek (FID 1894043)
  Local Usage: None found
Published: Dago Frank Creek (Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, Orth, 1967; USGS Bulletin, 1929, 1959; Alaska Administrative Code, 1973; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1989, 2019); Dago Frank’s Creek (NPS 2007; Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund, 1992)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Dago Frank Creek, a 4.8-mile-long stream in Lake and Peninsula Borough that flows into Chignik Bay, to Frank Creek. The stream flows through private land within the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge. The proponent states that the current name includes “a racial slur.”

The GNIS record was added from Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (Orth, 1967), which stated that the name was “derived from the nickname ‘of a local Italian,’ reported in 1923 by R[ufus] H[enry] Sargent, USGS.” The name was used in USGS Bulletins in 1929 and 1959. Alaska State documents have used the name to the present.

The original 1923 report by Sargent referenced by Orth could not be found. A 1929 USGS Bulletin, which included work by Sargent, first reported the name Dago Frank Creek; it also appeared on an accompanying map.

The name was recorded as Dago Frank’s Creek in a 2007 National Park Service (NPS) report titled “Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve: Traditional Use and User Groups Study” and in a 1992 memorandum on claims from the Exxon Valdez oil spill by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund.

The origin of the name has not been determined, although it may be related to other features near the community of Chignik Lagoon, about five and half miles to the southwest. The aforementioned NPS report referred to a “Dago Point . . . east of CWF [Columbia Wards Fisheries] cannery”; this name is not listed in GNIS. An Alaska Department of Environmental
Conservation oil spill report (undated) also referred to a cannery in the area, describing it as “SW of Dago Point”; also, “Parallel (Dago) creek is to the north of the cannery” (Parallel Creek is recorded in GNIS but does not include any variant names). A Coast and Geodetic Survey (C&GS) marker named “BEACON” was described in 1924 as “a tripod on the inshore end of the fish trap Dago of the Alaska Packers Association, on the west shore of Chignik Lagoon.”

A Minerals Management Service report from 1986 titled “A Sociocultural Description of Small Communities in the Kodiak/Shumagin Region” stated that “nearly all the fishermen were foreigners and were placed in two classes: the ‘north countrymen’ or ‘white crew’ and the ‘dagoes’ who were Italians and Greeks.” The same report described the community of Chignik Lagoon, which formed around the cannery, and noted that local resident Emma Grunert (1922-2014) had married “Frank Sangoriti” (also spelled Sanguinetti). Frank’s father, also named Frank (1874-c.1923), died at Chignik Lagoon. Although this evidence is circumstantial, it is possible that the name “Dago Frank” referred to the elder Frank Sanguinetti. (There is some evidence that residents were given nicknames based on their nationalities; a C&GS marker named “RED” was described in 1924 as being located at the corner of a house “owned by Mauritz Petersen, also known as Danish Pete, a trapper.”)

GNIS lists one other feature in Alaska with “Dago” in its name: Dago Creek, located 90 miles to the northeast and also within Lake and Peninsula Borough; this name reportedly dates to 1900 and is also listed in Orth [ibid.].

GNIS lists 18 other natural features, primarily in the western U.S., with “Dago” in their names. Seven additional features include the word in their variant names but are now named “Italian”; three of these were BGN decisions in 1967 and 1970.

Jade Lake: lake; 50 acres; in the Jay S. Hammond Wilderness, Lake Clark National Park & Preserve, in the Chigmit Mountains, 18 mi. SW of Redoubt Volcano; the name describes the jadestone-like appearance of the lake in the sun and Alaska’s state gem; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; 60°21’30”N, 153°11’55”W; Secs12&13, T3N, R23W, Seward Meridian; USGS map – Lake Clark B-1 1:63,360.
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lake Clark B-1 1:63,360
Proponent: Ryan Richards; Anchorage, AK
Administrative area: Lake Clark National Park & Preserve / Jay S. Hammond Wilderness
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: Jade Lake (proponent)
Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name Jade Lake is proposed for a 50-acre lake in the Chigmit Mountains in Kenai Peninsula Borough. The lake is located 18 miles southwest of Redoubt Volcano and within the Jay S. Hammond Wilderness in Lake Clark National Park & Preserve. The proponent, a pilot and owner of the Redoubt Mountain Lodge, states that he found the lake while flying in the area and visits it whenever possible. He provided this reasoning for the name:
“When the lake is calm and the sun is shining directly on the water it illuminates like a Jade stone. The lake and immediate area epitomize wild, scenic and rugged Alaska. As Jade is the state gem of Alaska, it also makes for a very suitable name (in my opinion).”

The proponent originally submitted the proposal to the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AK BGN) in 2018 and reported: “I have spoke[n] with numerous long-time pilots who have been flying in the area and no one has ever mentioned knowing of the lake. I have never seen evidence of another person or aircraft at this lake in the 6 years I have been visiting its location. Ultimately, you need to know where [the] lake lies in order to find it as it is not located in any sort of fly through area and it has mountains surrounding it. Satellite images will show water feature; however, it can still be challenging to find without specific directions. Furthermore, it is not large/long enough for planes larger than [a] lightly loaded DHC-Beaver to access.”

At the time of the original submission, the proponent did not provide a justification for applying a new name in a Federal wilderness area. The AK BGN contacted the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly for its opinion and they passed a resolution in support. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska also supported the proposal. However, the National Park Service did not recommend approval, stating, “there is no overriding need to name this feature.” The AK BGN also asked the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. for a recommendation, but no reply was received.

In February 2019, the AK BGN voted to disapprove the proposal. One year later, the proponent resubmitted the proposal to the AK BGN, this time with his justification for an exception to the BGN’s wilderness policy: “I strongly believe that naming this lake will drastically increase safety for pilots flying in the area. This can be done by approving my application thereby creating a named feature in a rugged area void of prominent and named geographic landmarks. . . . This area has become a popular fly through route when weather allows. . . . Crescent Lake is the most visited area in Lake Clark National Park with the second most visited being Silver Salmon Creek to the South followed by Twin Lakes to the West. All of these areas are within a close proximity of one another with this specific lake lying beneath the direct route. . . . For commercial operators visiting either, it is common practice to detour flights on arrival or departure and offer their customers beautiful flightsees. These flightsee detours place planes very close to the lake. . . . direct flights from Crescent Lake to Twin Lakes or Port Alsworth place planes nearly right over top of this lake. . . . I strongly believe that naming this lake could significantly increase safety and response time in the event of an airplane crash in the nearby area. ‘Jade Lake’ could serve as a critical reporting point for pilots flying the area as well as Search & Rescue response. This lake lies in a very rugged location of the Chigmit Mountains within the Alaska Range. Although steep and rugged there are multiple passes that are used by pilots crossing the Alaska Range. I can personally attest to using a number of these high mountain passes and recognizing the lack of prominent and or named features in the area. . . . [which] are a good distance from [the] lake and do not serve as great reference points in the event of responding to a downed aircraft. Furthermore, due to the elevation of [the] lake and surrounding mountains, radio transmissions on CTA frequencies reach the Port Alsworth region as well as large portions of Lake Clark Pass, Seldovia and multiple locations along the west side of Cook Inlet. I have spoke[n] with multiple pilots both private and commercial who fly the area and they have all unanimously agreed that a named feature is this particular part of the Chigmit
Mountains would be beneficial.” The Redoubt Mountain Lodge Facebook page has used the name Jade Lake.

The proponent provided letters of support for the proposal from Rust’s Flying Service; Trail Ridge Air, Inc.; and Beluga Air LLC. The AK BGN presumed that the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly and the Mountaineering Club of Alaska continue to support the name. The AK BGN voted to recommend approval “for important public safety and aviation reasons.”

**ARKANSAS**

**Sweetwater Creek**: stream; 1.35 mi. long; heads at 34°35’23”N, 94°16’30”W, flows SW to enter Merren Creek; the name is descriptive of the water in the stream; Polk County, Arkansas; 34°34’33”N, 94°17’16”W; Secs 15,14&11, T2S, R31W, Fifth Principal Meridian; USGS map - Potter 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Potter 1:24,000
Proponent: Randall Horton; Mena, AR
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 Sweetwater Creek to unnamed 1.35-mile-long tributary of Merren Creek, 1.5 miles west of the City of Mena in Polk County. A short section of the stream flows through the proponent’s farm, and according to the application, “Our horses prefer to drink from this creek. We tell our children, the water tastes sweeter. So it seems to be a fitting name.”

GNIS lists three streams in Arkansas named Sweetwater Creek, the closest is in neighboring Montgomery County, 25 miles to the east-northeast of the stream in question.

**CALIFORNIA**

**Change Jeff Davis Creek to Da-ek Dow Go-et Wa Tah**: stream; 2.8 mi. long; in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest / Mokelumne Wilderness, heads 1 mi. S of Markleeville Peak at 38°38’51”N, 119°53’59”W, flows SE to enter Pleasant Valley Creek 1.3 mi. SW of Thornburg Peak; named in association with the Washo name for the summit southwest of the stream; Alpine County, California; 38°38’03”N, 119°51’44”W; Secs14,15,10&9, T9N, R19E, Mount Diablo Meridian; USGS map – Markleeville 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Jeff Davis Creek, Pleasant Valley Creek - in part.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Markleeville 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Irvin Jim; Woodfords, CA
Administrative area: Stanislaus National Forest
Previous BGN Action: Jeff Davis Creek (BGN 1979); Pleasant Valley Creek - in part (BGN 1956)

Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Jeff Davis Creek (FID 261916)
- Local Usage: None found
- Published: Jeff Davis Creek (USGS 1959, 1979, 1985, 2012, 2015, 2018; USFS reports 1977, 2006, 2017; California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2014, 2020); Pleasant Valley Creek - in part (USFS 1951)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Jeff Davis Creek, a 2.8-mile-long tributary of Pleasant Valley Creek in Alpine County, to Da-ek Dow Go-et Wa Tah. The stream is located in Mokelumne Wilderness in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

The proponent is the chair of a constituent band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California listed in Federal records as Woodfords Community (also known as the Hung A Lel Ti Community). The name is associated with a 2018 proposal by the Woodfords Community and the Alpine County Supervisors to change the name of Jeff Davis Peak to Da-ek Dow Go-et Mountain (approved by the BGN, July 9, 2020) “Da-ek Dow Go-et” is translated as “saddle between points” and describes the topography of the highest part of the mountain. The generic “Wa Tah” is from the Washoe language and means “water.”

The stream was first labeled as Jeff Davis Creek on a 1959 USGS map. A 1956 BGN decision placed the source of Pleasant Valley Creek at the current source of Jeff Davis Creek; this was corrected by the BGN in 1979. The origin of the name Jeff Davis Creek appears to have been a Carson District Forest Ranger who asked the BGN in 1958 to review the 1956 Pleasant Valley Creek decision.

The Alpine County Board of Supervisors supports the effort to change the existing name, as does California Governor Gavin Newsom.

*** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn in favor of the proposal for mee muku creek (Review List 448)

Elk Creek: stream; 2.4 mi. long; in Golden Gate National Recreation Area, heads 1.3 mi. NE of Wolf Ridge at 37°51’32”N, 122°31’22”W, flows W then generally SW to enter Tennessee Cove in the Pacific Ocean 0.5 mi. NW of Tennessee Point; the name refers to tule elk (Cervus canadensis nannodes) historically native to the area; Marin County, California; 37°50’31”N, 122°33’07”W; Saucelito Land Grant; USGS map – Point Bonita 1:24,000; Not: Elk Valley Creek, Elk Valley Creek - in part, Tennessee Creek, Tennessee Valley Creek.
Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=37.85899&p_longi=-
Proposal: to make official a name in published and local use  
Map: USGS Point Bonita 1:24,000  
Proponent: Stephen Skartvedt; San Francisco, CA  
Administrative area: Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Previous BGN Action: None  
Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: None found  
Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Elk Creek for a 2.4-mile-long stream that flows into the Pacific Ocean in Marin County. The stream flows through Tennessee Valley in Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GOGA). The proponent is a GIS Specialist with GOGA.  
The proponent wishes to make the name official for Federal mapping and believes there “should be no local opposition to the name even though some residents in the area may refer to the stream as Tennessee Valley Creek.”  
The stream has been known by at least four names: Elk Creek, Elk Valley Creek, Tennessee Creek, and Tennessee Valley Creek. An online search found the following references (underlining added in quotations):  
- 1961, California Department of Fish and Game stream survey: Tennessee Valley Creek  
- 1974, Senate hearing on bills to amend the 1972 act establishing GOGA: Tennessee Valley Creek  
- 1977 NPS report “Golden Gate NRA Point Reyes NS Assessment of Alternatives for the General Management Plan”: Tennessee Valley Creek  
- 1983 A Walker’s Yearbook: 52 Seasonal Walks in the San Francisco Bay Area: “The creek alongside [Tennessee Valley Road] is still called Elk Valley Creek. It soon joins Tennessee Valley Creek.”  
- 1997 USGS report “Water Resources Data California Water Year 1996”: Tennessee Valley Creek  
- 1998 UC Berkeley Master’s thesis prepared for GOGA: “Tennessee Valley watershed”; “Elk Creek watershed”; Elk Creek; Elk Valley; “The name Elk Valley appears on all maps previous to 1954. Both the easterly (Nyhan Creek) and westerly watersheds were called Elk Creek locally.”
• 1999 NPS and USFWS report: “1997 California Freshwater Shrimp (Syncaris pacifica) Surveys Within Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area”: Tennessee Valley Creek


• 2006 NPS report: “Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California Water Resources Foundation Report”: Elk Creek

• 2007 USDA “Custom Soil Resource Report for Marin County, California”: Elk Valley Creek

• 2009 Images of America: Marin Headlands: Elk Valley Creek

• 2013 NPS report: “Tennessee Valley Stables, Cultural Resource Reports and Site Treatment”: Elk Creek

• 2013 NPS report: “Coastal Watershed Assessment for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore”: “Tennessee Creek (a.k.a. Elk Creek)”; “Tennessee Valley watershed”; Elk Creek; Tennessee Valley Creek

• 2020 Marin County GIS: Tennessee Valley Creek

• Undated Oakland Museum of California Creek and Watershed Information Source: “The Tennessee Valley Creek Watershed includes: Elk Valley Creek.”

The name Tennessee Valley (along with Tennessee Cove, Tennessee Point, and Tennessee Valley Dam) all refer to the March 6, 1853 wreck of the S.S. Tennessee, a steamship, near the mouth of the valley. The valley was labeled Elk Valley on USGS maps until 1954 when it was shown as Tennessee Valley; a 1961 BGN decision officially changed the name to Tennessee Valley “as a more distinctive and appropriate name already used by most recent USGS and county maps.” The name Tennessee Cove dates to at least 1889 and was likely changed around the time of the shipwreck. The name Tennessee Point dates to at least 1909.

GNIS lists many features in California with “Elk” in their names, including 21 streams. The nearest “Elk Creek” is 66 miles to the northwest in Sonoma County.

Change Chinaman Creek to James Wong Howe Creek: stream; 3.7 mi. long; in Stanislaus National Forest, heads 2.2 mi. NE of Dry Meadow at 38°14’37”N, 120°05’30”W, flows generally S to enter the Middle Fork Stanislaus River; named for James Wong Howe (1899-1976), an Academy Award-winning cinematographer; Tuolumne County, California; 38°12’03”N, 120°04’56”W; Tps4&5N, R17E, Mount Diablo Meridian; USGS map – Strawberry 1:24,000; Not: Chinaman Creek.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Strawberry 1:24,000
Proponent: Leann Holman
Administrative area: Stanislaus National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Chinaman Creek (FID 1655229)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Chinaman Creek, a 3.7-mile-long tributary of the Middle Fork Stanislaus River in Tuolumne County, to James Wong Howe Creek. The stream is located in Stanislaus National Forest.

The proponent states that the current name is “a racist name,” “anyone with any common decency should be offended,” and “there is literally no good reason not to change it.” She noted that there are “many Chinese-Americans who contributed greatly to their community and country that could be commemorated respectfully.” The proposed name would recognize James Wong Howe (1899-1976), born Wong Tung Jim, an Academy Award-winning cinematographer who filmed more than 130 films.

According to a biography found in a Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) article, Mr. Howe’s father emigrated to the State of Washington to work on railroads, moving his family there when James was five. Mr. Howe then moved to Los Angeles and became an assistant to Cecil B. DeMille. He discovered a method to help blue eyes film better and became one of Hollywood’s most popular cinematographers during the silent film era. Ten years before Citizen Kane, Howe developed techniques for deep-focus cinematography. He invented an early version of the crab dolly, experimented with filming in low light scenes and with hand-held cameras, planned one of the first helicopter shots, and developed innovations for filming with wide-angle and fish-eye lenses. He was nominated for ten Academy Awards for Best Cinematography, winning two, for The Rose Tattoo in 1955 and Hud in 1963.

According to the LAPL article, Howe was the first minority cinematographer admitted to the American Society of Cinematographers and he mentored other minorities in the profession. He was reportedly so well-regarded that “some directors publicly acknowledged that they focused their attention on the actors and left almost all of the filming decisions to Howe.”

Howe’s 1937 marriage to an American novelist was not recognized in the United States until 1948 when California courts overturned the State’s anti-miscegenation laws. Howe was “gray-listed” by the House Un-American Activities Committee due to his Chinese ancestry and his wife’s former affiliation with the Communist Party.

The name Chinaman Creek was labeled on small-scale USGS maps in 1956 and 1993, but was not shown on 1:24,000-scale maps until 2012. The name appeared in a 1938 article in The Union Democrat about logging railroad activities in the area. It was also used in U.S. Forest Service documents as early as 1972. No information about its origin could be found, but it presumably referred to Chinese immigrants who worked on railroad projects in the area.

The proponent was asked if Mr. Howe had any association with the stream or with Tuolumne County, and was also advised that the BGN prefers surnames only; she did not respond.
A query of GNIS found no other features in California with “Chinaman” in their names. Two include the word in their variant names: China Garden and Chinese Cut. The variants were labeled on early USGS maps while the current names were confirmed during field mapping in the 1950s or later. GNIS lists many features in California that include “China” or “Chinese” in their names.

**Menifee Hills**: ridge; elevation 2,141 ft., approx. 2 mi. long, 1.5 mi. wide; in the City of Menifee between Menifee Valley and Perris Valley; named in association with the City of Menifee, which was named for Luther Menifee Wilson (1845-1899), one of the area’s first settlers, and who in 1883 discovered a quartz lode in the area; Riverside County, California; 33°42’36”N, 117°09’59”W; Secs 26,27,23,35&34, T5S, R3W, San Bernardino Meridian; USGS map – Romoland 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Romoland 1:24,000
Proponent: Dane Hitchcock; Menifee, CA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: No record
- Local Usage: None found
- Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Menifee Hills is proposed for an unnamed ridge in the City of Menifee in Riverside County. The irregularly shaped ridge is approximately 2 miles long and 1.5 miles wide and has a high point of 2,141 feet. It is located south of Perris Valley and north of Menifee Valley.

The name refers to the City of Menifee, which was named for Luther Menifee Wilson (1845-1899), one of the first settlers of the area, who in 1883 discovered a significant local quartz lode. The proponent reports that one of the summits on the ridge is locally called “Menifee Cross Hill” due to the presence of a white cross at its peak. A subdivision named Menifee Hills was recently built on the east side of the ridge.

**Sawyier Falls**: falls; approx. 250 ft. long; located along Glen Alpine Creek on private land within Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (U.S. Forest Service); named for Robert Lee Sawyier, Jr (1917-2008) and Alice Olson Sawyier (1921-2015), who owned property and a cabin overlooking the falls; Sec 22, T12N, R17E, Mount Diablo Meridian; El Dorado County, California; 38°52’39”N, 120°05’28”W; USGS map – Emerald Bay.


Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Emerald Bay 1:24,000
Proponent: Richard Watts; Lincoln, CA
Administrative area: Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (U.S. Forest Service)
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
Case Summary: The new commemorative name Sawyier Falls is proposed for a 250-foot long falls located along Glen Alpine Creek in El Dorado County and on private land within the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. The name is intended to commemorate the proponent’s parents, Robert Lee Sawyier, Jr (1917-2008) and Alice Olson Sawyier (1921-2015), who in 1961 acquired two acres of land overlooking the falls, where they built an A-frame cabin still owned and used by the family. After serving as a pilot-instructor during World War II, Robert Sawyier had a 35-year career in senior management positions at Pacific Gas & Electric. The Sawyier family would visit the cabin as often as possible and they assisted with restoration projects at the nearby Glen Alpine Springs resort.

This falls is 0.25 miles upstream from another falls that is known locally as “Modjeska Falls” which was named for Helena Modjeska, a famous Polish actress who performed at the nearby Glen Alpine Springs Resort in 1885. “Modjeska Falls” is accessible from a public trail unlike the proposed Sawyier Falls and is also known locally as “Upper Glen Alpine Falls” to distinguish it from the locally-named “Glen Alpine Falls” further downstream.

COLORADO

Change Calkins Lake to Union Reservoir: reservoir; 736 acres; in the City of Longmont 1.9 mi. SW of Sanborn Reservoir; named for the Union Ditch Company which built a ditch draining to Saint Vrain Creek in 1903; Weld County, Colorado; 40°10’56”N, 105°02’21”W; Secs 31-29&32, T3N, R68W and Secs 6&5, T2N, R68W, Sixth Principal Meridian; USGS map – Longmont 1:24,000; Not: Calkins Lake, Calkins’ Lake, Calkin’s Lake.

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and published use
Map: USGS Longmont 1:24,000
Proponent: BGN staff
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Calkins Lake (FID 178360)
Local Usage: Union Reservoir (City of Longmont)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Calkins Lake in the City of Longmont in Weld County to Union Reservoir. A user of The National Map (TNM) notified the TNM program staff that there were two entries for the reservoir in GNIS, one for Union Reservoir and
The name Calkins Lake has been labeled on USGS maps since 1904. From 1950 to 1984, USGS maps labeled the reservoir “Calkins Lake (Union Reservoir).” The canal that flows out of the reservoir has been labeled as Union Reservoir Ditch since 1950. On the newer USTopos, the reservoir has been labeled Calkins Lake since 2010, but the 2016 edition also showed the label Union Reservoir in a different location within the same body of water. Army Map Service maps used the name Calkins Lake in 1954 and the 1960s and Union Reservoir in 1957 and 1958.

The entry for Calkins Lake was added to GNIS from USGS topographic maps during Phase I name collection. The Union Reservoir entry was added during Phase II, citing a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) list of dams and reservoirs. The same list supplied the entry for Union Dam on the reservoir, along with two other entries, for Calkins Reservoir and Calkins Dam, which in GNIS were placed on a smaller reservoir and its dam; these are located in Boulder County, but just a short distance northwest of Calkins Lake. The local name for this smaller reservoir is Jim Hamm Pond, or a similar variant. The current USACE National Inventory of Dams (NID) records a dam on the larger reservoir named “Union” with an alternate name of “Calkins Lake.” The NID does not record a dam on the smaller reservoir. Due to inaccurate locations of many reservoirs and dams from the earlier USACE list, it is possible that Calkins Lake, Union Reservoir, and Calkins Reservoir all referred to the larger reservoir and that Union Dam and Calkins Dam both referred to that reservoir’s dam.
City of Longmont Water Department web pages and the Parks, Open Space and Trails Department report: “Union Reservoir was constructed ‘on top of’ a natural lake called Calkins Lake. . . It was a natural depression that was presumably deepened and enlarged over time by bison herds that used the natural low spot for watering and wallowing in,” and: “Originally called Calkins Lake, the reservoir was carved out during the last glacial age and is one of only a few natural lakes in Colorado. In 1903, the Union Ditch Company began drilling a tunnel to release water into the St. Vrain Creek. According to Colorado water law, that made Union a true reservoir.”
The 2012 Union Reservoir Recreational Master Plan notes that the reservoir is “Formally known as Calkin’s lake [sic].”

However, a City of Longmont Historic Preservation Department web page reports that Calkins Lake was constructed in the late 1800s by Carton Chase Calkins, a farmer and engineer who moved to Longmont from Chicago: “In 1875, [Calkins] purchased land northeast of Longmont, which . . . bordered Union Reservoir (called Calkins Lake). Calkins built the large reservoir in a dry depression on his land.”

An article in a Boulder, Colorado magazine also reported that “Calkins purchased a large parcel of land in east Longmont and built a reservoir there, originally named Calkins Lake and now known as Union Reservoir.” A City of Longmont document summarizing the Calkins Family Papers stated: “On March 11, 1871 he, his wife and their year-old daughter were among the first colonists who arrived in the new colony town of Longmont. . . Calkins did some surveying for the colony, but almost immediately filed on land northeast of Longmont, and soon moved his family to the acreage. In a depression on his land, Calkins built a large reservoir that was known as Calkins Lake (now known as Union Reservoir).”

These somewhat conflicting accounts suggest that Calkins constructed an enclosed reservoir known as Calkins Lake in a natural depression on his land and that the Union Ditch Company improved the reservoir in 1903 and constructed a ditch flowing out of the reservoir. The reservoir subsequently became known as Union Reservoir. (Perhaps coincidentally, Calkins earned a degree in Civil Engineering from Union College in Schenectady, New York.)

The name Calkins Lake (or Calkins’ Lake) is recorded from documents in the 1890s to 1910s. A 1993 Department of Energy Draft Environmental Impact Statement used only the name Calkins Lake for the reservoir but other documents from the 1970s to the 2010s noted that the reservoir was known both as Calkins Lake and Union Reservoir. Weld County Rural Resident Directories and Farm & Ranch Guides published between 1977 and 1985 all use the name Union Reservoir.

According to local news reports, Calkins also constructed the small reservoir to the northwest, named Calkins Reservoir in GNIS: “[Jim Hamm Pond] was built in 1879 by town engineer Carlton Calkins; the Ham [sic] family donated the area to the city in 1974 in honor of their son Jim, a military pilot who died in the Vietnam War.” The name Calkins Reservoir does not appear to be in use for any waterbody in the Longmont area.

**FLORIDA**

**Doolittle Run**: stream; 2.3 mi. long; on Eglin Air Force Base, heads 1.8 mi. N of Eglin Village at 30°29′26″N, 86°32′53″W, flows generally NE to enter Toms Creek 1 mi. W of the head of Toms Bayou; named for General James Harold Doolittle (1896-1993), a decorated military aviation pioneer, who after training crews at Eglin Air Force Base, led the first aerial raid on Japan; Okaloosa County, Florida; 30°30′13″N, 86°31′12″W; Secs 14,15,22&21, T1S, R23W, Tallahassee Meridian; USGS map – Fort Walton Beach 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Fort Walton Beach 1:24,000
Proponent: William Pizzolato; Niceville, FL
Administrative area: Eglin Air Force Base
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Doolittle Run is proposed for an unnamed 2.3-mile-long tributary of Toms River on Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) in Okaloosa County. The name is one of two proposed for streams by the Eglin AFB Natural Resources Soil Conservation Project Manager. He previously proposed the name Restoration Branch, which was approved by the BGN in October 2019.

The name would commemorate General James Harold Doolittle (1896-1993), who had a long career in the Army Air Corps from 1917 to 1946. He made numerous pioneering flights and won many awards for flying speed and technique. He helped develop artificial horizontal and directional gyroscopes and made the first flight completely by instruments. In 1942, as a lieutenant colonel, Doolittle was selected to lead Special Aviation Project No. 1, the first aerial raid on Japan during World War II. The raid, known as the “Doolittle Raid,” took place on April 18, 1942. Doolittle trained the B-25 crews at Wagner Field on Eglin AFB, then known as Auxiliary Field #1, located 15 miles northeast of the stream.

According to Doolittle’s Air Force biography, “The daring one-way mission on April 18, 1942 electrified the world and gave America’s war hopes a terrific lift. As did the others who participated in the mission, Doolittle had to bail out, but fortunately landed in a rice paddy in China near Chu Chow.” Doolittle received the Medal of Honor for the mission “for conspicuous leadership above and beyond the call of duty, involving personal valor and intrepidity at an extreme hazard to life. With the apparent certainty of being forced to land in enemy territory or to perish at sea, Lt. Col. Doolittle personally led a squadron of Army bombers, manned by volunteer crews, in a highly destructive raid on the Japanese mainland.” He was promoted to brigadier general and also received two Distinguished Service Medals, the Silver Star, three Distinguished Flying Crosses, Bronze Star, four Air Medals, and decorations from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Poland, China, and Ecuador. Later, he commanded the 12th Air Force in North Africa, the North African Strategic Air Forces, the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean Theater, and the 8th Air Force in Europe and the Pacific.

After retiring from activity duty, he served as vice-president and director of Shell Oil (where he had previously worked as the manager of their Aviation Department), as special assistant to the Air Force chief of staff on scientific matters, and as chairman of the board of Space Technology Laboratories. He became the first person in Air Force Reserve history to wear four stars in 1985 when he was advanced to full general on the Air Force retired list.
Gristmill Creek: stream; 3.4 mi. long; heads 0.95 mi. WNW of Harolds Pond at 30°35′40″N, 84°03′19″W, flows generally NE to enter the N end of Lake Miccosukee; the name refers to a gristmill that operated along the stream in the early 1900s; Leon County, Florida; 30°36′57″N, 84°00′43″W; Secs 34&33, T3N, R3E and Secs 4,5&8, T2N, R3E, Tallahassee Meridian; USGS map – Miccosukee 1:24,000.


Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Miccosukee 1:24,000

Proponent: Stanley Herold; Tallahassee, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Gristmill Creek (proponent’s family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gristmill Creek for a 3.4-mile-long stream that flows into the north end of Lake Miccosukee in Leon County, 17 miles northeast of Tallahassee. The proponent reports that the name refers to a gristmill that operated along the stream in the early 1900s and that his ancestors “always called it Gristmill Creek.” A road located a short distance to the south of the stream is named Gristmill Creek Road.

Teague Branch: stream; 1.8 mi. long; on Eglin Air Force Base, heads 2.7 mi. WSW of Anderson Pond at 30°32′44″N, 86°33′19″W, flows generally E to enter Turkey Creek 2.3 mi. NNW of Kendrick Pond; named for Dennis David Teague (1955-2015), who for 25 years served as an Endangered Species Biologist for the Jackson Guard Natural Resources Office at Eglin Air Force Base; Okaloosa County, Florida; 30°32′59″N, 86°31′41″W; Secs 34&33, T1N, R23W, Tallahassee Meridian; USGS map – Valparaiso 1:24,000.


Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Valparaiso 1:24,000

Proponent: William Pizzolato; Niceville, FL

Administrative area: Eglin Air Force Base

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name Teague Branch is proposed for an unnamed 1.8-mile-long tributary of Turkey Creek on Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) in Okaloosa County. The proposal is the second of two submitted to name streams by the Eglin AFB Natural Resources Soil Conservation Project Manager.

The name would commemorate Dennis David Teague (1955-2015), who for 25 years served as an Endangered Species Biologist for the Jackson Guard Natural Resources Office at Eglin Air Force Base. The proponent reports that Mr. Teague “was a dedicated civil servant who worked to increase the Florida endangered wildlife population. He served as a lifelong mentor, bringing forward younger natural resource professionals, instilling a passion for sustainable ecosystem health, as well as for the global community.” Before working with Eglin AFB, Mr. Teague volunteered with the Peace Corps in Tanzania, where he helped establish community fish farms. He also worked for Everglades National Park and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

GEORGIA

Change Vance Lake to Lake Ujihito: reservoir; 40 acres; located 1.9 mi. NE of Johnson Lake; named for Ujihito Kimoto (1920-1992), founder of Kimoto Co., Ltd., a Japanese company which owns the Kimoto Tech, Inc. manufacturing and research and development plant where the reservoir is located; Polk County, Georgia; 33°59’51”N, 85°16’28”W; USGS map – Benedict 1:24,000 (central point); Not Vance Lake, Vances Lake

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

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

Proponent: Kazunobu Kimoto; Saitama, Japan

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Vance Lake (FID 356611)

Local Usage: Lake Ujihito (Kimoto Co. Ltd., since 2010)


Vances Lake (Georgia Geological Survey Publication, undated)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Vance Lake, a 40-acre reservoir on an unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek near Cedartown in Polk County, to Lake Ujihito. The reservoir is located on the property of Kimoto Tech, Inc.’s manufacturing, research and development plant which is owned by a Japanese company named Kimoto Co., Ltd. The name would commemorate Ujihito Kimoto (1920-1992), the founder of Kimoto Co., Ltd.

The proposal was submitted by the Manager of Global Administration for Kimoto Co., Ltd. in Cedartown, on behalf of the company’s president and CEO. The application states that the proponent “initiated a name change internally within the company in 2010. The re-naming of the lake is meant to honor the founder of KIMOTO CO., LTD, who diligently worked to locate & purchase land in the USA to commence manufacturing and research operations at this 400 Acre site.” The Kimoto Tech, Inc. website states that it is “a wholly owned subsidiary of Kimoto Co., Ltd., headquartered in Tokyo, Japan [and] was established in 1985 by company founder, Ujihito
Kimoto. KTI is an industry leader in the research, development and application of functional surface coatings and adhesives operating a roll-to-roll (R2R) process on a wide range of flexible substrates. KTI has been providing coating and laminating solutions for over 30 years worldwide.”

Mr. Kimoto was born in Tokyo and after studying applied chemistry served in the Imperial Japanese Army. In 1949, according to the Kimoto Co., Ltd. website, he formed “a film developing service used for developing aerial photographs for land surveying purposes . . . in order to contribute to the creation of new maps as part of Japan’s reconstruction efforts.” He grew this into a multinational company specializing in image processing technology and surface technology.

Later in life, Mr. Kimoto began to contact some of the American veterans who had bombed the ship on which he served. The following is taken from a 2002 essay by Marie Thorsten in Cultural Values titled “Treading the Tiger’s Tail: Pearl Harbor Veteran Reunions in Hawai’i [sic] and Japan.”

“In August 1944, Kimoto’s ship was torpedoed and sunk . . . near Vietnam, and he and several crewmates spent nearly an entire day clinging to bamboo rods in the ocean until being rescued by the Japanese. Despite such a harrowing escape, Kimoto’s long association with Americans [through The Kimoto Tech, Inc. in Georgia] after the war inspired him to search for the American torpedo bombers who bombed his ship, merely to find out how they fared during and after the war . . . [He wrote that] “if I could meet those people, and shake their hands firmly, then that would mean a true ending to my war, and then I would be able to attain new good friends.” Kimoto’s gesture caught the attention of several members of the Atlanta chapter of the Pearl Harbor Survivors’ Association (PHSA) . . . [who] formally invited Japanese veterans to participate in a reconciliation ceremony . . .”

Mr. Kimoto helped form the Japan Friends of Pearl Harbor Association, a Japanese counterpart to the PHSA. Due to objections from the president of the National PHSA, who would not permit a formal reconciliation ceremony to be held in Atlanta, an “informal reunion” of American and Japanese veterans took place instead at the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in October 1992.

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams (NID), Vance Lake was constructed in 1935; the dam is listed in NID and in GNIS as Vance Lake Dam. Vance Lake was first labeled on USGS maps in 1966. Genealogical records show many Vance family members living in the area, but it is unknown for whom the reservoir was initially named.

IDAHO

Change Ore Creek to Ove Creek: stream; 1.8 mi. long; heads 5.6 mi. NW of Huckleberry Butte at 46°35′21″N, 116°11′57″W, flows NW to enter Dworshak Reservoir 10 mi. NNE of Orofino; the name recognizes the Ove family who lived in the area during the 1950s and 1960s; Clearwater County, Idaho; 46°36′32″N, 116°13′01″W; Secs 28&33, T38N, R2E, Boise Meridian; USGS map – Dent 1:24,000; Not: Ore Creek.
Proposal: change name to recognize a family name
Map: USGS Dent 1:24,000
Proponent: Kim Burger
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: Ore Creek (BGN 1982)
Names associated with feature:
    GNIS: Ore Creek (FID 388036)
    Local Usage: Ove Creek (proponent)
    Published: Ore Creek (USGS 1981, 1994, 2011, 2013, 2017, 2020; USFS 2020; Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game website; various fishing websites), Ove Creek (USGS 1969; Clearwater County GIS)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Ore Creek (BGN 1982), a 1.8-mile-long tributary of Dworshak Reservoir in Clearwater County, to Ove Creek. The stream flows partly within land managed by the Idaho Department of Lands. The proposed name was labeled on USGS maps in 1969, but in 1982 it was changed by the BGN to Ore Creek. This decision was made to resolve a discrepancy between the USGS and U.S. Forest Service and county maps, which labeled it Ore Creek. Following the decision, the name Ore Creek was shown on USGS maps.

The proponent reports that the stream was named for the Ove family, long time residents of the area. General Land Office records show that Richard Ove (1868-1955), a native of Norway, acquired property in the area in 1908; he also served as postmaster in the nearby community of Dent and is buried in nearby Orofino.

A nearby residential road is named Ove Creek Lane, while the current county map labels the stream Ore Creek. The proponent is the GIS/Rural Addressing/911 Administrator for Clearwater County and initiated this proposal to bring the stream name into agreement with the road name and to prevent confusion for emergency response operations.

KENTUCKY

Change Pikeville Branch to Pikesville Branch: stream; 2.4 mi. long; heads at 36°45’18”N, 85°54’08”W, flows generally S to enter Indian Creek; named in association with the community of Pikesville that once existed near the stream; Monroe County, Kentucky; 36°43’24”N, 85°53’21”W; USGS map – Fountain Run 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Pikeville Branch.

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and historical use
Map: USGS Fountain Run 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Charles R. Arterburn; Bowling Green, KY
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
    GNIS: Pikeville Branch (FID 500621)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Pikeville Branch, a 2.4-mile-long tributary of Indian Creek in Monroe County, to Pikesville Branch. The proponent reports that the stream was named in association with the nearby community of Pikesville, which was incorporated in 1818 but which over time ceased to exist, with just a few scattered buildings remaining.

The stream was labeled Pikesville Branch on USGS topographic maps in 1931 and 1945; however, when the first large-scale map was published in 1955, the name was changed to Pikeville Branch. No reason has been found for the change, nor is there any evidence that the BGN was involved. The 1992 Monroe County highway map labeled the stream Pikesville Branch, while the most recent Kentucky Transportation Cabinet GIS dataset labels it Pikeville Branch.

An 1865 map of the county posted at the proponent’s website labeled the community Pikeville, and Old Pikeville Road runs nearby. Collins’ History of Kentucky (1874) recorded Pikeville as a place name in Monroe County, and an 1889 account entitled Historical Sketches of Monroe County refers to the former community of Pikeville.

In 2014, the proponent published a book titled “Old Pikesville days, 1818-2018 : a companion miscellanea to a forgotten town remembered: Pikesville of Monroe County, Kentucky.” He notes that two schools operated under the name Pikesville School from 1855 until 1951; the school is labeled as such on the 1931 topographic map and on the 1962 county highway map. Old Pikesville Cemetery is also located in the vicinity of the stream.
Northwest Piscataquis in Piscataquis County. The proponent reports that the island is “located on the edge of a deep channel and was used to assemble and anchor large log rafts together prior to floating them down river to log mills. It is presumed that the locals came to refer to the island as ‘Ledge’ because of the quick drop-offs in depths around the perimeter of the island.”

GNIS lists another island named Ledge Island 9.5 miles to the northwest and also within Moosehead Lake. In addition to the island, there are 11 other features in Piscataquis County with “Ledge” in their names: two falls, a summit, a stream, five benches, and two campsites.

**Loon-atic Island:** island; 0.5 acres; located at the N end of Togus Pond in the City of Augusta; the name refers to a family of loons that call the pond home and nest there; Kennebec County, Maine; 44°20’02”N, 69°39’59”W; USGS map – Togus Pond 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Togus Pond 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark & Catherine Wojtaszewski; Augusta, ME

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 Loon-atic Island is proposed for a 0.5-acre-island located at the north end of Togus Pond in the City of Augusta in Kennebec County. The proponent reports that he and his family own the island and that the name refers to “the family of loons that call our pond home and nest there.”

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Balish Brook:** stream; 0.85 mi. long; in the Town of Lunenburg, heads 1.5 mi. NW of Hunting Hill at 42°36’51”N, 71°41’32”W, flows S to enter Mulpus Brook 0.8 mi NNE of Lane Pond; named for Col. Harry Balish (1915-1980), a professor of military science and tactics who served in airborne infantry battalions in World War II and the Korean War; Worcester County, Massachusetts; 42°36’07”N, 71°41’38”W; USGS map – Shirley 1:24,000.


Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Shirley 1:24,000

Proponent: Augustine Balish; Lunenburg, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found
Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name Balish Brook is proposed for an unnamed 0.85-mile-long tributary of Mulpus Brook in the Town of Lunenburg in Worcester County. The stream flows through land managed by the Town of Lunenburg and the Town’s Cowdrey Nature Center.

The name would commemorate the proponent’s great-uncle Harry Balish (1915-1980), who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Oregon. During World War II and the Korean War, Col. Balish served in and commanded several airborne infantry divisions. He received the Bronze Star, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Silver Cross. He commanded the U.S. Army Garrison Field Command at Sandia Base in New Mexico, served as an U.S. Army Information Officer at the Presidio in San Francisco and in Germany, and was a staff officer with the Joint U.S. Military Mission in Turkey. Col. Balish taught military science and tactics at Montana State College and authored “The Battle of Nancy: A Double Envelopment.” The proponent, who lives along the stream, confirmed that Col. Balish had no connection to Massachusetts, but believes he should be recognized for his service to the nation. The proponent provided a list of signatures from seven neighbors who support the name.

MISSOURI

Jones Branch: stream; 1.96 mi. long; heads in Burris Fork Township at 38°28’17”N, 92°30’11”W, flows S and SE into Moreau Township to enter South Moreau Creek; named for several generations of the Jones family, who settled the region in the mid-1830s and who were major landowners in and around the community of Enon; Cole County and Moniteau County, Missouri; 38°27’18”N, 92°29’05”W; Secs 29,30&19, T43N, R14W, Fifth Principal Meridian; USGS map - Enon 1:24,000 (mouth).

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Enon 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Christopher Jones; Boonville, MO
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None
Published: None found
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Jones Branch to an unnamed 1.96-mile-long tributary of South Moreau Creek. The stream heads in Burris Fork Township in Moniteau County and flows into Moreau Township in Cole County. The name is intended to commemorate several generations of the Jones family, who settled the region in the mid-1830s and who were major landowners in and around the community of Enon, which they named. General Land Office records show that Samuel Jones and Andrew Jones acquired 120 acres and 160 acres in the vicinity of the stream in 1840 and 1855, respectively. The proponent reports that his father James Wyman Jones (1942-2013), an employee of Central Dairy and
aircraft mechanic for the Missouri National Guard, was the last remaining landowner in the family.

NEW YORK

**Change Sherruck Brook to Parnassus Creek**: stream; 4.6 mi. long; heads in the Town of Masonville 1.6 mi. SSW of Ivanhoe at 42°12’31”N, 75°19’46”W, flows SE through Mormon Hollow into the Town of Tompkins to enter Cannonsville Reservoir 1.8 mi NNW of Clabber Peak; named in association with the locally-known Parnassus Springs, which flow into the stream about halfway along its length; Delaware County, New York; 42°09’21”N, 75°17’12”W; USGS map – Trout Creek 1:24,000; Not: Sherruck Brook.  

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.1559175&p_longi=-75.2882293&fid=965091

- Proposal: name change to recognize local usage  
- Map: USGS Trout Creek 1:24,000  
- Proponent: Nathaniel Loewentheil; Tompkins, NY  
- Administrative area: None  
- Previous BGN Action: None  
- Names associated with feature:  
  - GNIS: Sherruck Brook (FID 965091)  
  - Local Usage: Parnassus Brook (local residents)  

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sherruck Brook in the Town of Tompkins and the Town of Masonville in Delaware County to Parnassus Creek. The stream, a 4.6-mile-long tributary of Cannonsville Reservoir, flows through a section of Steam Mill State Forest and also through land administered by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

The proponent, whose family lives along the stream, states that locals are not familiar with the name Sherruck Brook and instead refer to the stream as Parnassus Creek. He believes the name derives from the locally-known “Parnassus Springs” that flow into the stream about halfway along its length, and that “Parnassus” refers to Mount Parnassus in Greece: “In particular, Parnassus is noted in classical literature for its wooded ridges, and indeed the Parnassus Springs flow down a heavily wooded ridge. [The] stream is surrounded on all sides by such ridges.” The only record of “Parnassus Springs” is a Google Maps “scenic spot” record, which provides no information as to the source of the name.

The name Sherruck Brook has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1926. The origin of the name has not been determined. It was published as early as 1890 in Summer Homes Among the Mountains on the New York Ontario & Western Railway and continued to appear in local, State, and Federal documents, including 1960 and 1981 reports by the U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers; New York Codes, Rules and Regulations; a 1963 report of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York; and current New York State Department of Environmental Conservation data. The name was also published in 2004 in a USGS Flood Report and is referenced in USGS stream gage records.

An unincorporated community, destroyed by the construction of Cannonsville Reservoir, once existed at the confluence of Sherruck Brook and Trout Creek. Late 19th century atlases named it Shurruck or Shurruck Creek. USGS maps in 1924 and 1926 and a 1944 Army Map Service map show the name as Rock Royal, while postal records list the post office name as “Shurruck Creek,” “Shuruck”, “Sherruck” and finally “Rockroyal.” The latter name came from the Rock Royal dairy cooperative located at the mouth of the stream.

NORTH CAROLINA

**Crystal Falls**: falls; approx. 20 ft. tall; located 1 mi. SE of Chalk Mountain, 0.3 mi. SW of Swiss Pine Lake; the name refers to the abundance of crystals found in the area; Mitchell County, North Carolina; 35°53’30”N, 82°05’03”W; USGS map - Spruce Pine 1:24,000. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.89156&p_longi=-82.08424](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.89156&p_longi=-82.08424)

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Spruce Pine 1:24,000
Proponent: Corry Dauderman
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Crystal Falls (proponent)
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the locally used name Crystal Falls for an unnamed, approximately 20-foot-tall, falls along Graveyard Creek in Mitchell County. The stream is proposed to be renamed to Crystal Falls Creek (q.v.). The proponent reports that the name refers to the abundance of crystals that are found in the area.

**Change Graveyard Creek to Crystal Falls Creek**: stream; 2.2 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. SE of Emerald Lake at 35°53’03”N, 82°06’07”W, flows NE through Swiss Pine Lake, then E to enter Grassy Creek 0.7 mi. W of Carter Ridge; the name refers to the abundance of crystals found in the area; Mitchell County, North Carolina; 35°53’43”N, 82°04’01”W; USGS map - Spruce Pine 1:24,000; Not: Graveyard Creek. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.8954006&p_longi=-82.0670607&fid=1011667](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.8954006&p_longi=-82.0670607&fid=1011667)

Proposal: name change to recognize historical name
Map: USGS Spruce Pine 1:24,000
Proponent: Corry Dauderman
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Graveyard Creek (FID 1011667)
Local Usage: Crystal Falls Creek (proponent)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Graveyard Creek, a 2.2-mile-long tributary of Grassy Creek in Mitchell County, to recognize the historical name Crystal Falls Creek. The stream heads in Mitchell County Open Space and flows northeast through Swiss Pine Lake; the section downstream of the lake flows through the Grassy Creek Golf & Country Club. The proponent reports that the name Crystal Falls Creek has been in local use for 60 years and that it refers to the abundance of crystals found in the area. The origin of the current name has not been determined; there is no evidence of a burial site along the stream.

Graveyard Creek has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1934. It was also published in a 1908 U.S. Bureau of Fisheries report; a 1921 North Carolina General Assembly publication on The State of North Carolina Public-Local and Private Laws; a 2007 North Carolina Department of Transportation Feasibility Study; and a North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ) Upper North Toe River Watershed Action Plan in 2015.

The proposed name was published in a 1947 USGS water supply paper titled “Quality of Surface Waters of the United States,” as well as in an article in The Sunday Citizen newspaper in 1926, and on the Carolana website (a site dedicated to the history of North and South Carolina) in 2007. The original brochure for the Swiss Pine Lake Community labeled it Crystal Falls Creek and the Mitchell County Historical Society published an online article in 2020 with the name. The NC DEQ Division of Water Resources refers to the stream as Graveyard Creek (Crystal Falls Creek) in a published list of streams within the French Broad River Basin.

Gator Top: summit; elevation 2,100 ft.; located 1 mi. NE of Shuler Mountain, 6.5 mi. WSW of Murphy; the name is descriptive as the profile of the summit somewhat resembles the head of an alligator rising from the water; Cherokee County, North Carolina; 35°03’22”N, 84°08’36”W; USGS map – Persimmon Creek 1:24,000.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.05603&p_longi=-84.143251

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Persimmon Creek 1:24,000
Proponent: Matt Fischer; Murphy, NC
Administrative area: None
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 name Gator Top to a 2,100-foot summit in Cherokee County, 6.5 miles west-southwest of Murphy. The proponent, a resident of a small community near the top of the summit, reports that the name is descriptive because “the profile
of the summit somewhat resembles the head of an alligator rising from the water.” In addition, “a vast majority of the 11 resident families are from Florida.” Google Maps labels an entity called “Panther Mountain Weather” near the peak of the summit, but the origin of this name is unclear, and Panther Top is the name of a different summit approximately three miles to the east. Four other peaks in the vicinity of the summit in question include the generic “Top” in their names.

**Change Negro Hill to Hellbender Summit:** Summit; elevation 3,740 ft.; located on private land within the proclaimed boundary of Pisgah National Forest, 0.5 mi. NE of Snakeden Mountain, 0.5 mi. SW of Marley Knob; the name refers to the Eastern Hellbender (Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis), a large aquatic salamander native to the area; Avery County, North Carolina; 36°00’53”N, 81°54’26”W; USGS map - Newland 1:24,000; Not: Negro Hill.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Newland 1:24,000
Proponent: Corry Dauderman
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Negro Hill (FID 1021612)
Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Hill, a 3,740-foot summit located along the Linville River, to Hellbender Summit. The proposed name refers to the Eastern Hellbender (Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis), a large aquatic salamander native to much of the Appalachian Mountains, from southern New York to Northern Georgia. The summit is located near the Town of Crossnore, on private land within the proclaimed boundary of Pisgah National Forest.

Hellbenders are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in most States within their range. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission has designated the Eastern Hellbender as a species of Special Concern and their conservation status is currently being evaluated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Negro Hill has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1935. The origin of the name is unknown. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of “Summit” as a generic term for a summit in North Carolina.

**Pennsylvania**

**Minsi Run:** Stream; 1.2 mi. long; in Spring Township, heads 2.7 mi. NNE of Adamstown Ridge at 40°17’12”N, 76°02’54”W, flows NW then W into Cacoosing Creek 0.6 mi. SE of Cushion Peak; named for the Minsi group of the Lenni Lenape who lived in the area; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°17’53”N, 76°03’50”W; USGS map – Sinking Spring 1:24,000; Not: Trib
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Sinking Spring 1:24,000
Proponent: Anthony Auker; Sinking Spring, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: Trib 01863 To Cacoosing Creek (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data 2004)

Case Summary: The new name Minsi Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Cacoosing Creek in Spring Township in Berks County. The proponent, who lives along the stream, states that “Minsi” is the name of a tribe of the Lenni Lenape (the ‘original people’) who inhabited this part of Berks County.” The Lenape were later called the Delawares.

The “History” page on the Sinking Springs Borough website states that: “The Indians who first inhabited this area of Berks County were called the Lenni Lenape Indians, which meant ‘original people.’ The tribe in this area was called the Minsi or Wolf Tribe. . . They had their headquarters in the Berks County area for about twenty years.” Staff was unable to locate a source for the latter claim.

The Lenape called their lands “Lenapehoking” and most sources report that the original territory of the Minsi (which means “people of the stony country” and who were also called Munsee or Minisink) was along the Hudson River and the upper Delaware River. The Delaware Tribe of Indians website reports: “Munsee was the Algonquian dialect spoken in the villages along the upper Delaware and lower Hudson rivers while the Unami dialect that contained southern and northern variants existed along the lower Delaware river.” A map at this website shows that present-day Berks County lies within the region originally inhabited by the southern Unami dialect speakders. However, it also reports that due to forced removal of Lenape, Munsee speakers settled in other parts of Pennsylvania and further to the west. (Current Lenape scholarship indicates that the traditional division of Lenape into the Wolf or Minsi, Turtle or Unami, and Turkey or Unilachtigo clans is an oversimplification; the Lenape Talking Dictionary gives different Lenape names for each of these clans.)

The 1917 Extinct Pennsylvania Animals Part I confusingly stated: “The early French pioneers called the Lenni-Lenape Indians ‘wolves,’ because they were first brought into contact with the Munsee, the ‘Wolf’ tribe of the Lenni-Lenape . . . The Minsi (often confused with the Munsee) was the ‘Wolf’ clan of the Munsee tribe. A Minsi, or Minisink, was a member of the Wolf clan of the Wolf tribe of the Lenni-Lenape . . . the Munsee, and especially the Minsi, were the most hostile to the white settlers because of having been driven from the country adjacent to the Delaware River. . . ."
An undated Fleetwood Borough, Maidencreek Township, and Richmond Township Joint Comprehensive Plan reported: “The largest Minsi settlement in Berks County was located at present day Virginville in the northern portion of Richmond Township.” This approximately 20 miles northeast of the stream proposed as Minsi Run.”

The 2004 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream legacy data labeled the stream as Trib 01863 To Cacoosing Creek.

Nearly all features in GNIS that contain “Minsi,” “Munsee,” “Muncy,” or “Minisink” (or other similar spellings) are located in northeastern Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey, the original area of the Munsee-speaking Lenape. Features with names that include “Unami” are generally found in areas inhabited by Unami-speaking Lenape. (In addition to the features shown in the map below, there is a populated place named Munsee in northern Delaware; two streams in southwestern West Virginia that contain “Muncy”; and the City of Muncie in Indiana [originally called Munseetown].)

**TEXAS**

**Ebba Springs**: spring; located 2 mi. N of Habbingston Hollow; named for the Old English word “ebba” meaning ebb and flow, which describes the spring’s fluctuating water output; Travis County, Texas; 30°20’02”N, 97°52’41”W; USGS map – Bee Cave 1:24,000.


Proposal: to make official a name in local use
Map: USGS Bee Cave 1:24,000
Proponent: Barbara Ritter; Austin, TX
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: No record
  Local Usage: Ebba Springs (proponent; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Water Resources Branch)
  Published: None found
Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Ebba Springs for a spring located just outside the city limits of Austin. The spring is located on the proponent’s property and seeps out of rock bedding planes and fractures at the head of a small unnamed valley. Travertine deposits are found at the spring.

The proponent has used the name Ebba Springs for several years. An aquatic biologist with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Water Resources Branch recently surveyed the springs and used the name Ebba Springs in the report. The proponent refers to the property as the “Ebba Springs Wildlife Refuge” and the house and property have been part of the annual Austin Weird Homes Tour.

The proponent has stated that “‘Ebba’ does not refer to any person or animal, but only to the springs.”

Change Sommers Mill to Summers Mill: populated place (unincorporated); located 10 mi. SW of Temple, 6.6 mi. ENE of Salado; named for DeWitt Clinton (“D.C.”) Summers (ca. 1842-1908), who owned a mill house and surrounding community; Bell County, Texas; 30°58’12”N, 97°25’54”W; USGS map – Holland 1:24,000; Not: Sommers Mill.
Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and historical use
Map: USGS Holland 1:24,000
Proponent: Matthew Irvine; Belton, TX
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: Sommers Mill (FID 1380571)
  Local Usage: Summers Mill (local residents; property owners)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sommers Mill, a small unincorporated community in Bell County, ten miles southwest of Temple, to Summers Mill. The proponent is the Director of the Summers Mill Retreat and Conference Center, who reports that the community has always been known locally as Summers Mill.

According to “Gristmills of Central Texas” (Carson, 2017), the community grew up around a gristmill that was built shortly after the Civil War, and in 1879 acquired by DeWitt Clinton
34

(“D.C.”) Summers. The volume includes a photograph and description of the historic mill, noting that by 1884 the community had a population of 50. Mr. Summers (ca.1842-1908) was listed in the 1880 Federal Census of Bell County as “manager of gin,” and in 1881 he was appointed postmaster of the community of Summers Mills [sic]. Henry Gannett’s “A Gazetteer of Texas” (1904) also listed the village as Summers Mills. The mill was destroyed by a flood in 1921 but rebuilt a decade later, with operations continuing until around 1970. It was later acquired by the Paul J. Meyer Foundation, which operates the mill and surrounding buildings as the Summers Mill Retreat and Conference Center. A Texas Historical Commission marker was dedicated at the site in 1968. An account of local families who settled in the area, published in 1989, also refers to the community as Summers Mill.

The name Sommers Mill was labeled on USGS topographic maps in 1964 and on four editions of the US Topo published between 2010 and 2019.

VERMONT

Cold Springs: reservoir; 0.25 acres; in the Village of Bellows Falls, 1.1 mi. ESE of Oak Hill; the name refers to the spring-fed nature of the lake, which usually remains unfrozen during the winter; Windham County, Vermont; 43°07’51”N, 72°26’37”W; USGS map - Bellows Falls 1:24,000; Not Cold Pond, Cold Spring. https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=43.130773&p_longi=-72.443537

Proposal: to make official a name in historical use
Map: USGS Bellows Falls 1:24,000
Proponent: Peter Bergstrom; Saxtons River, VT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: No record
   Local Usage: Cold Spring Pond (according to proponent); Cold Springs Pond (according to proponent); Cold Springs (Bellows Falls)
   Published: Cold Pond (Bellows Falls Historical Society website, 2020); Cold Spring (Brattleboro Reformer, 1951); Cold Springs (History of Rockingham County, 1958)
Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Cold Springs for a spring-fed reservoir in the Village of Bellows Falls in Windham County. The name was published in the 1958 volume History of Rockingham County. The reservoir was presumably formed from digging out a spring and was reportedly used as a backup water supply for the Village of Bellows Falls between 1950 and 1970. The flowing spring generally prevents the reservoir from freezing in the winter and the open water makes the area attractive to birds year-round.

The proponent reports that other locally used names for the reservoir include Cold Spring Pond and Cold Springs Pond. The name Cold Pond is currently used on the Bellows Falls Historical Society website. Cold Spring appeared in a 1951 article in the Brattleboro Reformer.

The proposal is supported by the Rockingham Selectboard, the Bellows Falls Historical Society, and the Rockingham Conservation Commission.
**Guild Brook**: stream; 1.5 mi. long; in the Town of Rockingham, heads 1.2 mi. ESE of Bull Hill at 43°10’32”N, 72°32’46”W, flows SSW through Atcherson Hollow, then W to enter Weaver Brook; named for Malcolm Guild (1935-2014), who lived along the stream since 1965 and worked to preserve its environment; Windham County, Vermont; 43°09’42”N, 72°33’26”W; USGS map - Saxtons River 1:24,000.


Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Saxtons River 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Cowan; Chester, VT

Administrative area: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Guild Brook is proposed for a 1.5-mile-long tributary of Weaver Brook in the Town of Rockingham in Windham County. The name would commemorate Malcolm Guild (1935-2014), who lived along the stream from 1965 until his death, and who worked with the Vermont Land Trust to conserve 113 acres within the stream’s watershed. Mr. Guild served as a Naval aviator and later worked in information technology. The Guild family has lived in the area since 1809.

The proposal is supported by the Rockingham Selectboard, the Rockingham Conservation Commission, Mr. Guild’s daughter (who lives along the stream), and 34 other local residents.

**VIRGINIA**

**Change Negro Mountain to Nokes Hill**: summit; elevation 417 ft.; 0.6 mi. long; located on the S side of Route 7, in the unincorporated community of Sterling, just N of Claude Moore Park; named for several generations of the Nokes family, including George Washington Nokes, who leased and owned land in the area beginning in 1904; Loudoun County, Virginia; 39°01’21”N, 77°24’15”W; USGS map – Sterling 1:24,000; Not: Mount Sterling, Negro Hill, Nigger Hill, Signal Hill.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Sterling 1:24,000

Proponent: Loudoun County Heritage Commission; Leesburg, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Hill (FID 2027183)

Local Usage: Mount Sterling (local residents), Signal Hill (local residents)
Published: Mount Sterling (Claude Moore Park website; PeakVisor website), Negro Hill (USGS 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Negro Hill in Loudoun County to Nokes Hill, was submitted by the Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information, on behalf of the Loudoun County Heritage Commission. The 0.6-mile-long summit has an elevation of 417 feet and is located in the eastern part of the county in the unincorporated area of Sterling. The name Nokes Hill was submitted as a counterproposal to Douglass Hill (Review List 438). The latter name was proposed by a resident of Alexandria, who works in the vicinity of the feature and who believes the existing name is “antiquated . . . and racist as it is a term that implies black inferiority.” His proposal would honor the American abolitionist Frederick Douglass. [Note: the proposal for Douglass Hill has since been withdrawn; the proponent supports the name Nokes Hill.]

The name Negro Hill was added to the GNIS database in 2004, citing local knowledge, with the pejorative form recorded as a variant. The hill was first labeled as Negro Hill on USGS topographic maps in 2016.

The County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on the proposal for Douglass Hill; the county agrees that the name should be changed, but noting that Mr. Douglass had no association with Loudoun County or the hill in question, they asked the Loudoun County Heritage Commission to review the matter. The commission recommends the name Nokes Hill, which would recognize the long association between the Nokes family and the area. George Washington Nokes leased and later owned land beginning in 1904, followed by Carl Albert and Clarence Nokes, who bought land on the hill. The Nokes were one of several African-American families who operated dairy farms in the area, which was known for many years as Nokesville. In 1926, the property was sold to the county for continued use as Nokes School, which operated until World War II. A descendant of the family reports that the hill is often referred to as Nokes Hill. The county noted that “While the ridge has gone by other names, the Nokes name remains well-known in Sterling [and] the road at the base of the hill is called Nokes Boulevard.” The County Board of Supervisors recommends approval of the change to Nokes Hill.

**WYOMING**

**Change Squaw Teats to Crow Woman Buttes:** summit; elevation 6,173 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land 7 mi. E of Wild Horse Heaven; named for the Crow people (Apsáalooke or Absaroka), who historically inhabited the area; Park County, Wyoming; 44°06’34”N, 108°34’35”W; Secs 23&26, T48N, R98W, Sixth Principal Meridian; USGS map – Gillies Draw 1:24,000; Not: Squaw Buttes, Squaw Teat, Squaw Teats; The Squaw Teats.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Gillies Draw 1:24,000
Proponent: Tyler Kerr; Powell, WY
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Squaw Teats (FID 1594956)
Local Usage: None found

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Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Teats, a pair of summits on Bureau of Land Management land in Park County, to Crow Woman Buttes. The proponent states that “the current name is derogatory, both to women and to Native Americans” and that the proposed name has “a similar meaning but less offensive wording.”

The proponent also states that “Although the Crow were not the only native group to occupy the [area] . . . they were historically active in that region, and I believe that ‘Crow Woman Buttes’ would be an easier name to use in conversation than ‘Shoshone Woman,’ ‘Blackfeet Woman,’ etc. (The more general ‘Indian Woman’ would be likely to come across as an awkward euphemism for ‘squaw,’ somewhat defeating the purpose of a name change.)”

The name Squaw Teats has appeared on USGS maps since 1951. A 1938 Coast and Geodetic Survey list of Wyoming triangulation stations used the names Squaw Teats and Squaw Teat for the feature; a survey mark named “Squaw” is located on the western of the two summits. Geologists and paleontologists have studied rocks on the summit for over a century and the feature is named in many scientific publications. In 1912, the summit was called Squaw Buttes in an American Museum of Natural History report; USGS publications from 1906, 1944, 1966, and 1982 also used the name. The 1966 document referred to the summit as “Squaw Teats (or Squaw Buttes) and a 1963 USGS publication only used the name Squaw Teats. A 1944 Geological Society of America report used Squaw Buttes, whereas a 1946 Wyoming Geological Association field trip guidebook used Squaw Teats.

Google Earth labels the western of the pair of summits as West Squaw Teat. The SummitPost website refers to the pair of summits as The Squaw Teats and also names East Squaw Teat and West Squaw Teat. The latter names have not been found on any authoritative sources and are not listed in GNIS.
GNIS lists two similarly named features in Wyoming: Squaw Teat 125 miles to the south-southwest in Sublette County and Squaw Teat Butte 30 miles to the southwest in Hot Springs County. In 2008, the BGN approved changes to two similarly named features in South Dakota (Squaw Teat Butte to Peaked Butte and Squaw Teat Creek to East Rattlesnake Creek) and two similarly named features in Montana (Squaw Teat to Mil-mil-teh Hill and Squaw Teats to Chooh-heh-meen Hills).

The proponent of this name change is also suggesting that the names East Crow Woman Butte and West Crow Woman Butte (q.v.) be applied to the two summits that make up Squaw Teats to eliminate confusion with the names that are used unofficially. GNIS contains many examples of other features made up of “buttes on a butte” (many of which are not true buttes in a strict topographic or geographic sense) including:

- East Canfield Butte and West Canfield Butte, ID are collectively named Canfield Buttes
- East Twin Butte and West Twin Butte, WA are collectively named Twin Buttes
- North Crested Butte and South Crested Butte (both BGN 1990), WA are collectively named Crested Buttes
- Dome Butte, North Butte, North Middle Butte, Indian Butte, South Middle Butte, and South Butte, WY are collectively named Pumpkin Buttes

**East Crow Woman Butte**: summit; elevation 6,110 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land 1 mi. SE of Sawtooth; Park County, Wyoming; 44°06'27"N, 108°34'20"W; Sec 26, T48N, R98W, Sixth Principal Meridian; USGS map – Gillies Draw 1:24,000; Not: East Squaw Teat.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Gillies Draw 1:24,000
Proponent: Tyler Kerr; Powell, WY
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: No record
- Local Usage: None found
- Published: East Squaw Teat (SummitPost website, 2020)

Case Summary: The new name East Crow Woman Butte is proposed for the eastern of the two summits that comprise Squaw Teats (proposed as Crow Woman Buttes). The SummitPost website refers to this summit as East Squaw Teat, which is an unofficial name.

**West Crow Woman Buttes**: summit; elevation 6,173 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land 7 mi. E of Wild Horse Heaven; Park County, Wyoming; 44°06’34”N, 108°34’35”W; Sec 23, T48N, R98W, Sixth Principal Meridian; USGS map – Gillies Draw 1:24,000; Not: West Squaw Teat.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Gillies Draw 1:24,000
Proponent: Tyler Kerr; Powell, WY
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

- **GNIS:** Squaw Teats (FID 1594956)
- **Local Usage:** None found
- **Published:** West Squaw Teat (SummitPost website, 2020; Google Earth, 2020)

Case Summary: The new name West Crow Woman Butte is proposed for the western of the two summits that comprise Squaw Teats (proposed as Crow Woman Buttes). The SummitPost website and Google Earth refer to this summit as West Squaw Teat, which is an unofficial name. A 1944 Geological Society of America report referred to the feature as the “West Butte of Squaw Buttes.”