

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

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

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

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

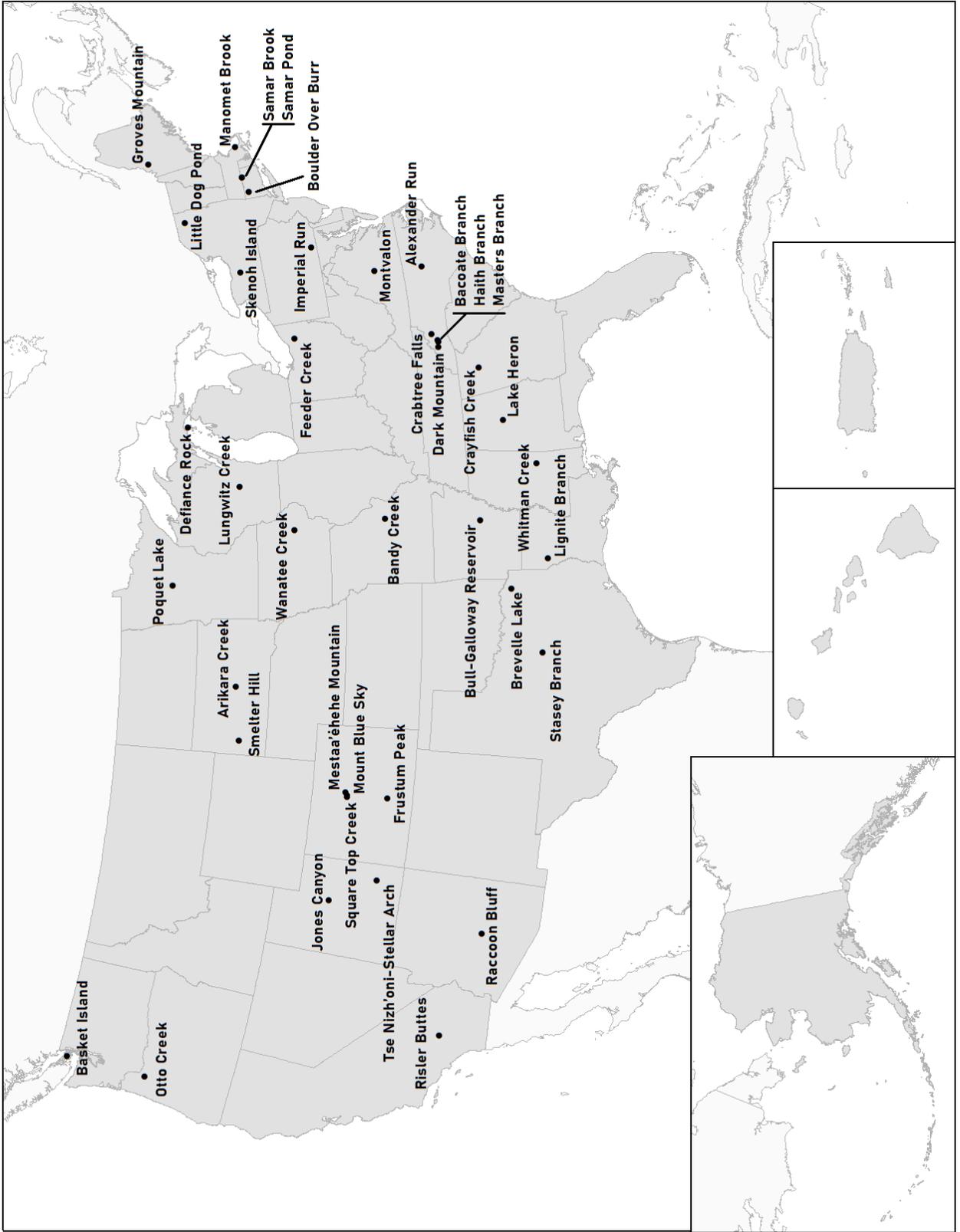
If a populated place is incorporated under the laws of its State, it is specified as such in parentheses after the feature designation. Populated places without such designations are not incorporated.

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

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

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

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



ALABAMA

Lake Heron: reservoir; 1 acre; located W of the community of Meadowbrook, 1 mi. SW of Heather Lake; the name refers to the blue herons frequently spotted at the lake; Shelby County, Alabama; Sec3, T19S, R2W, Huntsville Meridian; 33°24'18"N, 86°43'49"W; USGS map – Cahaba Heights 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.404906&p_longi=-86.730374

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Cahaba Heights 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Graham; Birmingham, AL

Administrative 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 name Lake Heron to an unnamed one-acre reservoir in the unincorporated area of Shelby County south of Birmingham. The proponent, who resides to the east of the lake, reports, “The lake is populated with several blue herons. The herons are a prominent feature of the lake, as they can be seen or heard most of the time.”

There are five natural features in Alabama with “Heron” in their names, but none are in Shelby County and none are lakes or reservoirs.

ARIZONA

Change Coon Bluff to Raccoon Bluff: summit; elevation 1,593 ft.; in Tonto National Forest, 3 mi. N of the Utery Mountains on the S bank of the Salt River; the name refers to a raccoon story from 1919; Secs5&4, T2N R7E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; Maricopa County, Arizona; 33°32'43"N, 111°38'55"W; USGS map – Granite Reef Dam 1:24,000; Not: Coon Bluff.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.5453227&p_longi=-111.6487483

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Granite Reef Dam 1:24,000

Proponent: Tom Torres, Tonto National Forest, AZ

Administrative area: Tonto National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coon Bluff (FID 27882)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Coon Bluff (USGS 1964, 1994, 2004, 2012, 2014, 2018; USFS 1987)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Coon Bluff, a 1,593-foot summit in Maricopa County and on the Tonto National Forest, to Raccoon Bluff. This name was proposed by the Tonto National Forest Acting Forest Supervisor in response to an earlier proposal to change the name to Mustang Bluff.

The earlier proposal included justification that “coon. . . in this time, is a racially charged derogatory word,” while suggesting the name might have referred to raccoons. The name Mustang Bluff was intended to refer to a population of wild mustangs that inhabit the Salt River area near the summit.

In responding to the initial proposal, the Tonto National Forest Acting Forest Supervisor stated that the Forest “is supportive of changing the name from ‘Coon’” because even though “the name historically references racoons [sic], it could, in this time, be construed as racially charged or derogatory.” The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) does not support changing the name to Mustang Bluff because the name “is similarly controversial for its own reasons, namely, the existence of the Lower Salt River horses, an unauthorized herd of horses that frequent the lower Salt River. The existence of these several hundred unauthorized horses is politically polarizing within the conservation and recreation communities.” The Acting Forest Supervisor also stated that Coon Bluff is not within “the Salt River horse management area delineated by a collaborative effort in 2019. Naming it “Mustang Bluff” could create an expectation of seeing horses there and could be confusing for the public since horses do not have access to that area.” He concluded, “We feel that this name change would appropriately address any undesirable racial inferences while remaining true to the history of the site and surrounding landscapes.”

The Tonto National Forest Recreation Program Manager provided a document that reported the origins of the name Coon Bluff. The name reportedly dates to 1919 when a group of boy scouts camping near the summit trapped a raccoon. The next day, the scouts played on prank on their parents who joined them for lunch before taking them home. The scouts served the raccoon, claiming it was pork. The scouts reportedly began to refer to the area as “Coon Camp,” “Coon’s Point,” or “Coon Bluff.” This account also reported that a 1946 USFS map labeled the summit Coon Bluff and that a Standard Oil map of the area used the name “Coon’s Bluff”.

The name Coon Bluff first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1964. Two related administrative features are recorded in GNIS: Coon Bluff Recreation Site and Coon Bluff Picnic Area. The former is shown on USFS maps, with the variant name “Coon Bluff Forest Camp” on USGS maps. The current Tonto National Forest website includes a page for Coon Bluff Recreation Site. Coon Bluff Road runs along the north side of the summit.

Byrd Granger’s 1983 volume *Arizona’s Names: X Marks the Place* reported that “The abbreviation for *raccoon* (‘coon’) occurs in several place names, indicating either the presence of or an incident concerning a raccoon,” but did not provide any details regarding this particular feature.

Granger also reported a “Coon Canyon” near a populated place called Siovi Shuatak (BGN 1941) in Pima County. Variant names for Siovi Shuatak include “Coon’s Can Well” (1917 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map), and “Con Quien” (reported in Will C. Barnes’ 1935 *Arizona Place Names*). The latter reference noted “The name Coon canyon [sic] undoubtedly was an error in transcribing the name Con Quien,” which was the nickname of “Jose Maria Ochoa, Head Chief and Captain of Papagos, 1870-1885.” However, even if this “Coon Canyon” in Pima County (which is not recorded in GNIS as an official or variant name) had no connection to raccoons, it is unlikely that all the Arizona feature names that include the word “Coon” are corruptions of Spanish. Barnes also included a reported origin for the name of a Coon Creek located 50 miles to

the northeast in Gila County in Tonto National Forest: “The story is told that when the first settlers came onto this creek they found a large colony of coons. . .” Barnes also reported that Meteor Crater was well known as Coon Butte in the 1880s, and possibly before, but the origin of that name was unknown.

GNIS lists 12 other natural features in Arizona with “Coon” in their names. A campground with the name Raccoon Campground is the only Arizona feature recorded in GNIS with “Raccoon” in its name.

ARKANSAS

Change Wolf Reservoir to Bull-Galloway Reservoir: reservoir; 325 acres; located 1.2 mi. W of Aker Reservoir, 1.7 mi. SW of Menett Reservoir; the name honors members of the Bull and Galloway families, early owners of the property, specifically Herbert Bull (1909-1957), Mary Carolyn Bull (1934-2015), and Robert Galloway (1926-2014); Prairie County, Arkansas; Sec 27, T1S, R5W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 34°35’06”N, 91°31’42”W; USGS map – Stuttgart North 1:24,000; Not: Wolf Reservoir.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.5851386&p_longi=-91.5283831&fid=60069

Proposal: name change to recognize local use and in commemoration

Map: USGS map – Stuttgart North 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott Galloway; Houston, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Wolf Reservoir (FID 60069)

Local Usage: Bull-Galloway Reservoir (proponent)

Published: Wolf Reservoir (USGS 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; Arkansas State GIS viewer; Prairie County Highway map 2000)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Wolf Reservoir, a 325-acre reservoir in Prairie County, to Bull-Galloway Reservoir to recognize long-term local use and the names of early property owners. The new name would honor Herbert Bull (1909-1957), who purchased the property in 1942 and built the reservoir, his daughter Mary Carolyn Bull (1934-2015), and her husband Robert (Bob) Galloway (1926-2014). Mr. Bull farmed rice on the property and the property is still owned by the Galloway family today. The reservoir was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 2011.

The entry in GNIS for Wolf Reservoir was compiled from a 1981 county map and was possibly named for the Wolf family listed in the Stuttgart area from the early 20th century. H. Wolf was listed in the 1900 Census as a renter in the county. The Arkansas State GIS office shows the parcel owner as Bull-Galloway Farms, LLC. The proponent provided a list of property tax payers from 1900 to 1919, which did not include any mentions of a Wolf family.

CALIFORNIA

Change Pickaninny Buttes to Risler Buttes: summit; elevation 2,999 ft.; in the Lucerne Valley 4 mi. WSW of Cougar Buttes; named for Lee William Risler (1891-1962) and Agnes Jean Jackley Risler (1893-1968), who homesteaded in Lucerne Valley in 1925; Sec 4, T4N, R1E, San Bernardino Meridian; San Bernardino County, California; 34°27'48"N, 116°53'00"W; USGS map – Lucerne Valley 1:24,000; Not: Hackletooth Buttes, Pickaninny Buttes.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.4633327&p_longi=-116.883366&fid=272949

Proposal: to change a name in commemoration

Map: USGS Lucerne Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Chuck Bell; Lucerne Valley, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pickaninny Buttes (FID 272949)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Hackletooth Buttes (*The Atlantic Monthly*, 1932); Pickaninny Buttes (USGS 1902, 1947, 1949, 1971, 2012, 2015, 2018; *Under the Sky in California*, 1913; *Our Desert Neighbors*, 1950; *Sunset* magazine, 1954; *Southern California*, 1959; *Desert Wildlife*, 1961; Metsker's Map of San Bernardino County, 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Pickaninny Buttes in the Lucerne Valley in San Bernardino County to Risler Buttes. It was submitted by the President of the Lucerne Valley Economic Development Association (LVEDA) in response to an earlier proposal to change the name to Alfalfa Buttes (Review List 437). Note: the latter name has since been withdrawn and the proponent supports the proposal for Risler Buttes.

The name would commemorate Lee William Risler (1891-1962) and Agnes Jean Jackley Risler (1893-1968), who according to the proponent, arrived in the area in 1909 to camp, mine, and hunt near Big Bear Lake to the south. They homesteaded in Lucerne Valley in 1925; General Land Office records show that they acquired an additional 156 acres in 1928. The proponent states that the Risler family were “our early settlers and definitely pioneers. . . . Family members still reside in Lucerne Valley – adjacent to the buttes which they still own [underlining in original]. They are probably our only pioneering family that still lives on the original property.” The proponent’s family also owns property adjacent to that of the Rislers.

The name Alfalfa Buttes was proposed as a reference to the early history of alfalfa farming in the Lucerne Valley. In 1897, James Goulding and his family moved to the area. He irrigated his land and successfully grew many crops including abundant alfalfa. According to local history, someone suggested that Goulding name the valley and he chose Lucerne Valley because “lucerne” is the French word for alfalfa.

When staff asked the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors to comment on the Alfalfa Buttes proposal, they consulted with the LVEDA. The LVEDA recommended that the name not be changed “because it is revisionist history” and that such names should remain “to help us not repeat the ugly part” of our history. One LVEDA members stated, “We residents of Lucerne

Valley are racially color blind. How is this different from tearing down monuments to our Founding Fathers because they owned slaves, even though they created a government capable of ending slavery and some even worked to that end? To me the name Pickaninny Buttes is historic and reflects back on our wonderful past where blacks, whites, reds, browns, and yellows have worked together to create this wonderful community where we residents pull together to make this the desirable haven it has become.” However, the LVEDA further stated, “If the County deems it necessary (or politically correct) to acquiesce to a name change – we don’t support ‘Alfalfa Buttes’ because it doesn’t fit those geographical features.” They instead suggested “Risler Rocks” or “Risler Buttes”. The proponent later confirmed a preference for Risler Buttes.

The County Supervisors responded that they had no opinion regarding the Alfalfa Buttes proposal. One local resident informed staff that “a new name is needed... [m]ost likely not ‘Alfalfa Buttes,’ but one that reflects the rich heritage of the area.”

According to some accounts, the name Pickaninny Buttes may have derived from a settlement (or attempted settlement) of African Americans in the Lucerne Valley around 1900.

The name Pickaninny Buttes has appeared on USGS maps since 1902 and was used consistently in local publications since that time. In 1932, an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* used both Hackletooth Buttes and Pickaninny Buttes to refer to the summit. A 2012 article in the Victorville *Daily Press* reported that a former county planning commissioner and longtime Lucerne Valley resident stated that Pickaninny Buttes “hasn’t been so designated on any map since the 50’s. . . . What is now Cougar Buttes used to be Negro Buttes – maybe even worse before.” (Negro Butte is in fact a separate summit east of Cougar Buttes that has appeared on USGS maps since 1902. Cougar Buttes were first labeled on USGS maps in 1971.)

GNIS does not list any other features with “Risler” in their names.

COLORADO

Change Kit Carson Mountain to Frustrum Peak: summit; elevation 14,165 ft.; in Rio Grande National Forest, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 5.3 mi. ESE of Crestone; the name is a geometric term for a flat-topped cone or pyramid, which was applied to the summit by the Wheeler Survey due to its shape; Luis Maria Baca Grant No. 4; Saguache County, Colorado; 37°58’47”N, 105°36’09”W; USGS map – Crestone Peak 1:24,000; Not: Frustrum Peak, Haystack Baldy, Kit Carson Mountain, Kit Carson Peak.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.9796989&p_longi=-105.6026169&fid=204778

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Crestone Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Ryan Clement; Littleton, CO

Administrative area: Rio Grande National Forest

Previous BGN Action: Kit Carson Peak (BGN 1906); Kit Carson Mountain (BGN 1970, 2011)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Kit Carson Mountain (FID 204778)

Local Usage: Crestone Peak (some Crestone residents); Kit Carson Mountain (hikers, mountain climbers)

Published: Frustrum Peak (*The Fourteeners: Colorado's Great Mountains*, 1970); Frustum Peak (Wheeler Survey; *Colorado Place Names*, 1993; *Climbing Colorado's Fourteeners*, 2016); Haystack Baldy (*The Fourteeners: Colorado's Great Mountains*, 1970; *Colorado Place Names*, 1993; *Climbing Colorado's Fourteeners*, 2016); Kit Carson Mountain (USGS 1967; 1982, 1988, 2001, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019; AMS 1954, 1955, 1958, 1959; many online and published sources); Kit Carson Peak (Hayden Survey; *Colorado Place Names*, 1993; *Fourteen Thousand Feet: A History of the Naming and Early Ascents of the High Colorado Peaks*, 1925; *1001 Colorado Place Names*, 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Kit Carson Mountain (BGN 1970), a 14,165-foot multi-peak summit in Rio Grande National Forest near Crestone in Saguache County, to Frustum Peak. Although the name Kit Carson Mountain has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1967 and has been the subject of two BGN decisions, the proposed name was applied to the summit by the Wheeler Survey in due to its shape, which resembles a frustum, a geometric term for a flat-topped cone or pyramid.

The proponent states:

“The current name name, Kit Carson Mountain, glorifies a contested historic figure. He is seen as an almost mythical figure of the American frontier, but was also a murderer and perpetrator of genocide. As a U.S. army officer, Carson led campaigns against the Apache and Navajo people. In his campaign against the Navajo people, Carson was ordered to shoot all males on site [sic] and take all women and children captive. He was not to make any peace treaties with the Navajo until they were forced off their land and placed on a reservation. Carson, unable to capture the Navajo people, burned their homes, crops, and orchards, and captured their livestock with the intention of starving them out of hiding. In the Long Walk to Bosque Redondo, Carson forced the 8,000 captured Navajo people to walk 400 miles from their homeland to be interned at a reservation at Fort Sumter, New Mexico. The Navajos were given few supplies, and many died along the way from starvation and exposure. Soldiers, under Carson's leadership, shot and killed the stragglers.”

The summit proposed as Frustum Peak was originally named Kit Carson Peak by a 1906 BGN decision. In 1970, the BGN voted to change the name to Kit Carson Mountain, making clear that the name applied to the entire one-mile-long mountain and not just to one of its peaks. Two of the three most prominent peaks atop Kit Carson Mountain have been the subject of more recent BGN decisions: Challenger Point was named in 1985 and Columbia Point in 2003. The highest peak does not have an official name in GNIS, but is locally known as “Kit Carson Peak” or “Crestone Peak.”

In 2008, a proposal was submitted to the BGN to change the name of Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone, stating that most locals in Crestone referred to the peak as Crestone Peak and that the name Kit Carson Mountain applied to a different mountain to the east. The proponent of that change also proposed that the highest unnamed summit on Kit Carson Mountain be named Tranquility Peak. In 2010, a proposal was submitted to apply the name Kit Carson Peak to the same unnamed summit. In 2011, the BGN voted not to approve any of these proposals and

reaffirmed the previous Kit Carson Mountain decision. The current proponent did not mention the previous decisions, nor did he express any concerns regarding the location of the name(s).

GNIS does not list any features with “Frustum” in their names. A community in Cheyenne County, Colorado, and a county in the State are named Kit Carson and Kit Carson County, respectively. There are also numerous administrative features. Other natural features are named for Kit Carson in California (3), Montana (2), New Mexico (3), Oregon (1), Texas (1); Utah (1); and Washington (1).

Change Sq__ Mountain to Mestaa’èhehe Mountain: summit; elevation 11,486 ft; in Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, 1.3 mi. NW of Vance Peak, 3.3 mi. WNW of Snyder Mountain; named for Mestaa’èhehe (?-1847), a name that means “Owl Woman,” a Southern Cheyenne leader who helped negotiate trade and maintain good relations between native peoples and settlers; Secs 30&19, T4S, R72W and Secs24&25, T4S, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Clear Creek County, Colorado; 39°40’46”N, 105°29’34”W; USGS map – Sq__ Pass 1:24,000; Not: Sq__, Sq__ Chief Mountain - in part, Sq__ Mountain, The Sq__.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.6794327&p_longi=-105.4927747&fid=182066

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Sq__ Pass 1:24,000

Proponent: Teanna Limpy; Lame Deer, MT

Administrative area: Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Mountain (FID 182066)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sq__ (Hayden, 1874, 1877, 1881); Sq__ Chief Mountain - in part (Hayden 1874); Sq__ Mountain (USGS 1923, 1957, 1974, 1983, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS, 1974, 1997, 2012; Gannett 1906; USFS website 2017; GLO 1882, 1902); The Sq__ (Hayden 1887, 1881; GLO 1876, 1879)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Mountain, located northeast of Mount Evans in Clear Creek County and on the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, to Mestaa’èhehe Mountain. The proposed name would commemorate Mestaa’èhehe (?-1847), a Southern Cheyenne woman who was also known as “Owl Woman.” Her name is commonly spelled as “Mistanta” but is better represented as Mestaa’èhehe.

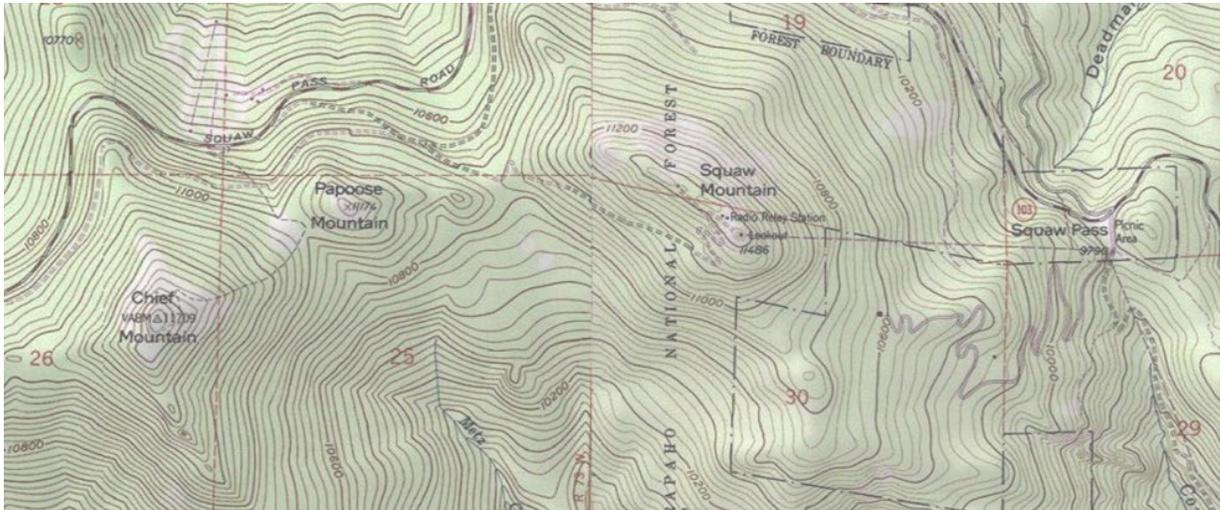
The proposal was submitted by the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. It was made in response to a proposal submitted in 2017 to change the name to Mount Mistanta; this name was included on Review List 429 but was later withdrawn in support of the spelling preferred by the Tribal government.

Mestaa’èhehe was the daughter of White Thunder, a Cheyenne tribal leader. She married William Bent, the founder of Bent’s Fort, located in present day Otero County. At Bent’s Fort, Mestaa’èhehe served as translator and helped negotiate trade deals between white settlers and

native groups. Mestaa'èhehe died during the birth of her fourth child. A modern historian describes Mistanta [sic] and Bent as “the central business and social leaders of the region.”

The currently named Sq__ Mountain is located east of Chief Mountain and Papoose Mountain; the latter is smaller than the other two and the three names seem to be related. All three are located west of Sq__ Pass.

Sq__ Mountain has been labeled on USGS maps since 1923, while earlier maps used different forms of the name. Hayden's 1874 *Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, embracing Colorado* refers to a Sq__ Chief Mountain “south of Clear Creek, approaching the Evans Ridge” at “exceptional heights.” Subsequent maps and reports by Hayden, the General Land Office, and Henry Gannett variously refer to the summit as Sq__, The Sq__, Chief or The Chief.



William Bright's 1983 *Colorado Place Names* states that nearby Sq__ Pass originally had the name Soda Hill Pass and that “the present name was adopted in 1916 by the Colorado Geographic Board, which presumably desired a name with Indian associations.”

There are no features in GNIS named “Mistanta” or “Mestaa'èhehe.” In addition to the aforementioned Sq__ Pass, there are two other summits named Sq__ Mountain 70 miles to the south-southeast and 130 miles to the northwest. Three streams named Sq__ Creek are located between 30 and 60 miles to the west. Within Colorado, there are 36 features, both natural and man-made, that contain the word “Sq__.”

Change Mount Evans to Mount Blue Sky: summit; elevation 14,264 ft.; in Mount Evans Wilderness on the boundary of Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pike and San Isabel National Forests, 1.4 mi. NE of Mount Bierstadt; named for the Arapaho, known as the “Blue Sky People” and the Cheyenne, who have an annual ceremony of renewal of life called “Blue Sky”; Sec 26, T5S, R74W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Clear Creek County, Colorado; 39°35'18”N, 105°38'37”W; USGS map – Mount Evans 1:24,000; Not: Evans Peak, Monte Rosa, Mount Evans, Mount Rosa, Mount Rosalia, Rosa Mountain.

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

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Mount Evans 1:24,000

Proponent: Fred Mosqueda; Concho, OK

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

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Evans (FID 204716)

Local Usage: Mount Evans (many sources)

Published: Evans Peak (Wheeler, 1879, *Topographical Atlas*); Monte Rosa (Ludlow, 1864, “Reminiscences of an Overlander: Part II” in *The Golden Age*; Hart, 1925, *Fourteen Thousand Feet*); Mount Evans (USGS 1903, 1905, 1957, 1983; AMS 1953, 1957, 1958, 1960, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS 1970, 1974, 1997, 2012, 2018; Rand McNally, 1879 and onwards; Thayer, 1880, Colorado map; Hayden, 1881, *Geological and Geographical Survey*; Adams and Son, 1887, Colorado map; Gannett, 1906; many other local, state, and national sources, both historical and current); Mount Rosa (Byers, 1890, “Bierstadt’s Visit to Colorado” in *Magazine of Western History*; Hart, 1925, *Fourteen Thousand Feet*; *Denver Post*, 2017); Mount Rosalia (Denver Pacific Railway map, 1868); Mount Rosalie (Hart, 1925, *Fourteen Thousand Feet*; Bright, 1993, *Colorado Place Names*; *Denver Post*, 1987, 2017); Rosa Mountain (USGS)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mount Evans in Clear Creek County to Mount Blue Sky. It was submitted as a counterproposal to three earlier proposals to change the name to Mount Cheyenne Arapaho (Review List 432), to change the name to Mount Soule (Review List 435), and to change the name to Mount Rosalie (Review List 441). [The proposal for Mount Cheyenne Arapaho has since been withdrawn and proponent noted that she endorses Mount Blue Sky.]

The name Mount Blue Sky was submitted by the Director of Wilderness Policy at The Wilderness Society, on behalf of the Language & Culture Program, Arapaho Coordinator of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma.

The summit’s current name was given in honor of John Evans (1814-1897), the second Territorial Governor of Colorado from 1862 to 1865. The original proposal was to change the name Mount Evans because of Evans’ “part in the infamous Sand Creek Massacre and its subsequent cover up.” The Sand Creek Massacre occurred on November 29th, 1864 when U.S. Cavalry led by Colonel John Chivington attacked a village consisting of Cheyenne and Arapaho who had sought protection near Fort Lyon in present-day southeastern Colorado. (For more information about the Sand Creek Massacre, John Evans, and Silas Soule, see the Mount Cheyenne Arapaho proposal on Review List 432 (since withdrawn) and the Mount Soule proposal on Review List 435. The Mount Rosalie proposal on Review List 441 provides more background on the various names applied to the summit and nearby peaks by individuals such as Albert Bierstadt, William Byers, Ellsworth Bethel, and John Lathrop Jerome Hart.)

The summit is the fourteenth highest peak in Colorado and located in the Mount Evans Wilderness on the border of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and the Pike and San Isabel National Forests. Denver City and County Parks manages Summit Lake Park just below the summit. Colorado Parks and Wildlife manages the Mount Evans State Wildlife Area, approximately eight miles east of the summit.

In a joint statement, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes and The Wilderness Society state, “Evans was roundly condemned, forced to resign in disgrace, and is not deserving of recognition” and “[w]e propose to rename Mt. Evans as Mt. Blue Sky as it signifies the Arapaho as they were known as the Blue Sky People and the Cheyenne who have an annual ceremony of renewal of life called Blue Sky.”

On January 11, 2020, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Legislature passed Resolution 8L-RS-2020-01-004, “A Resolution to Support the Renaming of Mt. Evans and the Mt. Evans wilderness area in Colorado to Mt. Blue Sky and Mt. Blue Sky Wilderness Area.” The resolution, which called on the U.S. Congress to change the names, states that “Mt. Evans and the Mt. Evans Wilderness Area stand within the traditional homeland of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes. . . . The Tribal Council finds that there is no place in Cheyenne and Arapaho homeland or anywhere in Indian Country to honor the perpetrators of atrocities against Native Americans [including Evans].”

U.S. Geological Survey maps have used the name Mount Evans since 1903. Countless other sources have used it since the late 1800s.

Square Top Creek: stream; 1.4 mi. long; in Pike and San Isabel National Forests, heads at the higher of the pair of Square Top Lakes at 39°35’27”N, 105°44’42”W, flows E then SE then S to enter Duck Lake; the name is associated with nearby Square Top Lakes and Square Top Mountain; Clear Creek County, Colorado; Secs 30&25S, T5S, Rgs74&75W, Sixth Principal Meridian; 39°35’00”N, 105°43’27”W; USGS map – Mount Evans 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.583433&p_longi=-105.724113

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.59097&p_longi=-105.74497

Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Mount Evans 1:24,000

Proponent: Mikele Painter

Administrative area: Pike and San Isabel National Forests

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 Square Top Creek to a 1.4-mile-long unnamed tributary of Duck Creek in Clear Creek County. The stream flows out of Square Top Lakes, down the slope of Square Top Mountain, and into Duck Lake within Pike and San Isabel National Forests.

The name Square Top Mountain was made official by the BGN in 1933, citing the shape of the mountain and evidence of existing local use. USGS topographic maps have labeled Square Top Mountain since 1924 and Square Top Lakes since 1957.

CONNECTICUT

Shiprock Shelter: pillar; approx. 15 ft. high; in the City of Torrington in Burr Pond State Park, near the SW end of Burr Pond; named due the similarity to a well-known glacial boulder in Massachusetts known locally as “Ship Rock” and the supposition that the rock could have been used for shelter by indigenous inhabitants; Litchfield County, Connecticut; 41°51’54”N, 73°06’06”W; USGS map – Torrington 1:24,000; Not: Big Rock Cave Lookout, Boulder Over Burr, Indian Rock.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.864936&p_longi=-73.101662

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Torrington 1:24,000

Proponent: Lance Hansen; Hartford, CT

Administrative area: Burr Pond State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Big Rock Cave Lookout (local news articles), Boulder Over Burr (Burr Pond State Park); Indian Rock (local news articles)

Published: Boulder over Burr (Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection website, 2019); Boulder Over Burr (BOB) (Burr Pond State Park map, 2020); Boulder Over Burr (B.O.B.) (Connecticut Forest & Park Association website, 2020)

Case Summary: The new name Shiprock Shelter is proposed for a 15-foot-high glacial boulder located in the Town of Torrington in Burr Pond State Park. The name refers to the rock’s similarity to a well-known glacial boulder in Massachusetts known locally as “Ship Rock” and the supposition that the rock was used as shelter by local indigenous inhabitants, evidence for which is weak.

The name was suggested as part of a local contest led by the proponent to name the boulder. The most popular response, and the name that is currently in widespread local use, was “Boulder Over Burr”, referring to the rock’s placement on a high slope over Burr Pond. Local reports stated that the rock was also known as Indian Rock and Big Rock Cave Lookout.

A 2020 map published by Burr Pond State Park labels the rock as Boulder Over Burr (BOB). Many sources also use the acronym for the name. A 2019 Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection press release for a “first-day” hike referred to the rock as Boulder Over Burr.

A query of GNIS found that among features with classes that are currently under BGN purview, nearly all features with the generic “Shelter” are locales that are physical, modern-day constructed shelter structures. GNIS has records of six features with the generic “Rock Shelter”

that are classed as locale, all of which are archaeological features (one is within a National Historic Site). One pillar has a name with the generic “Rock Shelter”.

Samar Brook: stream; 0.8 mi. long; in the Town of Stafford, heads at an unnamed pond (proposed Samar Pond (q.v.)) at 41°58’45”N, 72°15’44”W, flows generally SSW to enter Cedar Swamp Brook 1.8 mi. WSW of Hedgehog Hill; named for John G. “Jack” (1919-2005) and Elaine Samar (1915-1998), who constructed the pond at the head of the stream and owned the land around it; Tolland County, Connecticut; 41°58’14”N, 72°15’59”W; USGS map – Stafford Springs 1:24,000. Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.970652&p_longi=-72.266641

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.979075&p_longi=-72.262134

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stafford Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Samar; Grafton, 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 Samar Brook is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long tributary of Cedar Swamp Brook in the Town of Stafford in Tolland County. The stream heads at an unnamed pond proposed to be named Samar Pond (q.v.).

The name would commemorate John G. “Jack” (1919-2005) and Elaine Samar (1915-1998), who purchased 55 acres of land at the head of the stream in 1964. Shortly after, they built a dam near the head of the stream to form a small pond. Obituaries describe John Samar as “the former owner of Windham Electric. . . a machinist at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. . . a U.S. Navy Veteran [and] an avid outdoorsman” and Elaine Samar as “a 37-year employee of Western Union.” The proponent, whose last name is Samar, is the nephew of John and Elaine Samar. The Town of Stafford supports the proposal.

Samar Pond: reservoir; 0.8 acres; in the Town of Stafford, at the head of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Samar Brook (q.v.), 1.5 mi. WNW of Hedgehog Hill; named for John G. “Jack” (1919-2005) and Elaine Samar (1915-1998), who constructed the reservoir and owned the land around it; Tolland County, Connecticut; 41°58’45”N, 72°15’43”W; USGS map – Stafford Springs 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.979234&p_longi=-72.262043

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Stafford Springs 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Samar; Grafton, 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 Samar Pond is the second of two names proposed for unnamed features in the Town of Stafford in Tolland County. This name is proposed for a 0.8-acre reservoir at the head of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Samar Brook (q.v.). The name would commemorate John G. “Jack” (1919-2005) and Elaine Samar (1915-1998), who constructed the pond in the mid-1960s. The Town of Stafford supports the proposal, and three owners of property around the lake have expressed support.

GEORGIA

Crayfish Creek: stream; 1.2 mi. long; in the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and the City of Sugar Hill, heads at 34°07’03”N, 84°04’55”W, flows N then W to enter the Chattahoochee River; named for a large Chattahoochee crayfish (*Cambarus howardi*) found during a National Park Service stream survey; Gwinnett County, Georgia; 34°07’26”N, 84°05’40”W; USGS map – Suwanee 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.12399&p_longi=-84.09455

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=34.11763&p_longi=-84.08189

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Suwanee 1:24,000

Proponent: Ann Couch; Sandy Springs, GA

Administrative area: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (in part)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Crayfish Creek (Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, since 2017; Georgia

Council of Trout Unlimited, 2020)

Published: Crayfish Creek (NPS reports 2018, 2019)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Crayfish Creek for a 1.2-mile-long tributary of the Chattahoochee River in Gwinnett County. Most of the stream is located in the City of Sugar Hill, and it also flows through private property within the authorized boundary of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CHAT), administered by the National Park Service.

The proponent, a park ranger and hydrologist at CHAT, reports “the name has been regularly used by the NPS and partners for a restoration effort of a reach of the stream within the park.” The name has been used since 2017 and was applied during a survey of wadeable streams to determine their suitability for long-term monitoring. According to the proponent, the name Crayfish Creek refers to “the presence of a Chattahoochee Crayfish [*Cambarus howardi*] found during the survey. This species is uncommon in Georgia as it has a restricted range near the large and rapidly growing city of Atlanta.” A 2019 NPS report stated that the stream was “nicknamed ‘Crayfish Creek’ because of a large crayfish that was encountered during the [2017] survey.”

The Georgia State Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name, but notes that the colloquial local spelling and pronunciation of the name is “crawfish”.

IOWA

Change Sq__ Creek to Wanatee Creek: stream; 10 mi. long; heads in Marion Township at 42°03'24"N, 91°33'30"W, flows S through into the City of Marion and back into Marion Township, then S into Bertram Township, then W to enter Indian Creek near Vernon View; named for Adeline Wanatee (1910-1996), a Meskwaki (Sac & Fox Tribe) elder and leader; Tps83&84N, R6W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Linn County, Iowa; 41°58'24"N, 91°34'44"W; USGS map – Bertram 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Creek, West Fork Sq__ Creek - in part.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.9733352&p_longi=-91.5787886&fid=461934

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Bertram 1:24,000

Proponent: Brent Oleson; Cedar Rapids, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Creek (FID 461934)

Local Usage: Sq__ Creek (City and county maps)

Published: Sq__ Creek (USGS 1968, 1984, 1993, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2018; *Map of Linn County, Iowa*, 1869; *Atlas of Linn County, Iowa*, 1895; *Atlas of Linn County Iowa*, 1907; *Atlas of Linn County Iowa*, 1921; FEMA 2010 - in part); West Fork Sq__ Creek - in part (FEMA 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Creek, a 10-mile-long tributary of Indian Creek in Linn County, to Wanatee Creek. The stream heads in Marion Township and flows through the City of Marion into Bertram Township. The proposal was submitted by the Linn County Board of Supervisors “to replace the derogatory and offensive term ‘Sq__’ and instead commemorate the life of a noted Meskwaki woman.”

The proposed name would commemorate Jean “Adeline” Morgan Wanatee (1910-1996), an elder and leader of the Meskwaki Nation (federally recognized as the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa). Ms. Wanatee (according to local news reports, pronounced “Whon'-uh-tee”) was inducted into the Iowa Women’s Hall of Fame in 1993. According to her biography, she was born on the Meskwaki Indian Settlement and following her marriage raised seven children there. She became a role model and advocate at the State and National level for the rights of women, as well as Meskwaki language specialist and resource for the Smithsonian Institute; a member of the Governor’s Advisory Committee and the Iowa Arts Council’s “artist-in-the-schools” program; chair of the local Meskwaki School Board; and the first woman representative on the local pow-wow association. Wanatee was the first woman elected to the Meskwaki Tribal Council.

The stream was labeled Sq__ Creek on county and State atlases published in 1869, 1895, 1907, and 1921. The name first appeared on USGS maps in 1968. The origin of the name is unknown, but it may refer, along with nearby Indian Creek, to the Meskwaki inhabitants of the area.

A 2010 Federal Emergency Management Agency map labeled the upper part of Sq__ Creek as West Fork Sq__ Creek and incorrectly extended Sq__ Creek along a shorter eastern tributary. A City of Marion document from May 2020 used both of these names. This use of names dates to at least 1981 when they were recorded in the *Federal Register* in a proposed rule for base flood elevations.

In September 2020, the Linn County Conservation Board changed the name of Sq__ Creek Park, through which the stream flows, to Wanatee Creek Park. The County is planning to hold hearings on renaming local streets that include “Sq__” in their names.

The Marion City Council passed a resolution in support of the proposed change. The Linn County Supervisors provided a letter of support from the Iowa State Archeologist, along with one from the chair of the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi, who stated: “The term Sq__ has long been offensive to us and most Native Americans due to its use for hundreds of years in a derogatory context and for other reasons. The Meskwaki Nation applauds your willingness to make changes that honor people through the use of their name, and not diminish them as human beings through the use of derogatory terms. Especially, we thank all who have championed this name change to honor one of our own.”

The Special Collections Coordinator of the State Historical Society of Iowa submitted a letter to the Linn County Supervisors thanking them for their efforts to change the name of the stream and park.

LOUISIANA

Change Dead Negro Branch to Lignite Branch: stream; 1.3 mi. long; heads 2.4 mi. SW of Evelyn at 31°57'51"N, 93°28'28"W, flows generally SSE to enter Louies Brake 0.9 mi. W of Rambin; named for the adjacent Dolet Hills Lignite Mine, which has modified much of the stream's flow; Secs 11&2, T11N, R11W, Louisiana Meridian; De Soto Parish, Louisiana; 31°57'06"N, 93°28'09"W; USGS map – Evelyn, 1:24,000; Not: Dead Negro Bayou, Dead Negro Branch, Dead N__ Branch.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=31.9515522&p_longi=-93.469065&fid=534429

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Evelyn, 1:24,000

Proponent: Darryl Mack; Baton Rouge, LA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

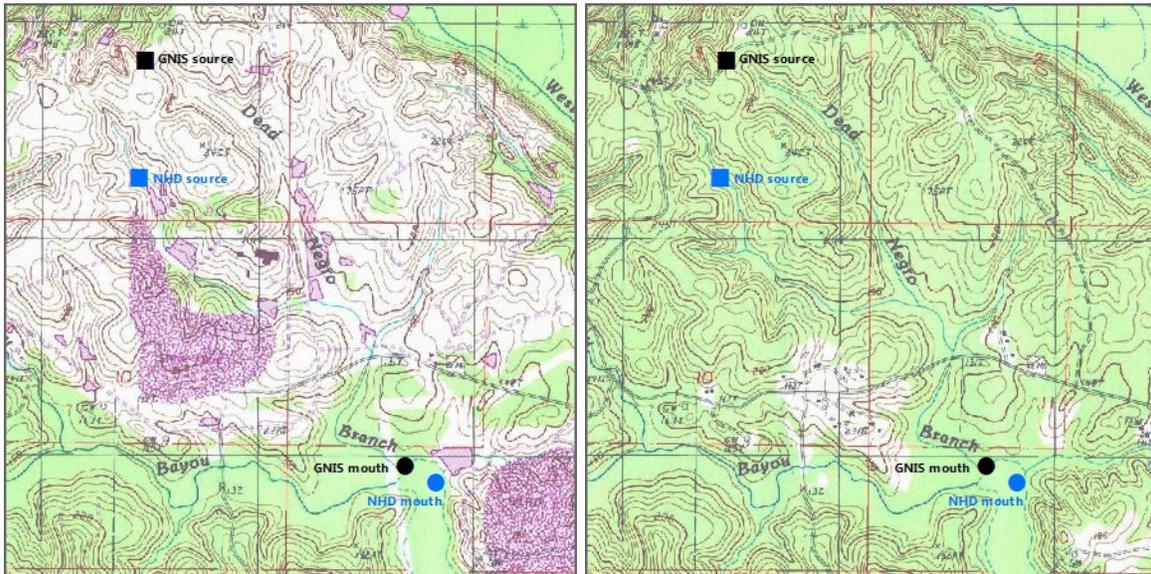
GNIS: Dead Negro Branch (FID 534429)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Dead Negro Bayou (EPA Environmental Impact Statement for Dolet Hills Lignite Mine, 1983); Dead Negro Branch (USGS 1957, 1989, 2012, 2015, 2018; USGS Water-Data Report LA-78-1, 1978; FHA Environmental Impact Statement for the Louisiana North-South Expressway, 1978; EPA Environmental Impact Statement for Dolet Hills

Lignite Mine, 1983; Desoto Parish highway map 2012); Dead Negro Branch (USGS 1938, 1947)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Dead Negro Branch, a 1.3-mile-long tributary of Louies Brake in De Soto Parish, to Lignite Branch. The name refers to the adjacent Dolet Hills Lignite Mine. The proposal was submitted by the Louisiana State Names Authority in response to two earlier proposals to change the name to Alexander Branch or Equality Stream (Review List 437).



1989 and 1992 editions of the USGS EVELYN quadrangle, showing modification from the Dolet Hills Lignite Mine

The name Dead Negro Branch has been shown on USGS maps since 1957 and on current parish highway maps. The pejorative form of the name appeared on USGS maps in 1938 and 1947. A 1983 EPA Environmental Impact Statement for the Dolet Hills Lignite Mine refers to the stream as both Dead Negro Branch and Dead Negro Bayou.

Between 1989 and 1992, the hydrology of the stream was altered during the excavation and development of the mine. The 1992 USGS map reflects the changes and shows that several reservoirs had been constructed along the stream. Possibly as a result of the modified hydrology, the National Hydrography Dataset applies the name Dead Negro Branch to a different upstream tributary.

MAINE

Groves Mountain: summit; elevation 2,151 ft.; in Unorganized Territory of Northwest Somerset, 2.2 mi. ENE of Hardscrabble Mountain; named for Linwood Groves (1901-1966), photographer and outdoorsman who camped at the base of the summit when visiting the area; Somerset County, Maine; 45°27'06"N, 70°13'17"W; USGS map – Enchanted Pond 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=45.45172&p_longi=-70.22132

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Enchanted Pond 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Greenlaw; Kittery, 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 Groves Mountain is proposed for a 2,151-foot summit in Upper Enchanted Township (unincorporated) in the Unorganized Territory of Northwest Somerset in Somerset County.

The name would commemorate the proponent's grandfather, Linwood Groves (1901-1966), who the proponent describes as "an accomplished photographer of professional caliber. . . . He and some fellow outdoorsmen made the trek into the Enchanted Pond region several times in the middle of the 20th century. They would have camped at the foot of the proposed Groves Mountain." The proponent reports that Mr. Groves was a resident of Bath, Maine, and that he worked as "security detail at the renown [sic] shipbuilder of naval warships, Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine in the 50's and 60's."

Census records show that in 1930 Mr. Groves was employed as a cook in North Andover; in 1934 as a salesman in Lawrence, and 1940 as a chef in Lexington. All of these locations are in Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS

Manomet Brook: stream; 0.85 mi. long; in the Town of Plymouth, heads 0.9 mi. SE of Manomet Hill at 41°55'04"N, 70°34'44"W, flows SE then NE to enter Beaver Dam Brook 1.65 mi. SW of Manomet Point; named for the nearby community of Manomet; Plymouth County, Massachusetts; 41°54'59"N, 70°34'06"W USGS map – Manomet 1:24,000; Not: West Beaver Dam Brook.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.916555&p_longi=-70.568222

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.917722&p_longi=-70.578833

Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Manomet 1:24,000

Proponent: Nathan Cristofori; Plymouth, MA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: West Beaver Dam Brook (Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office, 2011)

Case Summary: The new name Manomet Brook is proposed for an unnamed 0.85-mile-long tributary of Beaver Dam Brook in the Town of Plymouth in Plymouth County.

The name refers to the nearby community of Manomet, which itself was the name of a Wampanoag village in the area. The name is also a reference to the “former Manomet River that was excavated to create the Cape Cod Canal.” The canal was dug in the channels and connecting rivers that are recorded in GNIS as the Scusset River, flowing into Cape Cod Bay, and the Monument River flowing into Buzzards Bay. (The name Monument River was approved by the BGN in 1892; Manomet River is listed as one of its variant names.)

The proponent reports that a river and cranberry bog restoration project is currently underway to restore natural flow to the stream: “[T]he project, slated to be completed in late 2020, will result in the Brook becoming more serpentine and naturally flowing, eliminating the arrow straight irrigation channels of its former layout.” The stream is within the Town of Plymouth’s Foothills Preserve and on land owned by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. A 2011 report from the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office used the name West Beaver Dam Brook for the stream.

GNIS contains records for several other nearby features named “Manomet,” including the natural features Manomet Hill and Manomet Point and the populated places Manomet, Manomet Beach, Manomet Bluffs, and Manomet Heights.

MICHIGAN

Defiance Rock: bar; approx. 0.5 mi long, 0.1 mi wide, elevation approx. -68 ft. to -25 ft.; in Lake Michigan, NE of Garden Island Shoal, 5 mi. SW of Fagan Reef; named for the ITB (integrated tug-barge) *Defiance/Ashtabula*, a voyage on which the feature was first noted; Mackinac County, Michigan; 45°54’39”N, 85°24’57”W; USGS map - N/A.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getsericoor?p_lat=45.9106561&p_longi=-85.4118086

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: N/A

Proponent: Chad Mussell

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 Defiance Rock is proposed for an approximately 0.5-mile-long and 0.1-mile-wide bar in Lake Michigan with an approximate depth of 25 feet to 68 feet below water level. The bar is located in Mackinac County outside any township jurisdiction.

The proponent reports that he first noted an unmarked shoal at this location in 2015 while captain of the ITB [Integrated Tug-Barge] *Defiance/Ashtabula*. The name is both a reference to the vessel and “recognizing its defiant nature by being a potential navigation hazard in an area of deep water.”

Since 2016, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) charts have shown a “reported position assumed obstruction” based on the proponent’s report. In 2019, NOAA

conducted a survey of the area and, after processing and analyzing bathymetry readings, determined that there was a “a geomorphic ridge or benthic mound. . . in an east-west direction.” The reported single point object obstruction was not confirmed, but the survey does show a high point on the bar about 25 feet below the surface of the water. When notified of NOAA’s survey findings, the proponent wished to proceed with the name as Defiance Rock.

MINNESOTA

Change Paquet Lake to Poquet Lake: lake; 145 acres; in Birch Lake Township, SE of the City of Hackensack, NE of Mud Lake; the name reportedly refers to an early homesteader named Joseph Paquette; Secs 29&20, T140N, R30W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Cass County, Minnesota; 46°55’05”N, 94°30’22”W; USGS map – Hackensack 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Little Whitefish Lake, One Lake, Padgett Lake, Paquet Lake, Pequet Lake.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.9179552&p_longi=-94.5060166&fid=657742

Proposal: change name to recognize local use

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

Proponent: Corrine Baden; Hackensack, MN

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Paquet Lake (BGN 1966, 1971)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Paquet Lake (FID 657742)

Local Usage: Poquet Lake (locals, reportedly many decades)

Published: Little Whitefish Lake (*An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968); One Lake (AMS 1957, 1958, 1966; USFS 1968; MN Board of Geographic Names, 1940; *An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968; Cass County map, 1966; Cass County, Minnesota Rural Resident Directory, 1977); Padgett Lake (*An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968); Paquet Lake (AMS 1977; *Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes*, Department of Drainage and Waters, State of Minnesota, 1928; *An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968; MN DNR, 1985; Cass County, Minnesota Farm & Home Directory, 1987, 1992, 1999); Pequet Lake (*An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, 1968); Poquet Lake (MN DNR report, 2006)

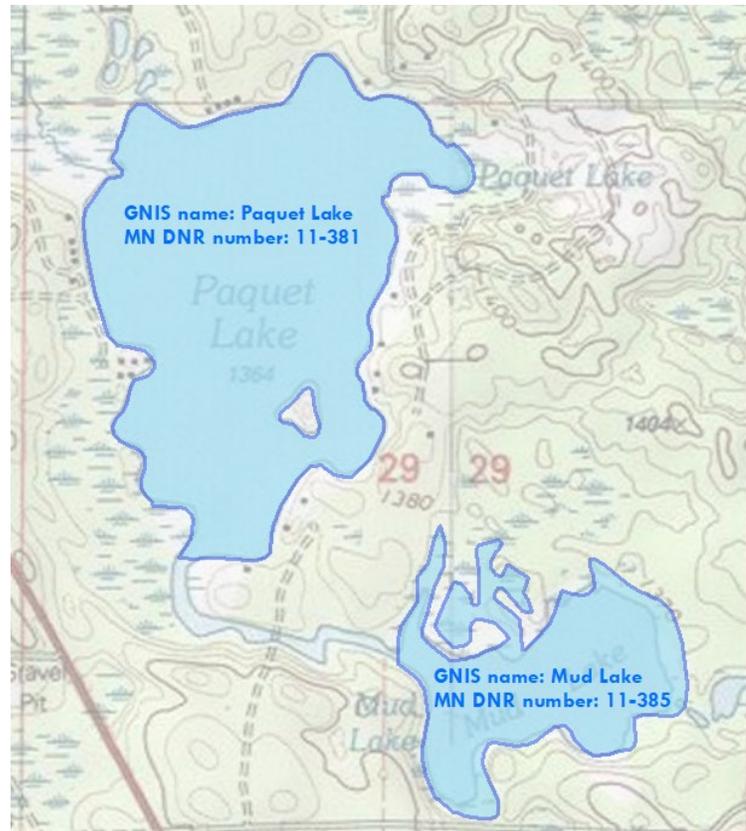
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Paquet Lake (BGN 1966, 1971), a 145-acre lake in Birch Lake Township in Cass County, to Poquet Lake. The proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority (MN SNA) and is supported by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR), which has naming authority in the State.

The spelling and application of the name of the lake has been confusing for at least 100 years. The proposal is to change the name to recognize long-term local use of Poquet Lake, despite one MN SNA decision in 1940 and two BGN decisions in 1966 and 1971.

According to documents associated with the BGN decisions, the name derives from that of Joseph Paquette, the original homesteader near the lake. Online genealogy records list an individual with that name, a native of Canada (born 1839), who emigrated to Minnesota in 1883; in the 1900 Census, he was listed as a farmer in the same township as the lake. His surname is clearly spelled “Paquette.” A few individuals named “Poquet” were recorded in Minnesota but none in Cass County.

In 1966, a memo to the Chippewa National Forest Supervisor reported that the Cass County Register of Deeds showed a payment receipt for a lot in the same section as the lake from Joseph Paquette, dated July 16, 1903. The same memo reported that a retired county registrar had stated that the “Pa” was changed to “Po,” due either to a transcription error or to local pronunciation.

Two lakes are close together in Section 29; they are listed in GNIS as Paquet Lake and Mud Lake. The MN DNR numbers these lakes 11-381 and 11-385, respectively; these designations date back to at least 1968.



A brief, incomplete timeline of these lake follows. The lakes are referred to by their DNR numbers for clarity.

- 1919 and 1920: *Fins, Feathers, and Fur* (the Minnesota Game and Fish Department bulletin) used the spelling Poquet in a few articles for a lake in Cass County, but did not specify which lake the name referred to. The same articles also referred to a lake named Little Whitefish which was listed in 1968 as a variant for lake 11-381, which suggests that Poquet referred to lake 11-385.
- 1928: The *Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes*, published by the Minnesota Department of Drainage and Waters, used the name Paquet for lake 11-318 and Padgett for lake 11-385.
- 1940: The MN SNA approved the name One Lake for lake 11-381.
- 1966: The BGN approved the name Paquet Lake over One Lake, but mistakenly applied the decision to lake 11-385. The proposal was initially for Poquet Lake but was changed to

- Paquet Lake on the recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service. BGN decision documents report that the USFS used the name One Lake for lake 11-381 and Paquet Lake for lake 11-385.
- 1968: *An Inventory of Minnesota Lakes*, Bulletin 25 of the Division of Waters, Soils, and Minerals, Minnesota Conservation Department, used the name One for lake 11-381 and Paquet for lake 11-385. It also listed Little Whitefish, Padgett, Paquet, and Pequet as variants for lake 11-381 and Padgett as a variant for lake 11-385.
 - 1971: The BGN revised the decision for Paquet Lake to refer to lake 11-381 and approved the name Mud Lake in local use for lake 11-385. A statement from a USGS field mapper reported that:

“I talked with approximately 20 persons about the name of this lake. Not a one of these persons had ever heard of the name of One Lake. All of the same persons were certain of the name and spelling of Poquet Lake. The name of Poquet came from an early settler in this area. He owned property along the West shore of this lake and his name was applied to the lake then and is extremely well known to this day. Poquet is the recommended name for this lake even though the Minn. Geographic Board has made a decision of One Lake, dated Dec. 2, 1940.”

The spelling Paquet Lake was reaffirmed by the BGN despite this report, again based on input from the U.S. Forest Service.
 - 1977: The Cass County, Minnesota Rural Resident Directory used the name One Lake for lake 11-381 and Paquet Lake for lake 11-385.
 - 1985: The MN DNR Protected Waters Inventory (PWI) for Cass County used the name Paquet Lake for lake 11-381 and Mud Lake for lake 11-385.
 - 1987: The Cass County, Minnesota Farm & Home Directory (and subsequent editions) used the name Paquet Lake for lake 11-381 and Mud Lake for lake 11-385.
 - 2006: A MN DNR report titled “Aquatic Vegetation of Birch Lake (DOW 11-0412-00) Cass County, Minnesota” used the name Poquet Lake for lake 11-381.

All large-scale USGS maps of the area were published after the 1971 decisions. Most small-scale Army Map Service maps used the name One Lake for what is currently Paquet Lake; one revised edition showed the name Paquet Lake.

The MN DNR’s current recommendation to change Paquet Lake to Poquet Lake reports:

“[i]t is unclear whether the Minnesota Board of Geographic Names ever formally renamed Public Water No. 11-381 ‘Paquet Lake’. Nonetheless, the name Paquet Lake was used by the DNR to refer to Public Water 11-381 when it adopted the PWI for Cass County in August, 1985. . . . Despite the decision of the USBGN, the local residents of Cass County continue to this day to refer to the Public Water No. 11-381 as ‘Poquet’.”

Residents living near the lake petitioned the Cass County Board of Commissioners, and included a list of 20 local signatures, to change the name, because:

“The name Poquet Lake has been in wide general usage by area residents for many years, so much so that road signage on the subject lake bears the names Poquet Drive NW and Poquet Trail NW. There is one remaining vacation resort on the lake dba [Doing Business As] Sievers Resort, which website lists the lake as Poquet Lake. . . . A related family-owned business on the same property goes by the name of Poquet Auto Sales, which sells

golf carts. A family relation to that resort owner, in fact, named his Golden Valley, MN car dealership Poquet Auto, reportedly [*sic*] due to his favorable childhood memories of this lake.”

The MN DNR document also states that while Minnesota Statutes regarding geographic names preclude a county from changing the name of a waterbody that has been named for over 40 years, the DNR Commissioner can overrule the county and “determine the ‘correct and most appropriate name of lakes, and . . . give names for which no single, generally accepted name has been in use.’”

The Cass County Board of Commissioners held a public hearing and voted to support the proposed change. The MN DNR took this vote as evidence that “the County Board has determined that the renaming of Public Water No. 27-31 to Poquet Lake is in the public interest” even if the county does not have the legal authority to change the name.

A query of GNIS found no features in Minnesota with “Poquet” in their names and no others with “Paquet.” In other areas of the U.S. with a history of French settlement or exploration, there are several features named “Paquette,” “Paquet,” and “Poquette.”

MISSISSIPPI

Whitman Creek: stream; 4.1 mi. long; heads 9 mi. ESE of Wickware Pond at 32°15’19”N, 88°55’58”W, flows generally S then SW to enter Algood Creek; the name commemorates the Whitman family, who lived and farmed in this area since the 1850s, specifically William Whitman (1817-1900) and Harriett Whitman (1820-1900); Jasper County and Newton County, Mississippi; Tps4&5N, R13E, Choctaw Meridian; 32°12’24”N, 88°56’40”W; USGS map – Rose Hill 1:24,000. https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=32.20674&p_longi=-88.94435

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Rose Hill 1:24,000

Proponent: Lewis Smith; Enterprise, MS

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 commemorative name Whitman Creek to a 4.1-mile-long unnamed tributary of Algood Creek. The stream originates in southeast Newton County and flows south to enter northeast Jasper County.

The new name would commemorate the Whitman family, who lived and farmed in the area since the 1850s, specifically William Whitman (1817-1900) and his wife Harriett (1820-1900). The land is still owned by their descendants. The proponent, a great-great-great-grandson of William and Harriett, states, “The economic and historical impact of these early settlers is difficult to quantify but many of their descendants have become school teachers, factory workers, doctors, merchants, soldiers, farmers, as well as musicians and other trades. This early settler’s descendants, more than 100 years later, continue to build their lives and raise their families and hope that this heritage will

continue for many more generations.” Several members of the Whitman family are buried in Whitman Cemetery, located a short distance from the former site of the family’s log cabin, and approximately 200 yards from the unnamed stream.

MISSOURI

Bandy Creek: stream; 2.5 mi. long; heads 2.6 mi. SE of Melody Lake at 38°19’45”N, 91°12’53”W, flows W then N to enter Bourbeuse River 3.9 mi. S of Mineral Lake; the name honors seven members of the Bandy family who died in a flash flood along the stream on June 15, 1957; Franklin County, Missouri; Secs 25,26,35,2&1, Tps42&41N, R3W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 38°21’22”N, 91°13’07”W; USGS map – Spring Bluff 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.35625&p_longi=-91.21858

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.32917&p_longi=-91.2147

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Spring Bluff 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Lawrence; Sullivan, MO

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 commemorative name Bandy Creek to a 2.5-mile-long tributary of the Bourbeuse River in Boone Township in Franklin County. The name would commemorate seven members of the Bandy family who died when their vehicle was swept away in a flash flood near their home along this stream on June 15, 1957. They were returning to the family farm when they became stranded on a small knoll between rising floodwaters, while attempting to wait out the storm. The deceased were Mrs. Alice Bandy, age 52; her daughter-in-law Andrea Bandy, 18; Andrea’s one-year-old baby Phyllis; Alice Bandy’s daughter Winifred, 16; and her sons Ben, Herbert, and Howard, aged 18, 15, and 13, respectively. The proponent provided copies of newspaper accounts of the incident, along with the coroner’s inquest notes provided by one of the surviving family members. All seven family members are buried at Evergreen Baptist Church Cemetery, approximately 1.5 miles from the stream.

NEW YORK

Little Dog Pond: lake; 2.9 acres; in the Town of Saranac, 0.1 mi. SE of Dell Pond, 3.8 mi. NW of Mud Pond; the name refers to the feature as being a good place to walk little dogs; Clinton County, New York; 44°37’08”N, 73°56’34”W; USGS map – Alder Brook 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.618946&p_longi=-73.942847

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Alder Brook 1:24,000

Proponent: Laura Antonelli; Bloomingdale, NY

Administrative area:

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 Little Dog Pond to a 2.9-acre unnamed pond along Wemette Brook in the Town of Saranac in Clinton County. According to the county GIS map viewer, a majority of the pond is within the proponent's property; the remainder is owned by her neighbor or is undeveloped. The proponent chose the name because she has four little dogs "who like to run around in this area and along the trails that surround it." She notes that she imagines big dogs would enjoy it too, and was first going to propose Dog Pond but did not want the name to be confused with the nearby Dell Pond or with another Dog Pond in the Adirondacks, 50 miles from the feature in question.

Change Sq__ Island to Skenoh Island: island; 0.2 acres; in Canandaigua Lake in the Town of Canandaigua, 0.25 mi. S of the mouth of Sucker Brook; the name means "peace" in the Onöndowa'ga:' (Seneca) language; Ontario County, New York; 42°52'12"N, 77°16'32"W; USGS map – Canandaigua Lake 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Island.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=42.8700647&p_longi=-77.2755375&fid=966169

Proposal: to change a name considered to be offensive

Map: USGS Canandaigua Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Jemison; Victor, NY

Administrative area: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation land

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Island (FID 966169)

Local Usage: Sq__ Island (Town of Canandaigua website)

Published: Sq__ Island (USGS 1951, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019; AMS 1942; *Bulletin of the New York State Museum*, Vol. 8 No. 39, 1900; *Science* Vol. 48, No. 1237, 1918; *State Service* [New York], 1918; *Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*, 1919; *New York State Museum 72nd Annual Report*, 1920; USGS Professional Paper 294-D, 1957; *Studies on Water Resources of New York State and the Great Lakes Technical Report*, 1999; Town of Canandaigua map, 2017)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Island, a 0.2-acre island at the north end of Canandaigua Lake in the Town of Canandaigua in Ontario County, to Skenoh Island. The island is outside the jurisdiction of the City of Canandaigua and is one of only two islands in the Finger Lakes.

The name change is proposed by the Manager of the Ganondagan State Historic Site, a member of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and was submitted to the BGN by a resident of the neighboring Town of Hopewell. The proposal refers to the derogatory connotations of the word "Sq__" and reports that the proposed name is the Onöndowa'ga:' (Seneca) word for "peace".

The island is officially protected by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as “Sq__ Island Unique Area,” but the land is commonly referred to as a Wildlife Management Area.

The name Sq__ Island first appeared on large-scale USGS maps in 1951, while a 1942 Army Map Service map appears to be the first use of the name on a Federal product. The island is shown but not named on several 19th century and early 20th century maps and atlases of Ontario County. The current name first appeared in print as early as 1900 in a geological report in *A Bulletin of the New York State Museum*. In 1918, the island was acquired as a New York State Museum reservation and the name was used in several publications reporting on this. In 1975, the island became part of the State Nature and Historic Preservation Trust.

In 1919, a Canandaigua resident interested in preserving the island had a large granite boulder moved to the island. Attached to the boulder is a plaque that reads: “According to tradition it was on this island that the women from the Seneca village at Kanandarque, a mile to the northeast, took refuge at the time of General Sullivan’s raid [in] 1779.” The 2011 *Postcard History Series: Canandaigua and Canandaigua Lake* stated that “Stories of native women and children taking refuge on the island during the Sullivan Expedition in 1779 have been known since at least the 1850s.” (In 1779, under Washington’s orders, Major General John Sullivan and Brigadier General James Clinton led a campaign known as the “Sullivan Expedition” against the Tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy that were allied with the British. Most of the Tribes evacuated to avoid being attacked, but Sullivan’s troops burned crops and destroyed Iroquois villages throughout the Finger Lakes region.)

A 2014 document formerly posted on the Town of Canandaigua’s website reported that: “For more than a century, local legend has said that Sq__ Island takes its name from its use by Indian women as a refuge during the 1779 Sullivan Expedition. Considering that it is still possible to wade to the Island, and that a dry path usually extended out from shore in the autumn, it is unlikely that the island was a refuge from 5000 experienced wilderness soldiers in September 1779. More likely, the first residents of Canandaigua used the island as a favorite hunting and fishing site; much as it is used today.”

Further, a 2015 article in the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* stated that the legend “is backed more by poems than by historical evidence, but there were Native American villages in the area at the time of the raid, so there could be some truth to it, said Ganondagan State Historic Site manager Peter Jemison [the proponent of the current proposal].”

The same 2014 document also reported that “In recent years, there has been a proposal to change the name of the island since the word, ‘Sq__,’ may have an offensive translation.” In 2015, the author of an opinion piece in the *Democrat and Chronicle* [*ibid.*] suggested that the island’s name should be changed after Buffalo’s Common Council approved changing the name of Sq__ Island in the Niagara River to Unity Island (approved by the BGN in May 2017).

The current name change began in June 2020 with a proposal for “Treaty Island,” but after discussing the matter with the city’s Environmental Committee & Ordinance Committee and Planning & Finance Committee, he amended the name to Skenoh Island.

In August 2020, the Canandaigua City Council passed a resolution supporting a name change but did not endorse any specific name. Although the island is not within the city's incorporated boundary, the City Council felt that they were stakeholders. The island is most easily viewed and visited from a pier in the city.

In September 2020, the Canandaigua Town Board passed a resolution asking the USGS [*sic*] to consider all points of view and to hold public hearings and solicit input from a wide range of local and State organizations regarding a possible name change. The resolution summarized the issue, noting that such changes are "often emotional" and "many wish to see the current name remain."

An online petition opposed to the proposal includes several hundred signatures. The petition states, "There are concerns by a few people that the name Sq__ is offensive. The dictionary states it is the name of a North American Native woman. Two native women stated they weren't offended on the Canandaigua Cronichles [*sic*] Facebook site. . . We all know that Sq__ Island is where the Canandaigua Braves hid their women and children in times of battle against other native tribes. Please honor this oral tradition which has been retold to every generation since then. It shows the respect and honor of the Braves who protected their most precious loved ones. Please sign this petition to stop this action and preserve the name Sq__ Island and honor what the Braves did in our community for now and always."

The President of the Seneca Nation of Indians supports the proposal, as does the Commissioner of NYSDEC, who reports that after consulting with city, town, and Tribal authorities, the department will "begin the process of renaming the Wildlife Management Area [*sic*]" while the BGN reviews the proposal to rename the island.

NORTH CAROLINA

Alexander Run: stream; 1.4 mi. long; in the City of Raleigh, heads at 35°47'12"N, 78°44'21"W, flows SSE to enter Walnut Creek 0.4 mi. NW of Lake Johnson; name commemorates Nathaniel Alexander (1756-1808), Governor of North Carolina, 1803-1805, noted for being a champion of children's education; Wake County, North Carolina; 35°46'13"N, 78°43'42"W; USGS map – Raleigh West 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.77018&p_longi=-78.72837

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.78673&p_longi=-78.73929

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Raleigh West 1:24,000

Proponent: David Prodoehl; Raleigh, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Alexander Run is proposed for a 1.4-mile-long tributary of Walnut Creek in the City of Raleigh in Wake County. A portion of the stream also flows through parcels of Wake County open space.

The name would commemorate Nathaniel Alexander (1756-1808), Governor of North Carolina, 1803-1805, who was noted for being a champion of children's education and creator of better inland navigation. The proponent suggests the name "would befit the Governor's legacy [and] the children he valued as a proponent of education. He added that his late son, also named Alexander (d. 2015), was the inspiration for the naming: "My family and I live nearby and cross the stream daily, like to sight-see along it and go fishing in the adjoining Walnut Creek. People in our neighborhood and local church will vouch for him [his son] and welcome the naming. He could symbolically run free forever with the stream name of 'Alexander Run.'"

GNIS does not list any nearby features named "Alexander." Although there are no streams in the immediate area with "Run" as the generic, there are many elsewhere in North Carolina.

Bacoate Branch: stream; 1 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads 1.9 mi. WSW of Piney Mountain at SSE of Peach Knob at 35°35'39"N, 82°33'23"W, flows SW to enter the French Broad River 1.2 mi. NNW of the mouth of the Swannanoa River; named for Osie W. Bacoate (1906-1989) a cosmetologist and well-known resident of the neighborhood through which the stream flows; 35°35'05"N, 82°34'04"W; USGS map – Asheville 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.584621&p_longi=-82.567643

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.594184&p_longi=-82.556485

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000 (mouth).

Proponent: Renee Fortner; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Bacoate Branch is proposed for a one-mile-long tributary of the French Broad River in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a "name-that-creek" project, RiverLink worked with city staff and neighborhood residents to select an appropriate name for the stream.

After reviewing eight names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Bacoate Branch received the most votes in an online poll. The name commemorates Osie W. Bacoate (1906-1989), who was a well-loved member of the West End/Clingman Avenue Neighborhood (WECAN) neighborhood and who worked as a cosmetologist and taught cosmetology in Asheville. The proposal also notes that she was the mother of Matthew Bacoate, Jr., a civil rights

activist and owner of AFRAM, the largest African-American owned business in Asheville's history. The Asheville City Council supports the proposal.

Change Upper Falls to Crabtree Falls: falls; 70 ft. high; in the Blue Ridge Parkway, on Big Crabtree Creek between the Blue Ridge and Sevenmile Ridge, 0.8 mi. W of Three Knobs; named in association with Big Crabtree Creek, along which the falls are located; Yancey County, North Carolina; 35°49'08"N, 82°09'03"W; USGS map – Celo 1:24,000; Not: Murphy Falls, Murphy's Falls, Upper Crabtree Falls, Upper Falls.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.8190117&p_longi=-82.1508306&fid=1016337

Proposal: change name to recognize long term local use

Map: USGS Celo 1:24,000

Proponent: National Park Service; Washington, DC

Administrative area: Blue Ridge Parkway

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Upper Falls (FID 1016337)

Local Usage: Crabtree Falls (NPS, 90 years)

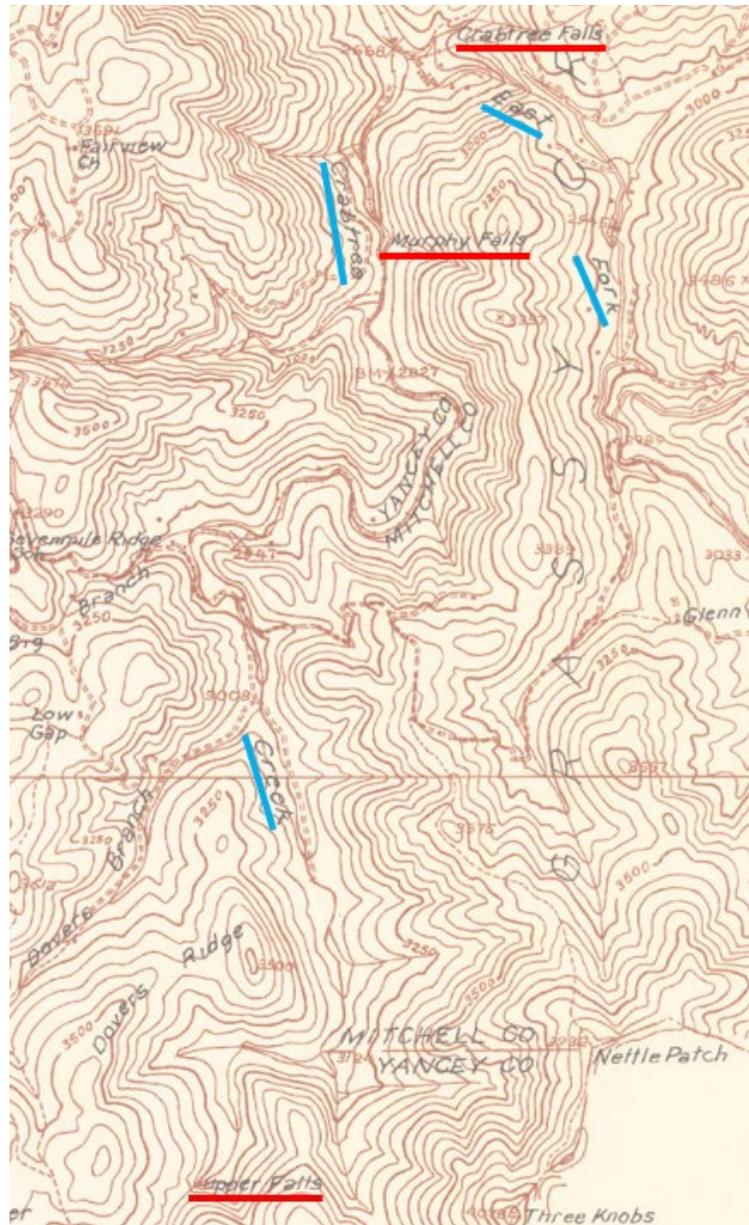
Published: Crabtree Falls (NPS website, 2020; numerous waterfall, hiking, and touring guidebooks and websites); Murphy Falls (Mitchell County Historical Society website, 2017); Murphy's Falls (NPS website, 2020); Upper Crabtree Falls (*An Explorer's Guide Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountains, 4th edition*, 2012); Upper Falls (USGS 1934, 1960, 1985, 1994, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2019)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Upper Falls, a 70-foot-high waterfall in Yancey County, to Crabtree Falls. The waterfall is located on Big Crabtree Creek within the Blue Ridge Parkway, managed by the National Park Service (NPS).

The proposal is submitted by the BGN's deputy member representing the NPS, in an effort to make official the name Crabtree Falls which has been used by the NPS since the 1930s. Since 1934, USGS maps have labeled these falls as Upper Falls. However, countless waterfall, hiking, and touring guidebooks and websites have used the name Crabtree Falls, while often noting that the name shown on USGS maps is Upper Falls.

Since 1934, USGS maps have also used the name Crabtree Falls for a higher falls located 2.7 miles to the northeast on East Fork Big Crabtree Creek. The owner of these falls has inquired about changing this name because of widespread confusion between their falls and the falls known to the NPS as Crabtree Falls. Online mapping directions often direct visitors to the falls on private property rather than the one on NPS land. The owner of Crabtree Falls has not yet submitted a proposal to change the name of the falls.

On a page about "Waterfall Hikes" in the Blue Ridge Parkway, the section on Crabtree Falls states that "[o]riginally, these falls were known as Murphy's Falls. The Park Service changed the name to Crabtree Falls when the Parkway was built in the 1930s." A 2017 article on the Mitchell County Historical Society website reported the same information, albeit with the name as Murphy Falls and the time period as the 1940s.



1936 Parts of Celo and Black Brothers 1:24,000-scale quadrangle advance sheet; falls names underlined in red, stream names underlined in blue. The proposal would change Upper Falls to Crabtree Falls.

GNIS contains a record for Murphy Falls 3.6 miles downstream along Big Crabtree Creek, in addition to a record for the Crabtree Falls 2.7 miles to the northeast on East Fork Big Crabtree Creek. These names, in addition to Upper Falls, first appeared on the 1936 advance sheet for the Parts of Celo and Black Brothers 1:24000-scale quadrangle. It is unknown why the falls were originally named Upper Falls.

The falls are named Upper Crabtree Falls in the 2012 *An Explorer's Guide Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountains, 4th edition*. A photography website uses the name Big Crabtree Creek Falls.

Local history reports that crabtree orchards were located in meadows above the falls, giving the name to the stream and the falls.

A query of GNIS found several other features in the area with “Crabtree” in their names. A well-known falls names Crabtree Falls is located 220 miles to the northeast in Nelson County, Virginia and within the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.

***** NOTE: the following proposal has been withdrawn**

Dark Mountain: ridge; elevation 4,048 ft., 0.6 mi. long; between Glade Mountain and Newfound Mountain south of Beaverdam Gap, trends generally S from highest point; named because parts of the ridge are in shadow late into the morning and early in the evening compared to the surroundings; Haywood County, North Carolina; 35°36'50"N, 82°49'36"W; USGS map – Canton 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.61399&p_longi=-82.82655

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Canton 1:24,000

Proponent: Heidi Dunkelberg; Canton, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Dark Mountain is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long, 4,048-foot-high ridge in Haywood County. The narrow ridge generally trends south from its highest point.

The proponent owns much of the southwestern slope of the ridge. The initial rationale for the proposal was that Dark Mountain is the English translation of the proponent’s surname. After staff advised her that this could be in violation of the Commemorative Names Policy, she amended the reason for the application to state, “It is the last mountain to get sun in the morning and the first to loose [*sic*] it in the evening. It really is a dark mountain!” She added, “I co-own this mountain and the other co-owner is in agreement” and that the feature is located at the end of her property. A review of land records shows there are other landowners along the ridge.

GNIS lists only one other feature named Dark Mountain in North Carolina: a summit 110 miles to the northeast in Wilkes County.

Haith Branch: stream; 0.56 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads 0.5 mi. NE of the mouth of the Swannanoa River at 35°34'18"N, 82°33'22"W, flows NW, W, and SW to enter the French Broad River 0.2 mi. N of the mouth of the Swannanoa River; named for Rev. Lacy T Haith (1909-1994), an educator and civil rights leader who worked in the Asheville school system; 35°34'17"N, 82°33'49"W; USGS map – Asheville 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.57136&p_longi=-82.56361

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.57179&p_longi=-82.55613

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Asheville 1:24,000

Proponent: Renee Fortner; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Haith Branch is proposed for a 0.56-mile-long tributary of the French Broad River in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a “name-that-creek” project, RiverLink worked with city staff and neighborhood residents to select an appropriate name for the stream.

After reviewing three names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Haith Branch received the most votes in an online poll. The name would commemorate the Reverend Lacy T. Haith (1909-1994), an educator and civil rights leader who worked in the Asheville school system from 1937 to 1972. He taught carpentry and other vocational skills at Stephens Lee High School, a segregated school, until its closing in 1965, and went on to teach at Asheville High School, which is located near the stream. After he retired, Mr. Haith was ordained as an African Methodist Episcopal minister and began a second career in religious work. Rev. Haith was also involved in the development of the Young Mens Institute (YMI) Cultural Center and the YWCA in Asheville and received the Martin Luther King Award in 1994. The stream heads near Haith Drive and flows under West Haith Drive.

The Asheville City Council and the Buncombe County Commissioners support the proposal.

Masters Branch: stream; 0.7 mi. long; in the City of Asheville, heads 1.5 mi. SSE of Peach Knob at 35°37'00"N, 82°29'35"W, flows generally SW to enter Haw Creek; named for Rory Masters (1905-1998) and Hazel Masters (1906-1993), longtime residents of the surrounding neighborhood who are remembered for their commitment to giving back to the community and for donating property to the Haw Creek Volunteer Fire Department; 35°36'33"N, 82°30'02"W; USGS map – Oteen 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.609159&p_longi=-82.500675

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.616678&p_longi=-82.492951

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Oteen 1:24,000

Proponent: Renee Fortner; Asheville, NC

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Masters Branch is proposed for a 0.7-mile-long tributary of Haw Creek in the City of Asheville in Buncombe County. The proponent is the Watershed Resources Manager for RiverLink, a non-profit organization promoting the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed. As part of a “name-that-creek” project, RiverLink worked with city staff and neighborhood residents to select an appropriate name for the stream.

After reviewing three names submitted by neighborhood residents, the name Masters Branch received the most votes in an online poll. The name would commemorate Rory Masters (1905-1998) and Hazel Masters (1906-1993), who are remembered for their commitment to the Haw Creek community. Rory donated property to the Haw Creek Volunteer Fire Department and served as their chief. He also helped neighbors with repairs when needed, without charging for his services. He and his wife helped raise money for the materials needed to build the fire department building. The Masters lived within the stream’s watershed.

The Asheville City Council and the Buncombe County Commissioners support the proposal.

In 2009, the Asheville City Council named a new park in the Haw Creek community as Masters Park for Rory and Hazel Masters. The park is located between the stream and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

OHIO

Feeder Creek: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads in Shalersville Township at 41°13’35”N, 81°17’43”W, flows generally W into the City of Streetsboro, then SW to enter the Cuyahoga River 0.5 mi. upstream from Lake Rockwell; named for the former feeder canal for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal adjacent to the source of the stream; Portage County, Ohio; 41°13’25”N, 81°18’11”W; USGS map – Kent 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.223534&p_longi=-81.303169

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=41.226269&p_longi=-81.295191

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Kent 1:24,000

Proponent: Stacey and Mike Blike; Ravenna, 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 Feeder Creek is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long tributary of the Cuyahoga River in Portage County. The stream heads in Shalersville Township and flows into the City of Streetsboro. The lower part of the stream is within land around Lake Rockwell owned by the City of Akron as part of its water supply.

The name refers to a former feeder canal or ditch that supplied water to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal (P&O Canal) to the south. Feeder canals were used to supply water to larger canals. The hydrology of the area has been significantly altered by the construction of several canals and by recent gravel mining, and the stream is not shown on USGS maps or recorded in the National Hydrography Dataset. The stream heads at part of the former P&O Canal feeder canal. This 10-mile-long canal was known as Feederdam Canal or Feeder Dam Canal and started at a historical community named Feederdam, where a dam was constructed across the Cuyahoga River. (GNIS records the name of the unincorporated community as Freedom Dam, citing Dr. H.F. Raup's Ohio Place Names Research File.)

The proponent reports that locals have installed a sign near the head of the stream that reads "Feederdam Canal 1840-69". She owns land on the north side of the stream near its source.

A 1906 USGS map shows a stream flowing into the Cuyahoga River at the location of the stream, with no canals in the immediate area. Later maps only show a wetland area to the west of a mapped canal, the remnants of the P&O Canal feeder canal. The 1915 Archeological Atlas of Ohio also shows part of the stream. Portage County aerial imagery shows that water flowed in the stream after the construction of a reservoir near the head of the stream.

GNIS lists a canal in Portage County named Feeder Canal, although it is unclear if this name is in local use as a proper feature name or just a descriptive name. The canal seems to have also supplied water to the P&O Canal and connects Sandy Lake, 7.5 miles south of the stream, with Potter Creek about 12 miles south of the stream. Many features are recorded in GNIS throughout the country with a generic term of "Feeder Canal", "Feeder Ditch", or "Feeder Drain".

OREGON

Otto Creek: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads on Bull Mountain 1.7 mi. SW of Stark Reservoir at 45°24'59"N, 122°49'40"W, flows generally S to enter the Tualatin River 2.9 mi. SE of Pleasant Valley; the name commemorates Otto Meyer (1857-1937), who purchased 40 acres along the Tualatin River in 1880; Washington County, Oregon; Secs 17,16,&8, T2S, R1W, Willamette Meridian; 45°23'46"N, 122°49'42"W; USGS map – Beaverton 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=45.39612&p_longi=-122.82846

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=45.41628&p_longi=-122.82773

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Beaverton 1:24,000

Proponent: Amanda Meyer-Carkner, Nicole Meyer; Tigard, OR

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 commemorative name Otto Creek to a 1.5-mile-long unnamed tributary of the Tualatin River on Bull Mountain in Washington County.

The new name would commemorate Otto Meyer (1857-1937), who purchased 40 acres along the Tualatin River in 1880, where he farmed cattle and other animals. Mr. Meyer and his wife traveled to the area by wagon with the Wilson Tigard family. Seven generations of the Meyer family have lived and farmed on the property, and 34 of the original 40 acres are still owned by the family.

According to the proponents, who are great-great-great-granddaughters of Otto Meyer, the family is well known as contributors to the growth of the Tigard community through the years, establishing businesses in the area and building a private airfield (Meyer Riverside Airpark) on their property. A local road is named Meyer Lane. Letters of support from the Tigard Historical Association, the Washington County Community Participation Organization 4K, and various Meyer family members and neighbors were included in the proposal packet forwarded by the Oregon Geographic Names Board.

PENNSYLVANIA

Imperial Run: stream; 0.25 mi. long; in York Township, heads at 39°55'23"N, 76°43'50"W, flows SW to enter an unnamed tributary of Codorus Creek 2 mi. NNW of the dam at Lake Williams; named for Imperial Drive which crosses the stream near its mouth; York County, Pennsylvania; 39°55'12"N, 76°43'59"W; USGS map – York 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.91999&p_longi=-76.73293

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.92306&p_longi=-76.73068

Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS York 1:24,000

Proponent: Samuel Shaffer; York, PA

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 Imperial Run is proposed for a 0.25-mile-long stream in York Township in York County. The stream flows under Imperial Drive into an unnamed tributary of Codorus Creek.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Arikara Creek: stream; 1.25 mi. long; heads at 44°20'53"N, 100°11'44"W, flows SSW to enter Lake Sharpe on the Missouri River 1.9 mi. NW of Antelope Island; named for the Arikara Tribe (now part of federally recognized Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation) that inhabited the area and the nearby Arzberger Site; Secs 15&10, T110N, R78W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Hughes County, South Dakota; 44°19'57"N, 100°12'08"W; USGS map – Antelope Island 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.33263&p_longi=-100.20235

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.34797&p_longi=-100.19566

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Antelope Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Joseph Ashley; Fort Pierre, SD

Administrative area: Lake Sharpe Recreation Area (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) / Arikara Game Production Area (South Dakota)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Arikara Creek is proposed for a 1.25-mile-long tributary of Lake Sharpe, a reservoir on the Missouri River in Hughes County. The lowest part of the stream flows through the Arikara Game Production Area, managed by South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks. The mouth of the stream is within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Lake Sharpe Recreation Area.

The name refers to the Arikara people who inhabited the area, now members of the federally recognized Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation (the Tribe refers to itself as the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation). The name was proposed to and recommended for approval by the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN). The proponent wishes to recognize the historical presence of the Arikara people in the area before they were reduced by smallpox and forced out by Dakota and Lakota Tribes.

The USGS 1934 1:48,000-scale Canning quadrangle advance sheet labeled "Fort Arikara" near the location of the stream, which refers to the Arzberger Site, a National Historic Landmark and important Arikara archaeological site.

The proposal for Arikara Creek was submitted to the SDBGN in response to a proposal for the name Crone Creek, which was submitted by a landowner along the stream. That name referred to the "small, bent, and crooked nature" of the stream. Some public comments pointed out the negative connotation of the word "crone" and the SDBGN concurred. The proponent of Crone Creek does not object to the name Arikara Creek, but stated that they believed that the "Arikara Peoples" deserve a more "vibrant, flowing and strong representation" in a geographic name, stating, "This creek, dry for three seasons out of four, does not capture these peoples. In fact, it seems like an ironic, inadequate tribute, tributary. . . . It very well may be that this is the only

chance to attach the rightful name to this area. If that is the rationale, I truly approve. But I repeat the Arikara deserve a more spirited, vigorous and flourishing tribute. . . . [Y]ou may want to think twice when attaching the Arikara name to a dribbling, weak and faltering creek.”

GNIS lists Lake Arikara, formed by Arikara Dam on Dry Run in Hughes County, 4.5 miles to the northeast (and not connected to the proposed Arikara Creek).

Several other names are related to the Arikara people, spelled either “Arikara”, “Arickaree”, or “Arikaree,” in South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, and Nebraska. According to *North Dakota Place Names* (1988), the other spellings were prevalent in the late 1890s. Arikaree River in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado was an 1896 BGN decision to establish the spelling (vs. Arickaree River); a 1977 BGN decision resolved an application discrepancy but did not address the spelling. Arikaree Peak in Colorado was a 1914 BGN decision; the decision card notes that Arikara was the spelling in the Smithsonian’s *Handbook of North American Indians*.

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

Smelter Hill: summit; elevation 3,363 ft.; in the City of Rapid City, 4.3 mi. NW of Canyon Lake; the name refers to a smelter that once existed at this location and the connection to the South Dakota school of Mines and Technology; Pennington County, South Dakota; Sec 6, T1N, R8E, Black Hills Meridian; 44°04’13”N, 103°12’08”W; USGS map – Rapid City East 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.07033&p_longi=-103.202157

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS map – Rapid City East 1:24,000

Proponent: Travis Nelson; Durham, NC

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: Smelter Hill (proponent)

Published: Smelter Hill (Rapid City Journal 2020, 2009; South Dakota School of Mines and Technology (SDSMT) Alumni Association newsletter 2015; SDSMT Foundation website 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Smelter Hill, a name which the proponent reports has been in local use for 120 years by the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology and its students. The hill is located on the school’s campus above O’Harra Stadium, and within the City of Rapid City in Pennington County.

The summit was once the location of a large smelting plant built by The National Smelting Company, and in the early history of the school, gold and other metals were processed on this site. Today, the hill is frequented by students of a metallurgy course offered by the school.

On the summit’s hillside are large Greek letters carved out by stones and placed by the school’s Delta Sigma Phi fraternity. A small wind turbine, used for researching wind and solar energy, is also installed at the summit. The school website, and local news outlets, refers to the summit as Smelter Hill in various articles and announcements.

TEXAS

Brevelle Lake: lake; 1 acre; located 3.3 mi. S of Boxelder on the E side of Shawnee Creek; named for Jean Baptiste Brevelle (1674-1754), an early French explorer of the area; Red River County, Texas; 33°25'48"N, 94°53'07"W; USGS map – Boxelder 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=33.430138&p_longi=-94.885174

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Boxelder 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Brevelle; Rowlett, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Brevelle Lake (local residents, according to proponent)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Brevelle Lake is proposed for an unnamed one-acre lake in Red River County. The name would commemorate Jean Baptiste Brevelle (1674-1754), who was born in Paris, France, and was an early explorer of the area; his name is also spelled Brevel. He operated out of Fort St. Jean Baptiste des Natchitoches in present-day Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana and married a woman from the Caddos known as Anne of the Caddos or Anne des Caddo; or possibly Marie des Cadeaux. The proponent reports that Brevelle explored much of northeast Texas and southeast Oklahoma and mapped the Red River basin and areas under Caddo control. Documents online report that Brevelle was stationed at the Poste des Cadodaquious in present-day Bowie County, Texas along the Red River.

Jean Baptiste Brevelle's son Jean Baptiste Brevelle, Jr. was also an explorer associated with Poste des Cadodaquious and who may be the source of the name Isle Brevelle and Bayou Brevelle in Natchitoches Parish.

The proponent's last name is Brevelle, and a search of online property records shows that he owns the property on which the lake is located.

Stasey Branch: stream; 0.45 mi. long; heads at 32°10'36"N, 97°56'22"W, flows SW to enter Lallah Branch 1.2 mi. WSW of Chalk Mountain; named for several generations of the Stasey family who have farmed the property since approx. 1900, including William and Mattie Stasey and their sons William Bush Stasey (b.1893) and Mckinley Claude Stasey (b.1896); Erath County, Texas; 32°10'17"N, 97°56'37"W; USGS map – Chalk Mountain 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=32.17141&p_longi=-97.94352

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=32.176667&p_longi=-97.939444

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Chalk Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: William Stasey; Houston, MO

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 Stasey Branch is proposed for a 0.45-mile-long tributary of Lallah Branch in Erath County. The majority of the stream is on the Stasey Ranch, owned by the proponent and also known as the “B-Bar-S Ranch.” The proponent states, “[the stream] flows adjacent to the original homestead site established prior to 1905. [It] has been under continuous ownership by the Stasey Family since 1905, and has been recognized by the State of Texas with a Family Land Heritage Certificate of Honor.”

Genealogy records show that William and Mattie Stasey relocated from Missouri in the 1890s and in 1900 were farming and raising cattle in Erath County. Their sons William Bush Stasey (b.1893) and Mckinley Claude Stasey (b.1896) also farmed on the property, as did their grandsons. Billie Joe Stasey (b. 1925) served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Fifteen members of the Stasey family are buried in Chalk Mountain Cemetery, three miles from the stream. The Stasey family also operates “Stasey Field,” a privately built baseball/softball stadium adjacent to the property.

There are no features in Texas with “Stasey” in their names.

UTAH

Jones Canyon: valley; 0.5 mi. long, 0.4 mi. wide; in Manti-La Sal National Forest, heads on Fish Creek Ridge at 39°47’08”N, 111°13’06”W, trends SE towards Fish Creek; named for Vern Emil Jones (1917-1971) and David K. Jones (1944-2011), who hunted in the valley; Secs14&11, T12S, R6E, Salt Lake Meridian; Carbon County, Utah; 39°46’45”N, 111°12’44”W; USGS map – Scofield Reservoir 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.7792425&p_longi=-111.2123049

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=39.7856405&p_longi=-111.2182272

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Scofield Reservoir 1:24,000
 Proponent: Megan Sears; Salem, UT
 Administrative area: Manti-La Sal 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 Jones Canyon is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long and 0.4-mile-wide canyon in Manti-La Sal National Forest in Carbon County. The valley is located west of Scofield Reservoir and trends southeast from Fish Creek Ridge to Fish Creek.

The proponent wishes to honor her great-grandfather Vern Emil Jones (1917-1971) and great-uncle David K. Jones (1944-2011), who often hunted in the valley and shared the joy of hunting there with five generations of the Jones family. The proponent (whose last name is not Jones) reports that the family does not own property in the valley but are frequent campers and hunters there.

GNIS does not list any other features in Carbon County with “Jones” in their names. However, Jones Ridge in Utah County, also located in Manti-La Sal National Forest, is located 9.5 miles to the northwest. Two valleys named Jones Hollow are located in Duchesne County, 23 miles and 33 miles to the northwest, respectively.

Tse Nizh’oni-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 in Navajo and English for the stunning beauty and location 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.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=37.998912&p_longi=-109.843165

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS House Park Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Blekicky; Boulder, CO

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 Tse Nizh’oni-Stellar Arch is proposal for an approximately 40-foot-high and 25-foot wide arch on Utah Trust Lands Administration lands in San Juan County. The proponent, who reports that he discovered the arch in 1993, has been using the name “Stellar Arch” since then. He knows of no other record of the arch and reports that the National Association of Arches and Bridges has no record of it.

The proponent originally proposed to make official the name Stellar Arch (Review List 439). He stated “The arch is a perfect crescent (horseshoe) shape standing on the edge of a colorful sandstone ledge. . . . The views from the arch are spectacular look Northwest towards the Needles district of Canyonlands Nation 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.”

When asked to comment on that name, the San Juan County Commissioners replied that they wished to include the Navajo translation of the name. According to the County’s Chief Administrative Officer, “[b]oth Native American Commissioners agreed that the closest translation to Navajo would ‘Tse Nizh’oni’” and support naming the arch as Tse Nizh’oni-Stellar Arch. The proponent of Stellar Arch agrees to the amendment.

The Utah Geographic Names Committee on (UGNC) contacted the Utah Trust Lands Administration and received a response of no objection to the name Stellar Arch. The UGNC also

asked for input from the Natural Arch and Bridge Society (NABS). The manager of the World Arch Database (not directly associated with NABS) responded that the arch may have been documented in the 1980s by Fran Barnes as “Ridge Arch” but was unable to provide a specific location or images.

The section 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 confirmed that this section was outside the WSA.

VIRGINIA

Montvalon: populated place (unincorporated); located 9 mi. NW of Dillwyn; the name refers to “mountains and valleys”; Buckingham County, Virginia; 37°39’02”N, 78°32’45”W; USGS map – Glenmore 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=37.65053&p_longi=-78.54576

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Glenmore 1:24,000

Proponent: Keith Plass; Dillywn, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Montvalon (St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary community, 5 years)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Montvalon is proposed for an unincorporated community in Buckingham County, approximately nine miles northwest of the Town of Dillwyn. The proponent states that the name means “mountain and valley” and that it “fits in with the cultured name system of this area, that began with Thomas Jefferson.”

The proponent reports that “[t]he area in question is the property of a religious organization well-known in the area [St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary]. The community here and some locals have frequently referred to this property as ‘Montvalon’ for over five years. The local people either have no objections to naming the area, or see the advantage of it.” He further describes the area as follows:

“ . . . [it is] permanently occupied by a unique and large religious community. Since 2016, this community centers in buildings of striking architecture on a prominent hill. From this hill, there is one of the best views of the blue ridge mountains [sic] in the area. Much local commerce passes through this property: food, postal, construction, woodworking, agriculture. 120 students reside here, plus staff, support teams, and a community of religious sisters. There also is large farm (cattle, pigs, and chickens), orchard, and garden on the property. It is a unique phenomenon in the area and offers tours regularly.”

The proponent has indicated that the seminary would like the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to establish Montvalon as a new last line (city) name. They currently have a mailing address of Dillwyn. USPS regulations require that any new city name must first be approved by the BGN. A

map provided by the proponent that outlines the extent of the proposed community shows that it lies within at least two USPS ZIP codes. The area appears to comprise only the current and future grounds of the seminary, while most of the surrounding area is an undeveloped logging area.

GNIS lists an unincorporated populated place with the name Montvale 68 miles to the west-southwest in Bedford County.

WASHINGTON

Basket Island: island; approx. 0.15 acres; in San Juan Islands National Monument (Bureau of Land Management) in West Sound off Orcas Island, NE of Picnic Island; the name is associated with the adjacent Picnic Island (BGN 1977); Sec 9, T36N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; San Juan County, Washington; 48°37'43"N, 122°57'28"W; USGS map – Eastsound 1:24:000; Not: Trincas Island, Trinka Rock.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=48.628488&p_longi=-122.957862

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Eastsound 1:24:000

Proponent: Alex Levine

Administrative area: San Juan Islands National Monument (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Trincas Island; Trinka Rock (Bureau of Land Management; local environmental and ecological groups)

Published: Basket Rock (Google Maps, 2020); Trinka Rock (BLM maps, 2008; BLM Wilderness Review documents, 1980; BLM “San Juan Islands National Monument Site Catalog”, 2017; BLM “San Juan Islands National Monument Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement”, 2018; University of Washington Burke Museum Herbarium specimen labels, 2018; *Islands’ Sounder* article, 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Basket Island is proposed for an officially unnamed 0.15-acre island in West Sound off Orcas Island in San Juan County. The name is a reference to the nearby, larger Picnic Island (BGN 1977) located just to the southeast and connected at low tide. The island is a parcel of land in the Bureau of Land Management’s San Juan Islands National Monument.

The island is currently labeled as Basket Island on Google Maps and the proponent provided this as evidence that it had no other name in local use. However, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has used the name Trinka Rock for this island since the 1980s. More current documents, including the BLM’s 2017 “San Juan Islands National Monument Site Catalog” and the 2018 “San Juan Islands National Monument Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement” (and subsequent final reports) refer to the island as Trinka Rock, while noting that other islands in the National Monument are unnamed. BLM documents do not note the origin of the name, but the documents from the 1977 BGN decision for the nearby Picnic Island do.

In 1969, the owner of what was then officially known as Sheep Island wrote to the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (C&GS) to ask that his island’s name be changed on charts to Picnic Island. He

also stated that the island now proposed as Basket Island “has been referred to as Trinkas Island ever since I first occupied Picnic Island. It was given this name, after my little girl, because it has always been ‘her’ island. She spent all of her free time on this little rock as a little girl and I feel it only proper that it should bear her name.” In a subsequent letter, the owner of Picnic Island used the spelling “Trinca’s Island.”

In response, the C&GS replied:

“It would not be feasible for us to add at this time the name Trinkas Island to the unnamed rock you described. Cartographically the feature is too small to be named on charts of the scale that are now being published. Although in general the Board on Geographic Names policies, to which we adhere precludes the naming of features for living persons, it is always possible that such a ruling will have been altered by the time we publish charts large enough to include the name.”

The individual named Trinca is still living, and it is unclear when or why the BLM began using the spelling “Trinka.”

The island is unnamed on USGS maps, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration charts, and State of Washington maps.

BLM received a comment from a San Juan County resident in response to the 2015 “San Juan Islands National Monument Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement—Scoping Report” which stated:

“I am aware of numerous rocks or small islands in the San Juans that carry local or informal names. A few examples: Iceberg Point Rocks, Outer Bay Rocks, Trinca’s Island in Westsound, Indian Island in Eastsound, Pear Point Rocks, Dinner Island Rocks, Pudding Island. None of these are approved names and thus, may not appear on federal documents (e.g., charts or topos). As BLM will be managing some of these, I think identifying these locations (as well as formalizing their names) would be an important activity.”

WISCONSIN

Lungwitz Creek: stream; 2.1 mi. long; in the Town of Warren, heads 1.4 mi. NE of Redgranite at 44°03’40”N, 89°05’12”W, flows generally ESE to enter Willow Creek 2.9 mi. W of Auroorville; named for Valentine “Jack” Lungwitz (1928-2013), a lifetime resident of the area who owned Lungwitz Garage and was a milk hauler for the Willow Creek Dairy; Secs 10,3&4, T18N, R12E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Waushara County, Wisconsin; 44°03’15”N, 89°02’59”W; USGS map – Redgranite 1:24,000.

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.0542&p_longi=-89.04995

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.06106&p_longi=-89.08668

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Redgranite 1:24,000

Proponent: Blake Romenesko; Duluth, MN

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 Lungwitz Creek is proposed for a 2.1-mile-long tributary of Willow Creek in the Town of Warren in Waushara County.

The name would commemorate Valentine “Jack” Lungwitz, III (1928-2013), a lifet-time resident of Warren, who served in the Merchant Marines and the the Naval Reserve. He was employed as a milk hauler for the former Willow Creek Dairy and was the owner of Lungwitz Garage. He was active in many local automotive related organizations.