

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

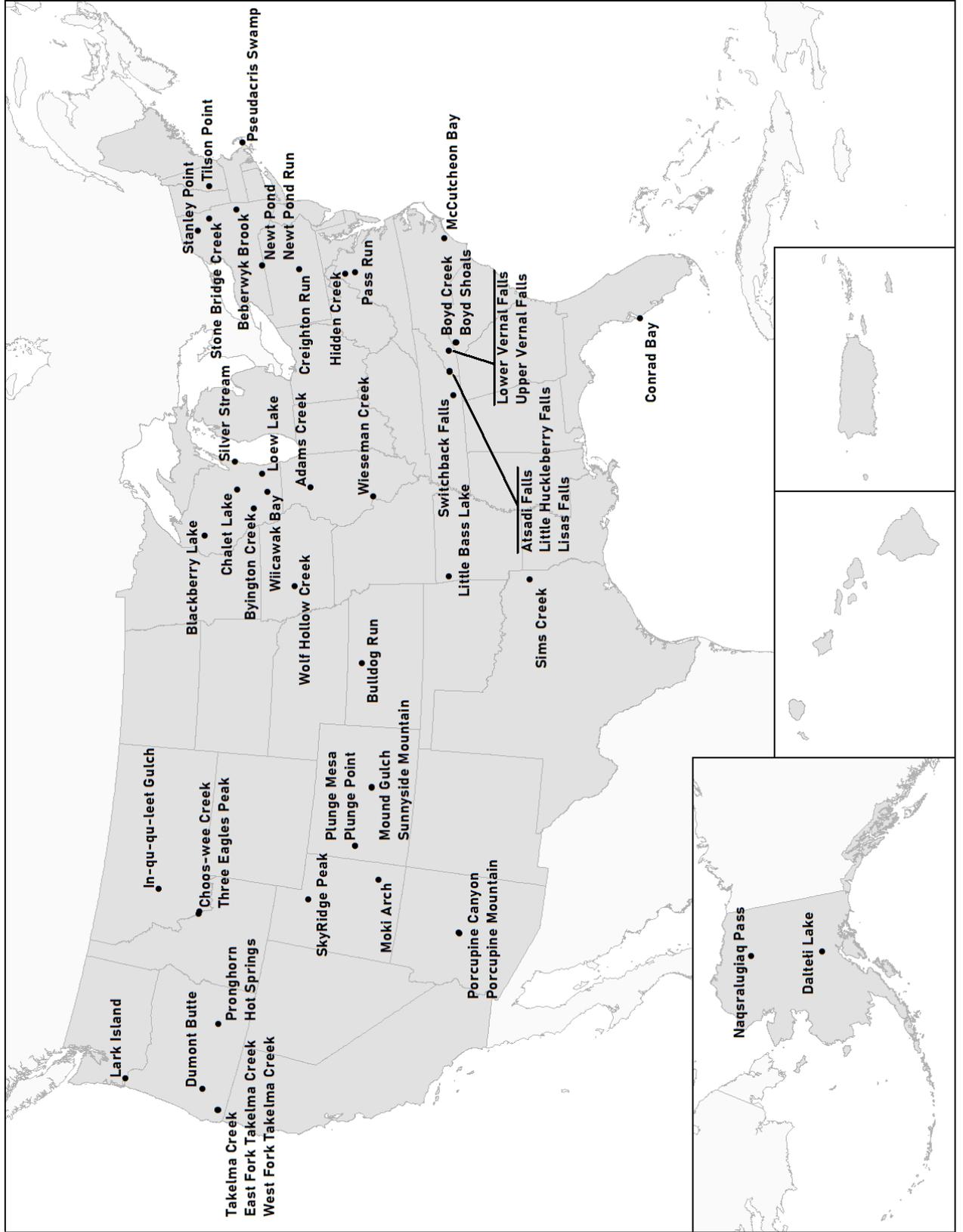
Please note that this Quarterly Review List includes one or more proposals that have been submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) to change a name that contains the word “Sq__”.

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

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

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

Please direct any questions to DOI at Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov, or to the Chair of the Task Force at mtischler@usgs.gov.



ALASKA

Dalteli Lake: lake; approx. 72 acres; along Trapper Creek, 1.5 miles NE of Swan Lake, and partly in Denali State Park; the name is of Dena'ina origin and means berry buds (blossoms); Sec 3, T28N, R6W and Sec 34, T29N, R6W, Seward Meridian; Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; 62°33'00"N, 150°21'56"W; USGS map – Talkeetna C-1 SW 1:25,000; Not: Dalteli Lake. 62.55, -150.3655

Proposal: to make official a name in local use
 Map: USGS map – Talkeetna C-1 SW 1:25,000
 Proponent: Roger Robinson; Talkeetna, AK
 Administrative area: Denali State Park (in part)
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: Dalteli Lake (local residents)
 Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name Dalteli Lake, was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission (Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN)) on behalf of a resident of Talkeetna. The lake in question is approximately 72 acres and is located along Trapper Creek in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The northern half of the lake lies within Denali State Park. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately 40 years and that it is of Dena'ina origin, meaning berry buds (blossoms) (*Dena'ina Noun Dictionary*; Alaska Native Language Center, Kari, 1977). He adds, “[These buds were] used by the Dena'ina of the Upper Inlet (Cook Inlet). The lake is surrounded by a variety of berries including blueberries, high bush cranberries, and cloud berries in the adjoining forest and muskegs.” Further, “the proposed name has been used by area residents and commercial aircraft pilots for over 40 years.” It was mentioned in an article entitled “Living the Alaska Dream” published in *Alaska Magazine* in 1987. A biography of the proponent, entitled *Denali Ranger*, published in 2017, referred to the lake as Dalteli Lake.

The proponent reports that in the late 1970s he was the first to build a cabin on private property along the shore of the southern half of the lake, and that he was the first to refer to it as “Dalteli.”

Prior to submitting his proposal to the AKBGN, he solicited input from the Mat-Su State Parks Area Office, the Knik Tribal Council, and other residents around the lake. The Superintendent of the State Parks Office and the Director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation responded in support, the latter confirming local use of the name and that it is “a linguistically appropriate Alaska Native name.”

Ten of the proponent’s neighbors also submitted letters in support of the name, most stating that they had always known the lake to be named Dalteli Lake, and some adding that it serves as an important landmark for pilots between Talkeetna and the Alaska Range. One noted that in the 1980s and 1990s he operated a ski and float plane service and that he frequently landed his plane at the lake and always recorded it as a waypoint location in flight plans as Dalteli Lake. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska's Geographic Names Committee also endorses the name. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission confirmed that the Trapper Creek

Community Council supports the name and that a notice regarding the naming effort had been posted in the *Frontiersman Newspaper*, and at the local post office and nearby grocery store. The Borough passed a resolution in support of the name.

All of the support letters, as well as the AKBGN's records, spell the name "Dalteli," however, the AKBGN has confirmed that it should include the writing mark. Dr. Kari expressed support for the name, provided it was spelled "Daltehi."

The AKBGN did not receive any responses from any Alaska Native groups. The AKBGN recommends approval of the name.

Naqsrallugiaq Pass: gap; approx. 3 mi. long; in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve/Gates of the Arctic Wilderness, between the North Fork of the Koyukuk River and the Itkillik River in the Endicott Mountains in the Brooks Range; the name is of Inupiaq origin; Sec 11, T16S, R7E, Umiat Meridian; North Slope Borough, Alaska; 68°04'30"N, 150°26'38"W; USGS map – Chandler Lake A-1 SW 1:25,000. 68.075, -150.444

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Chandler Lake A-1 SW 1:25,000

Proponent: Tom George; Fairbanks, AK

Administrative area: Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve /
Gates of the Arctic Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to apply the new name Naqsrallugiaq Pass to an unnamed mountain pass, was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission (Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN)) on behalf of the Alaska Regional Manager of the Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association. The approximately 3-mile-long pass is located within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve/Gates of the Arctic Wilderness, between the North Fork of the Koyukuk River and the Itkillik River in the Endicott Mountains in the Brooks Range.

The proponent reports that an official name is needed for FAA flight charts, adding "Formally recognizing this name not only recognizes the heritage of the people who first traveled this landscape, it also improves aviation safety for residents and visitors in a state where over 80 percent of the communities are not connected by road, and rely on air travel." He reports that "Naqsrallugiaq" is an Inupiaq name "known to area residents in the nearby village of Anaktuvuk Pass and [the pass] has been called this for as long as anyone there can remember." The AKBGN noted in its packet, "This locality represents a several mile stretch of the upper Ulu Valley from the mouth of Anmaguligaurak to Summit Lake. It is an area known for its sometimes difficult traveling conditions during winter. As the main valley narrows slightly, north winds funnel through here, increasing their velocity, often blowing the ground nearly free of snow and also contributing to escalated windchill factors. The name has been in use for

centuries. Local language expert Charles Hugo, and Larry Kaplan at [University of Alaska-Fairbanks Native Language Center] were consulted for the name.”

The proponent sought the assistance of the Chief of Integrated Resources Management at GAAR, who completed the application to be submitted to the AKBGN. A letter of support on NPS letterhead, in referring to the need for an official name, stated “transient pilots are typically unaware that [the pass] exists, and by default gravitate to the marked, but potentially riskier, Atigun Pass.”

The AKBGN also stated “NPS has been consulted on the proposal and is in full support given the long-lived usage of the name by local residents. This effort formally recognizes an existing name rather than creating a new one and is desirable given its long history of use by local residents and the safety benefits to aircraft travel.”

It should be noted that the NPS letter represents the opinion of park management and that the proposal is undergoing review by the NPS member on the U.S. BGN.

Additional letters of support for the name from the Anaktuvuk Pass City Council, the Alaska Aviation Safety Foundation, and the Mountaineering Club of Alaska's Geographic Names Committee were included with the proposal. The AKBGN contacted but did not receive any responses from Alaska Native groups or corporations. The AKBGN recommends approval of the name.

ARIZONA

Change Sq__ Peak to Porcupine Mountain and Sq__ Peak Canyon to Porcupine Canyon

These proposals are to change the names of two features in Yavapai County: Sq__ Peak, a 6,525-foot summit in Yavapai County, to Porcupine Mountain; and nearby Sq__ Peak Canyon, a 3.4-mile-long valley, to Porcupine Canyon. Both are within Prescott National Forest and the summit is on the boundary of the Cedar Branch Wilderness.

The proposals were submitted by the director of Hózhó Life, Inc. on behalf of the Director of Apache Culture at the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation’s Cultural Resource Center. The proponent states: “The newly proposed name comes from the Dilzhe’e People [also known as the Tonto Apache] who know the mountain as Das Zine Das Dahe, which means “Where The Porcupine Sits” and the People that lived in that area were known to be of the Porcupine Mountain People Clan. [The Yavapai-Apache Nation Director of Apache Culture] has decided on the English version of the name so there will be less resistance from locals and visiting hikers who are unwilling to learn how to pronounce the Apache name.”

The submitter of the proposals reports that Das Zine Das Dahe “is the name Natives have always used for the peak.” She adds, “The word ‘sq*aw’ is derogatory to Natives. It was popularized during the Lewis and Clark expedition in the early 1800s as neither journalists nor the Corps of Discovery could be bothered to learn how to spell ‘Sacagawea’. I am working in conjunction with Hózhó Life, Inc. to change the names of this peak and others in AZ with ‘sq*aw’ in the

name. We are starting with this peak near Camp Verde as it is a popular destination and we were able to get feedback from local Natives in regards to correct naming.”

Research suggests the name Sq__ Peak first appeared on an 1876 map published by the Wheeler Survey. USGS maps have applied the name since 1887. *Arizona Place Names* (Barnes, 1935) reported that “The writer was told 1882, that Dudley Brooks named this peak. He was a military telegraph operator at Camp Verde, 1878-81. Located a ranch near the peak when discharged and ran cattle there for several years.” No other information about this report could be found. The name Sq__ Peak Canyon has been shown on USGS maps since 1967.

GNIS lists two other summits in Yavapai County named Sq__ Peak: one 50 miles to the west, and one 85 miles northwest on State managed land. GNIS records 18 other natural features in the county with names that include “Sq__,” including two small tanks (reservoirs) named Sq__ Peak Tank near the summit and valley in question. There are no features in Yavapai County with “Porcupine” in their names; there are two in Apache County and six in Coconino County.

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| Local government | Yavapai County Supervisors | Pending |
| State Names Authority | Arizona | Pending |
| Federal agency | USFS | Pending |
| Tribes | | No response to Review List notice |
| Other | Four individuals | Support |

Change Sq__ Peak to Porcupine Mountain: summit; elevation 6,525 ft.; in Prescott National Forest on the boundary of Cedar Branch Wilderness, in the Black Hills 6.5 mi. SSW of Camp Verde; named in reference to the Dilzhe’e Apache name for the summit, Das Zine Das Dahe, which means “Where The Porcupine Sits”; Sec 36, T13N, R4E, Sec 31, T13N, R5E, and Sec 31, T12.5N, R5E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; Yavapai County, Arizona; 34°28’10”N, 111°52’30”W; USGS map – Arnold Mesa 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Sq__ Peak. 34.46955, -111.87501

Proposal: to change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Arnold Mesa 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Vince E Randall; Camp Verde, AZ

Administrative area: Prescott National Forest / Cedar Branch Wilderness

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Peak (FID 34780)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sq__ Peak (USGS 1887, 1889, 1929, 1933, 1967, 1981; AMS 1954, 1957, 1958, 1960; Wheeler Survey, 1876; GLO maps from 1876; many commercial maps from the late 1800s onward)

Change Sq__ Peak Canyon to Porcupine Canyon: valley; 3.4 mi. long; in Prescott National Forest, heads 6 mi. SSW of Camp Verde at 34°28’44”N, 111°53’07”W, trends generally NE to join the valley of the Verde River 3.5 mi. SSE of Camp Verde; named in association with Porcupine Mountain (q.v.), a name that comes from the Dilzhe’e Apache name for the summit,

Das Zine Das Dahe which means “Where The Porcupine Sits”; T13N, Rgs5&4E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; Yavapai County, Arizona; 34°30’46”N, 111°50’55”W; USGS map – Camp Verde 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Sq__ Peak Canyon.

34.5127162, -111.8484976

Proposal: to change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Camp Verde 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Vince E Randall; Camp Verde, AZ

Administrative area: Prescott National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Peak Canyon (FID 34781)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sq__ Peak Canyon (USGS 1967, 1969, 1981)

ARKANSAS

Little Bass Lake: reservoir; approx. 7 acres; on Washburn Mountain 5.5 mi. SSE of Prairie Grove; named for the bass found in the lake; Secs25&24, T15N, R31W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Washington County, Arkansas; 35°57’18”N, 94°13’06”W; USGS map – West Fork 1:24,000.

35.955046, -94.21839

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS West Fork 1:24,000

Proponent: Marguerite Burrow; Fayetteville, AR

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 Little Bass Lake is proposed for an unnamed, approximately 7-acre reservoir in Washington County. The reservoir is located on private property near the summit of Washburn Mountain. The proponent owns one of the parcels around the reservoir and states that this is a “very small lake with bass in it.”

COLORADO

Change Sq__ Gulch to Mound Gulch: valley; 0.5 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. SSE of the City of Cripple Creek at 38°43’38”N, 105°10’07”W, trends SW to join the valley through which Cripple Creeks flows; the area was known in the late 19th century as Mound City; Secs25&24, T15S, R69W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Teller County, Colorado; 38°43’25”N, 105°10’32”W; USGS map – Cripple Creek South 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Gulch.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/191298>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cripple Creek South 1:24,000

Proponent: Beth Hoover; Colorado Springs, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Gulch (FID 191298)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sq__ Gulch (USGS 1951, 1983; Cripple Creek Gold District historical marker; Newmont Cripple Creek and Victor permit 2020)

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|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Local government | Teller County Board of Commissioners | Pending |
| State Names Authority | Colorado | Pending |
| Tribes | | No response to Review List notice |
| Other | Newmont Mining Corporation | Opposed |

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Gulch, a 0.5-mile-long valley in Teller County, to Mound Gulch. The proponent believes the word “sq__” is offensive and should be changed.

The proposed name refers to the former community of Mound City, which once existed along the valley. According to a Cripple Creek Gold District historical marker, “Mound City, originally called Sq__ Village, was a small community in lower Sq__ Gulch below Anaconda near the rambling waters of Cripple Creek. The area included gold ore mills and gold mines and was a bustling community of tent and wooden miners’ shacks. Between 500 and 600 people lived in the town by 1893.” By 1905, after one of the larger mills in the area had burned down, the community was mostly abandoned. The proponent of the name change notes also, “In 2023, Newmont mining intends to place a huge leech pad (large mound) on it [at the head of the valley].” The mining company’s 2020 permit submission to the Colorado Division of Reclamation Mining and Safety referred to the valley as Sq__ Valley (Gulch).

The name Sq__ Gulch first appeared on USGS maps in 1951; it originally applied to a longer, approximately two-mile-long valley, but the upper section was removed by mining operations and only the lower 0.5-mile section remains.

This proponent also submitted a proposal to change the name of nearby Sq__ Mountain to Sunnyside Mountain (q.v.), but it was subsequently withdrawn after Newmont Mining Corporation, owners of Cripple Creek & Victor Mine (CC&V), submitted a counterproposal for Bristlecone Mountain (Review List 446). CC&V also submitted a counterproposal to Mound Gulch; see Rosebud Gulch (Review List 446).

Plunge Mesa: ridge; elevation 6,828 ft.; 1 mi. long, 0.1 mi. wide; on Bureau of Land Management land 3.8 mi. E of Palisade; named in association with the nearby Palisade Plunge mountain bike trail; T11S, Rgs97-98W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Mesa County, Colorado; 39°06’48”N, 108°16’57”W; USGS map – Palisade 1:24,000.

39.113202, -108.282461

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Palisade 1:24,000

Proponent: Glenn D. Hayes; Palisade, CO
 Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

Plunge Point: summit; elevation 6,805 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land at the end of an unnamed ridge proposed to be named Plunge Mesa (q.v.), 3.5 mi. ENE of Palisade; named in association with the nearby Palisade Plunge mountain bike and hiking trail; Sec 1, T11S, R98W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Mesa County, Colorado; 39°06'59"N, 108°17'15"W; USGS map – Palisade 1:24,000.

39.116637, -108.287614

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
 Map: USGS Palisade 1:24,000
 Proponent: Glenn D. Hayes; Palisade, CO
 Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:
 GNIS: No record
 Local Usage: None found
 Published: None found

The new names Plunge Mesa and Plunge Point are proposed for an unnamed ridge and a high point at its northwestern end, respectively, in Mesa County. The ridge is a thin extension off the northwestern slope of Grand Mesa.

The names reference the newly completed Palisade Plunge mountain bike and hiking trail which passes about a mile southwest of the ridge. The proponent writes that “The name PLUNGE will be forever associated with Palisade as the already named Plunge Trail is opening this day . . . PLUNGE POINT is most prominent to the town and area of Palisade.”

The proponent is also the owner of Plunge Photo, LLC, a business in Palisade that appears to have been started in December 2020. His business card shows an image of the point at the end of the ridge.

Construction of the Palisade Plunge Trail began in 2018 as a joint effort with the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. A USFS document (https://www.fs.usda.gov/nfs/11558/www/nepa/108517_FSPLT3_4276659.pdf) lists “Plunge Point Overlook – informational interpretive wayside sign (MP 26.47)” as a potential site for long-term signage on the trail below the summit.

The proponent reports that the Palisade Town Council recently expressed support for the naming. The features are not within Town lands.

***** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn; the proponent supports the counterproposal for Bristlecone Mountain; see Review List 446.**

Change Sq__ Mountain to Sunnyside Mountain: summit; elevation 10,364 ft.; 0.2 mi. NW of Victor, 2.8 mi. SE of Cripple Creek; named in association with nearby Sunnyside Cemetery; Secs30&29, T15S, R69W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Teller County, Colorado; 38°42'53"N, 105°08'48"W; USGS map – Cripple Creek South 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Mountain.
38.7148059, -105.1465493

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cripple Creek South 1:24,000

Proponent: Beth Hoover; Colorado Springs, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Mountain (FID 191268)

Local Usage: Sq__ Mountain (City of Victor)

Published: Sq__ Mountain (USGS 1894, 1903, 1951, 1983)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Mountain, a 10,364-foot summit adjacent to the City of Victor in Teller County, to Sunnyside Mountain. The proponent believes the word “sq__” is offensive and should be changed.

The proposed name is associated with Sunnyside Cemetery, located 0.75 miles southwest of the summit. The historic cemetery, managed by the City of Victor, is labeled as Victor Cemetery on USGS maps. The summit is nearly entirely within the Cripple Creek & Victor Mine owned by the Newmont Mining Corporation. Much of the northern side of the summit has been removed by mining.

The name Sq__ Mountain first appeared on USGS maps in 1894 and may have been in use earlier. According to the proponent, “local historians believe the name predates the hard rock mining era,” and noted that a Victor Historic Building Survey (1998) reported that it referred to “a Native American corpse unearthed there by early prospectors.” No other details about this statement could be found. One resident of Victor has expressed support for the proposal.

FLORIDA

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

Conrad Bay: bay; 15 acres; in the Town of Longboat Key at the N end of Longboat Key, S of Longboat Pass; named for Frank (1907-2005) and Marjorie (1906-2002) Conrad, who in 1974 donated the land around the bay for public use; Manatee County, Florida; 27°26'25"N, 82°41'14"W; USGS map – Bradenton Beach 1:24,000.
27.440322, -82.687171

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bradenton Beach 1:24,000

Proponent: William Conrad Saba; Bradenton, FL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Conrad Bay is proposed for an unnamed 15-acre bay at the north end of Longboat Key in the Town of Longboat Key in Manatee County. The name would commemorate the proponents' grandparents Frank (1907-2005) and Marjorie (1906-2002) Conrad. Frank Conrad was a local businessman who owned land at the north end of Longboat Key. The proponent states that in 1974 the Conrads donated the land around the bay to the State for public use.

The spit that encloses the bay is known locally by the unofficial names "Greer Island" or "Beer Can Island." According to a local news article (<https://www.youobserver.com/article/who-owns-beer-can-island>), the spit became an island in the 1950s but in 1970s was reattached to Longboat Key. (USGS maps show an island in 1965 and a spit in 1970.) The article also noted that the Town of Longboat Key enforces ordinances on the spit but that "the Manatee County Property Appraiser's Office lists the county as the owner of Beer Can Island (the island's listed name), with an ownership date of April 1, 1974." In addition, "The Longboat Key Town Commission passed a resolution in 1983 urging the county to consider changing the island's name to Greer Island, after Homer and Mary Greer. In the 1970s, the Greers took an active part in fighting what they perceived as Frank Conrad's desire to develop the island of accreted sand. But the island's name was never changed officially." The Conrad Beach neighborhood is located near the bay on land sold by the Conrads for development in 1995.

The Longbeach Village Association Board of Directors supports the proposal; Longbeach Village is a neighborhood in the northern part of the Town of Longboat Key.

ILLINOIS

Change Negro Creek to Adams Creek: stream; 15.5 mi. long; heads in Westfield Township 3.6 mi. ESE of Arlington at 41°27'47"N, 89°10'45"W, flows SW through the Village of Cherry, Hall Township, the Village of Seatonville, then S into Selby Township, through the Village of DePue and Hall Township to enter the Illinois River 3.7 mi. WSW of Spring Valley; named for the area's first Black resident, who is known only by the name Adams and who settled near the mouth of the stream in 1829; Tps 16&17N, Rgs 11-10E, Fourth Principal Meridian; Bureau County, Illinois; 41°19'16"N, 89°16'19"W; USGS map – Depue 1:24000 (mouth); Not: Negro Creek, Nigger Creek.

41.3211468, -89.2720317

Proposal: to change name considered offensive and in commemoration

Map: USGS Depue 1:24000 (mouth)

Proponent: Amy Urbanowski; Chicago, IL

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Creek (FID 414340)

Local Usage: Negro Creek (news reports since at least 2012); Nigger Creek (reported by proponent)

Published: Negro Creek (USGS 1893, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1947, 1966, 1985; AMS 1958, 1961; *Maps and Sketches of Bureau County, Illinois*, 1867; Bureau County Atlas, 1875; *History of Bureau County, Illinois*, 1885; *Plat Book of Bureau County, Illinois*, 1892; *Stream Flow Data of Illinois*, 1937); Nigger Creek (*Geological Survey of Illinois*, V. 5, 1873; *Third Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois*, 1884; *Bureau County Tribune*, 1916)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Creek, a 15.5-mile-long tributary of the Illinois River in Bureau County, to Adams Creek. The stream flows through Hall Township, the Village of DePue, Selby Township, the Village of Seatonville, Westfield Township, and the Village of Cherry. The proponent requests “that the name of Negro Creek be changed to Adams Creek due to the continued use of the hateful slur ‘n-----’ [*sic*] to refer to the Creek.”

The name Adams Creek would commemorate the first recorded Black person to settle in the area, as reported in the 1885 *History of Bureau County, Illinois*: “In the fall of 1829, a negro named Adams built a cabin at the mouth of Negro Creek, and from this circumstance the stream gets its name.” The proponent reports that she and a group of local historians chose the replacement name and that “[we] feel it is the most suitable name for the Creek.” She also states that “Names of streets, towns, cities, villages, etc. are historically and respectfully named after people, not the color of their skin or race. Changing the name to Adams Creek will pay overdue respect and dignity to the earliest African Americans to settle in Bureau County.”

The *History of Bureau County, Illinois*, which was comprised of contributions by several authors, also reported in a separate section that “The negro that settled on Negro Creek was said to be Enoch Love.” A change to “Love Creek” was suggested by a local group in 2012 to honor the family who had reportedly arrived in the area as enslaved people in the 1830s and later acquired land near the stream. The change was not submitted to the BGN and news reports at the time suggested there was significant local opposition to renaming the stream.

USGS maps have labeled the stream as Negro Creek since 1893; BGN staff could find no evidence of any Federal map or publication using the more pejorative form of the word. In addition to the aforementioned county history, the name Negro Creek was found in the 1867 *Maps and Sketches of Bureau County, Illinois*; in county atlases from 1875 and 1892; and in a State report on stream flow data from 1937. Use of the more pejorative form of “Negro” was found in the 1873 *Geological Survey of Illinois, Volume 5*; the 1884 *Third Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois*; and in a 1916 *Bureau County Tribune* article.

In a letter provided with the proposal, the proponent reported support for the change to Adams Creek from the Peoria Chapter of the NAACP; State Representative Lance Yednock (Illinois 76th District); and six Bureau County individuals or families.

Wieseman Creek: stream; 4.4 mi. long; heads in Hamel Township 1.4 mi. SSE of Quercus Gove at 38°50’19”N, 89°53’09”W, flows generally WNW into Fort Russell Township to enter Cahokia Creek; named for Henry W. Wieseman (1897-1974), who farmed land near the stream;

T5N, Rgs8&7W, Third Principal Meridian; Madison County, Illinois; 38°51'11"N, 89°56'53"W; USGS map – Edwardsville 1:24,000.

Mouth: 38.85292, -89.94796 / Source: 38.83871, -89.88596

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Edwardsville 1:24,000

Proponent: William Craft; Edwardsville, IL

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 Wieseman Creek is proposed for a 4.4-mile-long tributary of Cahokia Creek in Fort Russell Township and Hamel Township in Madison County. The name would commemorate Henry W. Wieseman (1897-1974), who farmed two properties on the north side of the stream starting in 1949. One member of the family still resides in the area; the proponent's surname is not Wieseman.

IOWA

Wolf Hollow Creek: stream; 3.75 mi. long; in Cedar Township, heads at 42°11'12"N, 94°36'33"W, flows SE into Cedar Creek; Secs 21,18, 17&8, T85N, R32W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Greene County, Iowa; 42°09'36"N, 94°34'24"W; USGS map – Wightman 1:24,000.

Mouth: 42.15993, 94.57327 / Source: 42.18676 -94.60915

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS map – Wightman 1:24,000

Proponent: Anthony J. Geisler; Churdan, IA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Wolf Hollow Creek (proponent's family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Wolf Hollow Creek for a 0.88-mile-long tributary of the Cedar River in Cedar Township in Greene County.

Although there is no evidence of published or official use of the name, the proponent reports that his mother always recalled that the stream was known as Wolf Hollow Creek and he included with his application a hand-drawn map that she had provided to the Greene County Historical Society and which labeled the stream "Wolf Hollow." He adds that his mother lived her entire 101 years in Cedar Township and was known for her extensive knowledge of local history and geography. The stream was considered significant because of its proximity to a pioneer stagecoach trail.

GNIS lists 24 streams in Iowa with “Wolf” in their names; none are in Greene County and none include “Hollow” in their names. Wolf Hollow Wildlife Area is located in Wayne County, 110 miles to the southeast.

KANSAS

Bulldog Run: stream; 2 mi. long; in the City of Osborne, heads at 39°26’57”N, 98°42’12”W, flows generally SSE to enter South Fork Solomon River; named for the sports mascot of Osborne Grade School, located along the stream; Secs 20,19&18, T7S, R12W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Osborne County, Kansas; 39°25’45”N, 98°41’28”W; USGS map – Osborne 1:24,000. Mouth: 39.42925, -98.69119 / Source: 39.4492, -98.70343

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS – Osborne 1:24,000

Proponent: Von Rothenberger; Lucas, KS

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 Bulldog Run is proposed for an unnamed two-mile-long stream that flows through the City of Osborne in Osborne County and into the South Fork Solomon River. The proposal was submitted by a representative of the Osborne Sesquicentennial Committee, who reports that the stream flows alongside the Osborne Grade School and that the bulldog has been the school’s sports mascot for 92 years. He adds that the name was chosen through a Name-the-Creek contest as part of the city’s 150th Sesquicentennial Celebration.

MASSACHUSETTS

***** The following proposal was originally submitted as Pseudacris Swamp, but was withdrawn in favor of Cedar Swamp.**

Cedar Swamp: swamp; approx. 4 acres; in the Town of Yarmouth, 0.7 mi. of Plashes Pond; descriptive name; Barnstable County, Massachusetts; 41°40’10”N, 70°12’27”W; USGS map – Dennis 1:24,000.

41.669482, -70.207485

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Dennis 1:24,000

Proponent: Town of Yarmouth, 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 Cedar Swamp is proposed for an unnamed, approximately 4-acre swamp in the Town of Yarmouth in Barnstable County. The swamp is comprised of two parts separated by a rotary in a residential neighborhood. Older topographic maps show that the feature was contiguous and the proponent reports that residents refer to both sections as a single swamp.

The swamp is shown with wetland symbology on the USGS National Map basemap and on the most recent edition of USTopo but is not recorded in the National Hydrography Dataset. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetlands Inventory records the swamp as a “Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland.”

The original proposal to name this feature was for the name Pseudacris Swamp, which referred to the chorus frog genus *Pseudacris*. The proponent reported that spring peepers, *Pseudacris crucifer*, are commonly found and heard in the swamp. The name is Greek for “false locust,” referring to the insect-like calls of frogs in the genus.

However, the Town Board on Selectmen was contacted for its opinion and responded that the name Cedar Swamp was preferred. The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) lists this area as “Cedar Swamp Conservation Area,” managed by the Town, although this appears to be a general term for the habitat rather than a formal name for the swamp. Other conservation areas in the town are listed with the same designation. The town’s list of conservations areas does not record any with this name. The proponent of Pseudacris Swamp withdrew his proposal and does not object to the name Cedar Swamp.

MONTANA

Change Jeff Davis Creek to Choos-wee Creek; Jeff Davis Gulch to In-qu-qu-leet Gulch; and Jeff Davis Peak to Three Eagles Peak

The following three proposals were submitted by The Wilderness Society’s Director of Wilderness Policy. The application included a petition supported by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, The Montana Racial Equity Project, Forward Montana Foundation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Human Rights Network, the Mai Wah Society, and The Wilderness Society, “on behalf of our members and supporters, and all Montanans who reject place names that honor white supremacists.”

The petition “seeks to rename three Montana geographic features: Jeff Davis Peak, Jeff Davis Creek, and Jeff Davis Gulch. All three were named after a white supremacist slave-owner and defender of slavery who declared war against the United States resulting in the deaths of three-quarters of a million Americans. Montana deserves better. Rather than recognizing a white supremacist who attempted to tear this country apart, the proposed names will honor the people who helped bring us together and lift us up, as a state and as a people.” Further, “Jefferson Davis . . . is most well-known as President of the Confederacy—the states who declared war against the United States of America to defend slavery.”

The BGN has received approximately 400 email expressing support for the proposed changes, and two opposed.

Change Jeff Davis Creek to Choos-wee Creek: stream; 8.5 mi. long; heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest at 44°52'31"N, 113°07'42"W, flows WNW through Bureau of Land Management lands, to enter Horse Prairie Creek 6.1 mi. N of Bannock Pass; the name is an Anglicized phonetic spelling of Čuswí, the Salish word for Chinese people, referring to the late 19th century Chinese mining community along the stream; T11S, Rgs14-13W, Principal Meridian, Montana; Beaverhead County, Montana; 44°54'10"N, 113°16'32"W; USGS map – Everson Creek 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Colorado Creek, Jeff Davis Creek.

Mouth: 44.9027031, -113.275594 / Source: 44.8752011, -113.1283647

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Everson Creek 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Paul Spitler; Bozeman, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest / Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Creek (FID 785432)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Colorado Creek (AMS 1958, 1963); Jeff Davis Creek (USGS 1965, 1980, 1997, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; AMS 1955, 1968)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Jeff Davis Creek, an 8.5-mile-long tributary of Horse Prairie Creek in Beaverhead County, to Choos-wee Creek. The stream begins in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest and flows through Bureau of Land Management lands.

Choos-wee is the Anglicized phonetic spelling of Čuswí, the Salish word for Chinese people. The name refers to the long braid or queue hairstyle worn by many Chinese people at the time. In the 19th century there was a Chinese mining community along the stream, and it is also within the traditional lands of the Séliš (Salish or Flathead) Nation. The proponent references the important role of Chinese immigrants in the mining history of Montana, especially Beaverhead County, as well as local and State legislated discrimination against the Chinese community. A mining district report on the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's Abandoned Mine Lands webpage reports, "Jeff Davis Gulch was among the first in Montana to be placered In 1872 part of the placer ground was leased to Chinese miners and the area became known as the China Diggings. The nearby settlement on upper Jeff Davis Creek became known as Chinatown."

The name Jeff Davis Creek has appeared on Army Map Service (AMS) maps since 1955 and on USGS maps since 1965. Two AMS maps from 1958 and 1963 labeled the stream Colorado Creek; all USGS maps show Colorado Creek as a tributary of Jeff Davis Creek. Since 1965, USGS maps have shown a community named Chinatown near the confluence of Colorado Creek with Jeff Davis Creek.

Historical sources report that residents of Beaverhead County and southwestern Montana held Confederate sympathies during and after the Civil War. In an 1866 letter, Nathaniel Pitt Langford, the first Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana Territory, wrote: "I was in a

Territory more disloyal as a whole, than Tennessee or Kentucky ever were. Four-fifths of our citizens were openly declared Secessionists. Virginia City was first called Varina, in honor of Mrs. Jeff Davis. Then we had Jeff Davis Gulch [possibly referring to Jeff Davis Creek], and Confederate Gulch [possibly referring to a feature in Broadwater County]. . . . At Bannock [*sic*, near Jeff Davis Creek], I had seen a Secesh flag flying, and men standing near by with revolvers, daring any bystander to say that he did'ent [*sic*] like to see that flag, or that he did'ent [*sic*] support Jeff Davis.”

Other historical accounts report the following:

- *Politics in the Rural States* (1981) reported that “one of the most important early mining districts [in Montana] was named Confederate Gulch” and that before being hanged, an outlaw named Boone Helm said “Every man for his principles—hurrah for Jeff Davis! Let her rip!”
- A Montana Department of Transportation historical marker for the historical mining town of Bannack reports that “The Civil War divided the town into Jeff Davis Gulch and Yankee Flats.” Bannack is located about 20 miles northeast of Jeff Davis Creek but there is evidence that miners from Bannack worked claims in the area around the stream.
- *Empty Mansions* (2013) about the Clark family fortune, which started from mining in Beaverhead County, reported that William Andrews Clark met a local Bannack miner named Baugh who was an “ex-Confederate” and “named the area Jeff Davis Gulch.” (This referred to the valley of Jeff Davis Creek.)
- *Montana: Its Story and Biography* (1921) reported: “The first name given to the present capital of Montana was in honor of Jeff. Davis’ wife, but, as stated, it was soon changed to Virginia. Dr. (Judge) G. G. Bissel was the first man that wrote it Virginia. Being asked to head a legal document Verona, he bluntly said he would see them d—d [*sic*] first, for that was the name of Jeff. Davis’ wife; and, accordingly, as he wrote it, so it remained.” This source also quoted a family history by a resident of the Bannack area: “drunken horsemen galloping by at night often fired random shots at the red, white and blue target while hurraing lustily for Jeff Davis.”

As noted above, the original mining claim around Jeff Davis Creek was named Jeff Davis Gulch, but evidence suggests that an area closer to Bannack was also known by the latter name. (Both of these features are distinct from the Jeff Davis Gulch (q.v.) in Lewis and Clark County.)

Change Jeff Davis Gulch to In-qu-qu-leet Gulch: valley; 1.9 mi. long; heads 0.9 mi. NW of Dreadnaught Hill at 46°40’53”N, 112°14’12”W, trends generally ESE through Bureau of Land Management lands, to join Skelly Gulch; the name is an Anglicized phonetic spelling of the Salish word Nq ^wq ^wli?t, meaning “place of lodgepole pine,” a tree of great importance in the traditional way of life of the Séliš and Qlispé people; Secs 34,27&28, T11N, R5W, Principal Meridian, Montana; Lewis and Clark County, Montana; 46°39’40”N, 112°13’56”W; USGS map – Austin 1:24,000; Not: Jeff Davis Gulch.

Mouth: 46.6610246 -112.2321928 / Source: 46.6812714, -112.2367686

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Austin 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Spitler; Bozeman, MT

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management lands

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Gulch (FID 800988)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jeff Davis Gulch (USGS 1950, 1985, 2001, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Jeff Davis Gulch, a 1.9-mile-long valley in southern Lewis and Clark County, to In-qu-qu-leet Gulch. The valley passes through Bureau of Land Management lands.

In-qu-qu-leet is the Anglicized phonetic spelling of “Nq wq wliʔt,” the Salish word meaning “Place of Lodgepole Pine.” The name refers to the importance of the lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) as a source of food, rope, medicine, and tipi poles to the Séliš (Salish or Flathead) and Q̄lispé (Kalispel or Pend d'Oreille) peoples. The proponent references Salish use of the area which has always been well-known for the abundance of lodgepole pines. The proponent reports that a nearby location is named Snčłqeyqeymtn, meaning “Place Where Tipi Poles Are Harvested.”

The name Jeff Davis Gulch has appeared on USGS maps since 1950.

Most references to “Jeff Davis Gulch” in Montana refer to Jeff Davis Creek in Beaverhead County (see the Choos-wee Creek proposal for details). A mining district report on the Montana Department of Environmental Quality’s Abandoned Mine Lands webpage refers to this Jeff Davis Gulch in Lewis and Clark County. Reports in the March 6th, 1906 *The Financial Bulletin* and the November 30th, 1912 *Mining and Engineering World* also refer to this Jeff Davis Gulch.

Change Jeff Davis Peak to Three Eagles Peak: summit; elevation 9,599 ft.; in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, 8.4 mi. NE of Bannock Pass; named for Three Eagles, who became the Salish chief in the 1790s; Sec 12, T11S, R13W, Principal Meridian, Montana; Beaverhead County, Montana; 44°53’26”N, 113°08’21”W; USGS map – Jeff Davis Peak 1:24,000; Not: Jeff Davis Peak.

44.8905184, -113.139166

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Jeff Davis Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Spitler; Bozeman, MT

Administrative area: Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jeff Davis Peak (FID 785433)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Jeff Davis Peak (USGS 1965, 1980, 1997, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; AMS 1955, 1958)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Jeff Davis Peak, a 9,599-foot summit in Beaverhead County, to Three Eagles Peak. The summit is located in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

The name would commemorate the Salish Chief Three Eagles, which is the translation of his name, Čełł Sq̓ey̓mí. Three Eagles became head chief of the Salish in the 1790s. The proponent references the 1805 meeting of Chief Three Eagles and the Salish with the Lewis and Clark expedition and reports the following: “Three Eagles determined that the expedition proved no threat; the Salish welcomed the expedition into their camp and provided them with supplies and guidance; and that this act ‘set the precedent for Salish policy toward non-Indians ever since: a steadfast commitment to peace, and an equally resolute insistence on tribal sovereignty, rights, and justice.’”

The name Jeff Davis Peak has appeared on Army Map Service maps since 1955 and on USGS maps since 1965. The name presumably references the nearby Jeff Davis Creek, a name which dates back to the 1860s. It is unknown when the name was first used for the summit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Change Dunning Point to Tilson Point: cape; approx. 10 acres; in the Town of Sunapee, on the shore of Sunapee Lake 0.6 mi. W of Herrick Cove; named for John Quillin Tilson (1866-1958), U.S. Representative for Connecticut, who purchased the land in 1921; Sullivan County, New Hampshire; 43°24'39"N, 72°03'05"W; USGS map – Sunapee Lake North 1:24,000; Not: Dunning Point, Dunnings Point, Dunning’s Point.
43.4109078, -72.051474

Proposal: change name to recognize longstanding local use

Map: USGS Sunapee Lake North 1:24,000

Proponent: John Tilson, III; Eugene, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Dunning Point (FID 866663)

Local Usage: Tilson Point (family, 100 years; local residents; Town EMS, ~30 years)

Published: Dunning Point (USGS 1902, 1905, 1907, 1955, 1984, 1998; New Hampshire

Department of Safety press release, 2017; *The Messenger* [Hillsborough

County/Merrimack County], 2017); Dunnings Point (Department of Commerce, Bureau of

Fisheries document, 1913); Dunning’s Point (Lake Sunapee Protective Association

newsletter, 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Dunning Point, in the Town of Sunapee in Sullivan County, to Tilson Point. The point is on the west shore of Sunapee Lake.

The point has been labeled on USGS maps as Dunning Point since 1902, while a 1913 Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries document referred it as Dunnings Point. A 2016 Lake Sunapee Protective Association newsletter used the name Dunning’s Point, and a 2017 New Hampshire Department of Safety press release and a 2017 article in *The Messenger* [Hillsborough County/Merrimack County] also referred to the point as Dunning Point.

Columbia University professor William A. Dunning owned the land prior to the Tilson family. He is known as a historian of the Reconstruction era after the Civil War and as the founder of the so-called “Dunning School” of Reconstruction historical interpretation. Based on his writings,

historians attributed the failure of Reconstruction to corruption and poor management by Republicans and the Army, as well as views that recently freed enslaved persons were unable to govern or co-exist in Southern society. Dunning's work has been criticized since at least at least 1935 when W. E. B. DuBois wrote *Black Reconstruction in America*.

The proposed change was submitted by the Tilson family, which owns the land that includes the point under a company named Timberlost, LLC. The name would commemorate John Quillin Tilson (1866-1958), U.S. Representative for Connecticut and parliamentary procedure expert, who purchased the land in 1921. The land has remained in the Tilson family for 100 years. The proponent detailed the "exceptional life and career" of Representative Tilson:

- Born in Tennessee, educated in Tennessee, North Carolina, and at Yale University
- Enlisted as a volunteer during the Spanish-American War and served as second lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry
- Served in the Connecticut Legislature from 1904-1908 and was Speaker of the Connecticut House in 1907
- U.S. Representative for Connecticut from 1909-1913 and 1915-1932, was House Majority Leader from 1925-1931, and was delegated the role of Speaker of the House many times
- Practiced law in Washington, DC and in New Haven, CT, and taught law and
- Wrote *A Manual of Parliamentary Procedure* (1948) and *How to Conduct a Meeting* (1950)
- Director and Chairman of the Save the Children Foundation and recipient of the King George's Medal for distinguished service to British children during the London Blitz

The text of *A Manual of Parliamentary Procedure* could not be located, but Wikipedia reports the following statement, referencing the text: "Tilson explores the history of seconding motions in the English Parliament and in early American Legislatures [*sic*]. He then details the reasons why the practice of seconding motions should be dropped."

Some Tilson family members still live in the area and the entire family often visits the property. In the 1990s, the Town of Sunapee named roads for emergency response and the road to the point was named Tilson Point Road. The proponent provided letters of support, all noting that the name Tilson Point has long been in local use, from: the director of the Lake Sunapee Protective Association; a member of the Lake Sunapee Protective Association; the President of the Sunapee Historical Society; a Lake Sunapee History Project researcher; two Sunapee Town residents; and New Hampshire State Representative Linda L. Tanner.

NEW YORK

Beberwyk Brook: stream; 1.1 mi. long; in the Town of Schodack, heads 2.7 mi. WNW of Nassau Lake at 42°32'38"N, 73°39'29"W, flows NNW to enter Moordener Kill; named for several generations of the Beberwyk family who farmed land around the stream for nearly a century; Rensselaer County, New York; 42°33'20"N, 73°39'58"W; USGS map – East Greenbush 1:24,000.

Mouth: 42.55548, -73.66619 / Source: 42.543902, -73.658137

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS East Greenbush 1:24,000

Proponent: Peter Backhaus; NY

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 Beberwyk Brook is proposed for an unnamed 1.1-mile-long tributary of Moordener Kill in the Town of Schodack in Rensselaer County.

The proponent wishes to commemorate several generations of the Beberwyk family who farmed land around the stream for nearly a century. He reports that the Beberwyk family purchased the land in 1907 and that the stream was a place for local families to swim in the summer and ice skate in the winter. In addition, the family “contributed to the rapid growth of the local communities of Schodack and Nassau over the past century, most notably in the construction of St. Mary’s of the Nativity Catholic Church (a stained glass window ordered by them for the Church from Germany is still on display today).” The last of the local Beberwyk family passed away in the 1990s.

Online genealogical and census records list the following Beberwyk family members in the Town of Schodack: John Beberwyk (b. ca.1870), Bertha (b. ca.1875), Carl (b. ca.1906), Martin (b.1915), John Jr. (b. ca.1909), and Edwin (1913-1966). A short road named Beberwyk Way is located about two miles to the west.

The proponent’s last name is not Beberwk. A fur-trading community named Beverwijck (sometimes spelled Beverwyck) was located 6.9 miles to the northwest along the Hudson River in what is now the City of Rensselaer. Although similar, the family name Beberwyk does not appear to be related to that of the community. Beverwijck is not listed in GNIS.

Newt Pond: lake; 0.1 acre; in the Town of Southport, 1 mi. WSW of Rosar Hill; the name refers to newts found in the pond; Chemung County, New York; 42°02’12”N, 76°57’39”W; USGS map – Seeley Creek 1:24,000.

42.036732, -76.9607251

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seeley Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Newt Pond (landowner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Newt Pond for a 0.1-acre pond located at the head of a small stream proposed to be named Newt Pond Run (q.v.) in the Town of Southport in Chemung County. The proponent, who has proposed several other names to the

BGN over the past two years, reports that the name is used by the landowner. Neither the pond nor the stream are depicted in the National Hydrography Dataset.

Newt Pond Run: stream; 250 ft. long; in the Town of Southport, heads in an unnamed pond proposed to be named Newt Pond (q.v.). at 42°02'12"N, 76°57'39"W, flows to enter Minnow Run, 1 mi. upstream of its confluence with Mudlick Creek; the name refers to newts found in the associated pond; Chemung County, New York; 42°02'13"N, 76°57'42"W; USGS map – Seeley Creek 1:24,000.

Mouth: 42.0369227, -76.961768 / Source: 42.0367878, -76.9607217

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Seeley Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Milo Miller; Wellsburg, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Newt Pond Run (landowner)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Newt Pond Run for a 250-foot-long tributary of Minnow Creek in the Town of Southport in Chemung County. The proponent reports that the name is used by the landowner.

Stanley Point: cape; 0.25 acres; in the Town of Santa Clara on the shore of Pelky Bay in Upper Saranac Lake; named for Tom Stanley (1930-2009), who owned the property that includes the point and built a family cabin there; Franklin County, New York; 44°16'30"N, 74°20'48"W; USGS map – Upper Saranac Lake 1:24,000.

44.274995, -74.34667

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Upper Saranac Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Mike Bonheim; Ridgefield, CT

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 Stanley Point is proposed for a small cape in the Town of Santa Clara in Franklin County. The cape is located on the shore of Pelky Bay in Upper Saranac Lake.

The name would commemorate Tom Stanley (1930-2009), the proponent's father-in-law. Mr. Stanley lived much of his life in New Jersey: as a dairy farmer; co-owner and operator of a local airport; hardware store manager; and Assistant Superintendent of the physical plant of Rutgers University Cook/Douglass Campus. He served in the U.S. Army in Germany from 1954 to 1956. Mr. Stanley began visiting the Adirondacks in the 1970s, and in the 1980s he purchased the property that includes the cape, where he built a family cabin in which he lived from 1998 until his death. The proponent wrote: "He lived his dream for 9 years The property is

incredibly dear to us and will be a part of our family in perpetuity, a gift given to us by a man who put everything he had into realizing his dream, and in so doing lighting a love of the Adirondacks, and specifically this property, in our entire family.”

The President of the Upper Saranac Lake Association submitted a letter of support for the proposal, noting “Mr. Stanley and the Stanley/Bonheim family have been active members of the lake community for decades, volunteering on the board of the lake association, supporting the lake foundation, and participating however possible in efforts to preserve and respect the lake and the surrounding natural landscape. We feel that this honor is well deserved.” The Executive Director of Historic Saranac Lake also supports the name, stating, “This proposal to name “Stanley Point” helps to preserve the memory of the people and places that make our region special. Mr. Stanley embodied the love of nature, community, hard work, and rural self-sufficiency that we celebrate here at Historic Saranac Lake. We feel that this honor is well deserved, and it has our full support.”

Change Trout Brook to Stone Bridge Creek: stream; 15.7 mi. long; heads in the Town of North Hudson 2.1 mi. NNW of Beech Hill at 43°51’08”N, 73°51’00”W, flows SW then NE through the Town of Minerva into the Town of Chester to enter the Schroon River; named for a natural bridge located approx. 3.5 miles upstream from the stream’s mouth; Warren County and Essex County, New York; 43°43’18”N, 73°48’53”W; USGS map – Chestertown 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Trout Brook.

Mouth: 43.7217323, -73.8148513 / Source: 43.8522843, -73.8501333

Proposal: name change to restore historical name

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

Proponent: Thomas Engel; Delmar, NY

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Trout Brook (FID 967868)

Local Usage: Trout Brook (local municipality and park websites)

Published: Trout Brook (USGS 1895, 1897, 1953, 1958, 1968, 1986, 1989, 1995; AMS 1950, 1956, 1959, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Trout Brook, a 15.7-mile-long tributary of the Schroon River in Warren County and Essex County, to Stone Bridge Creek. The stream flows through the Town of Schroon and the Town of Minerva, both in Essex County, into the Town of Chester in Warren County.

The stream was formerly known as Stone Bridge Creek because it flows through a natural bridge about 3.5 miles upstream from its mouth. The proponent states, “The original name of the creek going back to the 1795 edition of Morse's Geography was Stone Bridge Creek. This was the only Stone Bridge Creek in New York. I am not clear on when or why the name was changed to Trout Brook, but there are 20 more Trout Brooks [GNIS records 21 in New York, not counting named branches or forks], not to mention Trout Creeks, Streams, etc.”

Staff could not locate a 1795 edition of Jeddiah Morse’s *The American Geography* (also published as *The American Universal Geography* and in some abridged formats). However,

editions published between 1793 and 1805 do not name the stream and simply reported that “a small, rapid stream . . . [forms] a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow.”

The name Stone-Bridge Creek is first recorded in Spafford’s 1813 and 1826 editions of *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York*. This name was reprinted in many commercial gazetteers at the time. By the 1860 and 1872 editions of the *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, by J. H. French and F. B. Baugh, respectively, the name became Stone Bridge Creek. By 1904, *The Encyclopedia Americana* referred to Stone Bridge Creek, likely relying on earlier gazetteers.

However, as early as 1858, the “Essex County 1858 Wall Map” (published by J. H. French) labeled the same stream as Trout Brook, as did an 1876 Warren County map. No evidence could be found about why or when the name was changed from Stone Bridge Creek to Trout Brook.

Since the first USGS map of the area, published in 1895, the stream has always been labeled Trout Brook.

The stream has three upper named tributaries, East Branch Trout Brook, North Branch Trout Brook, and West Branch Trout Brook. The proposal did not address these feature names and the proponent did not respond when asked if the proposal should also include related name changes.

The natural bridge is recorded in GNIS as Adirondack Natural Stone Bridge, a name derived from R. H. Vreeland’s *Nature’s Bridges and Arches* series. It was labeled on USGS maps as Natural Bridge from 1895 to 1958, and as Natural Stone Bridge from 1960 to 1989. The name Adirondack Natural Stone Bridge seems to be used mostly by the Natural Arch and Bridge Society (NABS). The natural bridge is within the grounds of the private Natural Stone Bridge and Caves Park, which refers to the bridge as “Stone Bridge” and uses the name Trout Brook for the stream that formed it. NABS also lists a natural bridge with the unofficial name “Trout Brook Natural Bridge,” also located within the park.

Stone Bridge Road leads to the park within Warren County; Trout Brook Road follows the stream for much of its length in Essex County.

NORTH CAROLINA

Waterfalls in Nantahala National Forest

The following five proposals were submitted by a resident of Douglasville, Georgia, to make official names for waterfalls in Nantahala National Forest. Three additional names were submitted, but those features are within areas designated as wilderness and the proponent has not addressed the BGN’s Wilderness Naming Policy.

Atsadi Falls: falls; 35 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on Santeetlah Creek, 1.65 mi. ENE of Stratton Gap; “atsadi” is the Cherokee word for “fish”; Graham County, North Carolina; 35°20’28”N, 84°00’09”W; USGS map – Big Junction 1:24,000.
35.341111, -84.0025

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Big Junction 1:24,000
 Proponent: Mark Morrison; Douglasville, GA
 Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest
 Previous BGN Action: None
 Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Atsadi Falls (Waterfall Chasers Facebook group, 2017)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Atsadi Falls for a 35-foot falls on Santeetlah Creek in Graham County. The waterfall is located in the Unicoi Mountains in Nantahala National Forest.

“Atsadi” is the Cherokee word for “fish.” The proponent reports that the name is already in local use by waterfall enthusiasts, and a picture of the falls was posted in 2017 to the “Waterfall Chasers” Facebook group by someone other than the proponent.

Note: The Graham County Board of Commissioners has submitted a counterproposal for Bemis Camp Falls; see Review List 445.

Lisas Falls: falls; 25 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on Santeetlah Creek, 1.9 mi. ENE of Stratton Gap; named for Lisa Morrison (1957-1961), the sister of a regional waterfall photographer and author; Graham County, North Carolina; 35°20'31"N, 83°59'52"W; USGS map – Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000.

35.341944, -83.997778

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Morrison; Douglasville, GA

Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lisa's Falls (proponent, less than a year)

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lisas Falls is proposed for a 25-foot falls on Santeetlah Creek in Graham County. The waterfall is located in the Unicoi Mountains in Nantahala National Forest.

The proponent states that the name would commemorate his sister Lisa Morrison, who died in 1961 at the age of four years and four months. He reports that while visiting the area in the spring of 2021, he was inspired to give her name to the falls.

Note: The Graham County Board of Commissioners has submitted a counterproposal for Stewart Falls; see Review List 445.

Little Huckleberry Falls: falls; 150 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on an unnamed tributary of Santeetlah Creek flowing off the N slope of Little Huckleberry Knob, 1.95 mi. ENE of Stratton Gap; named for nearby Little Huckleberry Knob; Graham County, North Carolina;

35°20'26"N, 83°59'49"W; USGS map – Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000.
35.340556, -83.996944

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Santeetlah Creek 1:24,000
Proponent: Mark Morrison; Douglasville, GA
Administrative area: Nantahala 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 Little Huckleberry Falls is proposed for a 155-foot falls on an unnamed tributary of Santeetlah Creek flowing off the north slope of Little Huckleberry Knob in Graham County. The falls is located in the Unicoi Mountains in Nantahala National Forest. The name is associated with nearby Little Huckleberry Knob.

Note: The Graham County Board of Commissioners has submitted a counterproposal for Santeetlah Bluff Falls; see Review List 445.

Lower Vernal Falls: falls; 80 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on an unnamed tributary of Wolf Creek, 2.8 mi. W of Pinhook Gap; named for spring plant growth around the falls; Jackson County, North Carolina; 35°15'46"N, 82°58'16"W; USGS map – Sam Knob 1:24,000.
35.262778, -82.971111

Upper Vernal Falls: falls; 35 ft. high; in Nantahala National Forest on an unnamed tributary of Wolf Creek, 2.85 mi. W of Pinhook Gap; named for spring growth around the falls; Jackson County, North Carolina; 35°15'48"N, 82°58'20"W; USGS map – Sam Knob 1:24,000.
35.263333, -82.972222

Proposal: new names for unnamed features
Map: USGS Sam Knob 1:24,000
Proponent: Mark Morrison; Douglasville, GA
Administrative area: Nantahala National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new names Lower Vernal Falls and Upper Vernal Falls are proposed for a pair of unnamed falls located along an unnamed tributary of Wolf Creek in Jackson County. The falls are located west of Wolf Mountain in Nantahala National Forest. The names refer to spring plant growth around the falls.

McCutcheon Bay: bay; approx. 1.3 mi. long, 0.65 mi. wide; at the mouth of Southwest Creek near the head of the New River, immediately SE of Marine Corps Air Station New River; the name commemorates General Keith B. McCutcheon (1915-1971), Marine Aviator through WWII, Korea, and Vietnam; Onslow County, North Carolina; 34°41'46"N, 77°25'47"W; USGS

map – Jacksonville South 1:24,000.
34.69608, -77.42969

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Jacksonville South 1:24,000

Proponent: Timothy McCurry; Camp Lejeune, NC

Administrative area: Marine Corps Air Station New River

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 McCutcheon Bay to a bay located near the head of the New River, at the mouth of Southwest Creek. The bay lies immediately southeast of the airfield at Marine Corps Air Station New River. The waters are State-owned but also designated as a Military Danger Zone and Restricted Area, and according to the application, “may be closed off with notice to watercraft by the base commander to conduct military training”.

The proposed name, submitted by the Community Plans & Liaison Officer at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, would commemorate General Keith B. McCutcheon (1915-1971), Marine Aviator through World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. An honor graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology’s ROTC unit, the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, McCutcheon served in the Pacific and in the United States European Command in Germany, along with assignments to Marine Corps Base Quantico and the National War College in Washington, D.C. In 1962, he was promoted to Brigadier General and assumed command of the Hawaii-based 1st Marine Brigade, and later served as Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing and as Deputy Commander, III Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam.

General McCutcheon received the following awards: Distinguished Service Medal with two Gold Stars in lieu of second and third awards; the Silver Star Medal (Army); the Legion of Merit with Combat “V” and two Gold Stars in lieu of second and third awards; the Distinguished Flying Cross; ten Air Medals; three Navy Unit Commendations; the American Defense Service Medal with Base clasp; the American Campaign Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three bronze stars; the World War II Victory Medal; the Navy Occupation Service Medal with Europe clasp; the National Defense Service Medal with one bronze star; the Korean Service Medal with three bronze stars; the Vietnam Service Medal with four bronze stars; the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm; the Vietnamese Medal of Honor (First Class); the United Nations Service Medal; the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with bronze star; the Korean Presidential Unit Citation; and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

In 1970 McCutcheon was selected to serve as the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps by President Nixon but was unable to assume the post due to health reasons. Because of his distinguished career, Congress passed special legislation which provided that he be placed on the retired list with the rank of General. In 1972 the airfield at MCAS New River was rededicated in honor of General McCutcheon. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

The proposal included a letter of support from the Onslow County Board of Commissioners.

OREGON

Change Big Sq__ Mountain to Dumont Butte: summit; elevation 4,849 ft.; in Umpqua National Forest 1 mi. SW of Black Butte, 1.6 mi. ESE of Foster Butte; named for Alexander Dumont (1812-1888?), an early French pioneer, whose lineage gave rise to one of the seven family names that members of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians can connect to; Secs 13&14, T28S, R1W, Willamette Meridian; Douglas County, Oregon; 43°08’25”N, 122°46’25”W; USGS map – Taft Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Big Sq__, Big Sq__ Mountain. <https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1138084>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Taft Mountain, 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeremy W. Johnson; Roseburg, OR

Administrative area: Umpqua National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Big Sq__ Mountain (FID 1138084)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Big Sq__ (AMS 1958, 1959); Big Sq__ Mountain (USGS 1955, 1978, 1989, 1997, 2011, 2014, 2017; AMS 1967; Metsker’s Map of Douglas County 1967)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Local government | Douglas County Commissioners | Pending |
| State Names Authority | Oregon | Pending |
| Federal Agency | USFS | Pending |
| Tribes | | No response to Review List notice |
| | Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians | Support* |
| Other | great-grandson of honoree | Support |

* proponent

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Big Sq__ Mountain in Douglas County to Dumont Butte, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Cultural Resources Program Manager & Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. The name is proposed as a counterproposal to Sacagawea Peak (Review List 437), proposed by a Portland resident, and Ford Mountain (Review List 443), proposed by the Douglas County Commission (upon learning of the new proposal for Dumont Butte, the proponent of Ford Mountain withdrew his proposal and now supports the Tribal submission).

The summit has an elevation of 4,849 feet and is located in Umpqua National Forest. The name Big Sq__ Mountain has appeared on USGS maps since 1955. The name Big Sq__ was applied to Army Map Service maps in 1958 and 1959, while a 1967 edition labeled the feature Big Sq__ Mountain. Small-scale versions of Metsker’s maps of Douglas County label the summit “Big Sq__ L.O. [Lookout].”

The proponent reports that the name is associated with Dumont Creek, which heads approximately four miles west of the summit and that it would commemorate Alexander Dumont (1812-1888?). The proponent wrote that Mr. Dumont “was an early French pioneer who moved into Douglas County and married a native Naháñk^huotana (Modern Cow Creek Tribe) woman. From this marriage comes the surname of one of the seven family names that Cow Creek tribal members can connect to.” Genealogical records report that Mr. Dumont’s wife was named Mary Josephite (Susette) Finlay (1818-?). According to *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, various editions), Dumont Creek was “named for James and Frank Dumont, who maintained a hunting camp nearby many years ago.” James (1857-1923) and Frank (1891-1932) were grandsons of Alexander and Mary Dumont.

Many summits of various shapes are called “buttes” in Oregon. Black Butte and Finlay Butte are located nearby; all are conical-shaped summits.

The proponent reports that the Tribe began the renaming effort ten years ago, but no proposal was submitted at the time to the OGNB.

Lark Island: island; 113 acres; on land managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in the Columbia River off the SE end of Tenasillahe Island; the name refers to the island’s use as a nesting area for the Streaked Horned Lark; Sec 4, T8N, R6W, Willamette Meridian; Clatsop County, Oregon; 46°12’31”N, 123°26’05”W; USGS map – Cathlamet 1:24,000; Not Tenasillahe Island.

46.2085581, -123.4348185

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Cathlamet 1:24,000

Proponent: Andrew Emlen; Skamokawa, WA

Administrative area: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Lark Island (local residents)

Published: Lark Island (Washington Department of Natural Resources 2005; Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Lark Island for a 113-acre uninhabited island in the Columbia River in Clatsop County, and across from Puget Island, Washington. The island, which is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, lies off the southeast end of Tenasillahe Island and is separated from the larger island by a navigable, unnamed slough.

The proposal was forwarded by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Skamokawa, Washington, who wishes to make the name official for Federal use, in part to avoid confusion because many people assume the island is part of the larger Tenasillahe Island. (The latter is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a part of the Julia Butler Hansen National Wildlife Refuge for the Columbia White-tailed Deer, and camping is prohibited, whereas the smaller island in question is outside the refuge and camping is allowed.) Secondly, “The hope of those who support this name proposal is that highlighting the presence of this

endangered bird will encourage people, especially visitors to the island, to appreciate and protect it for future generations.”



The proponent reports that the island is one of the few remaining nesting areas for the Streaked Horned Lark, *Eremophila alpestris strigata*, the most colorful of the Horned Lark subspecies. He adds, “They once occupied open country from southern British Columbia through the Rogue and Umpqua valleys in Oregon. They have now been extirpated from most of their former range and number somewhere between 1170-1610 individuals (Altman, 2011). Among the last strongholds of the larks are the dredge material islands of the Columbia River. Since the bird was listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 2013, [USACE] has managed the timing and placement of dredge material to benefit the larks, which thrive in the sparse prairies which emerge two to three years after the deposit of sandy dredge material. Unlike some other endangered species, the presence of Streaked Horned Larks has not been controversial, since they thrive on this disturbance from the primary economic activity on the islands.”

The proposed name has been used locally for over 20 years. The Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership’s map of the Lower Columbia River Water Trail lists Lark Island as a designated camping area, and a 2005 Washington Department of Natural Resources publication on the Streaked Horned Lark’s nesting success uses the name. eBird, described as “the largest international database documenting bird distribution, abundance, habitat use, and trends,” lists Lark Island as “a hotspot - a public area that is a good place to find birds.” The proponent is not aware of any opposition to the name, although he notes that “a large number of local people simply call the island ‘Tenasillahe.’”

Letters of support for the proposal were included in the packet from a couple who have lived on the western tip of Puget Island since 1979, directly across the shipping channel from “Lark Island” and who visit the island regularly; the Community Programs Director for the Columbia

River Partnership; and the owner/guide of Columbia River Kayaking, who is “one of the most frequent visitors to ‘Lark Island.’”

The 1941 USGS topographic map did not show any evidence of an island or sandbar at this location. By 1955 the sandbar began to appear on the map, and in 1985 it was labeled as partially marshy and partially sandy. The most recent (2020) USTopo depicts the area as a marshy island.

NOAA charts have depicted the surrounding sandbar and a small island since the 1970s, with its name being recorded in GNIS as Puget Bar (*Oregon Geographic Names*; McArthur, 1992). However, evidence shows that the USACE dredging efforts have resulted in a loss of the sandbar, with the island becoming more permanent. The majority of the island has a current elevation of 40 feet. The 2013 nautical chart shows the island, with a sandbar extending to the east and northeast. Wetlands and cottonwood forest are found along the slough that separates it from Tenasillahe Island.

Pronghorn Hot Springs: spring; located near the SE edge of Harney Lake, 6.8 mi NW of Saddle Butte; named for the pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) commonly found in this part of Oregon; Harney County, Oregon; Sec 36, T27S, R29½E, Willamette Meridian; 43°10’52”N, 119°03’27”W; USGS map – Southeast Harney Lake 1:24,000; Not: Harney Hot Spring; South Harney Lake Hot Springs.

43.18101, -119.057483

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Southeast Harney Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Champ Vaughan; Lake Oswego, OR

Administrative area: Malheur National Wildlife Refuge

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: South Harney Lake Hot Spring (Malheur National Wildlife Refuge staff);

South Harney Lake Hot Springs (Malheur National Wildlife Refuge staff)

Published: Harney Hot Spring (William N. Copeland, *Harney Lake Research Natural Area FRNA supplement*, 1979), South Harney Lake Hot Spring (various trail and spring websites), South Harney Lake Hot Springs (Evie Litton, *Hiking Hot Springs in the Pacific Northwest: A Guide to the Area’s Best Backcountry Hot Springs*, 2014; various trail and spring websites)

Case Summary: The new name Pronghorn Hot Spring is proposed for an unnamed hot spring in Harney County. The spring is on the southeast side of Harney Lake in Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. The name refers to the pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), which is commonly found in this part of Oregon and uses the refuge for grazing and water.

The name is proposed by the President of the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) in response to a 2018 proposal to make official the name South Harney Lake Hot Spring, used by refuge staff. Various trail and spring websites refer to the feature as South Harney Lake Hot Spring or South Harney Lake Hot Springs. A 1979 supplemental report on Federal Research Natural Areas referred to the spring as Harney Hot Spring. Even though the name would be

associated with the adjacent Lake Harney, the OGNB learned of some local concerns about applying a new name that referred to William S. Harney, a controversial Army officer involved in the Battle of Ash Creek, also called “Harney’s Massacre,” in the Indian Wars.

The proponent of South Harney Lake Hot Spring withdrew his proposal after learning of the OGNB’s counterproposal. The Harney County Court does not object to the proposal.

Change Sq__ Creek to Takelma Creek, East Fork Sq__ Creek to East Fork Takelma Creek, and West Fork Sq__ Creek to West Fork Takelma Creek

The following three proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the acting secretary of the Siskiyou Field Institute, in an effort to eliminate names that are considered offensive. The name Sq__ Creek has appeared on USGS maps since 1917, while the two tributaries were first labeled in 1989. The streams are located in “the heart of the Lowland Takelma bands” and the proposed names “associate the creeks with Takelman speakers who were once present near Selma.”

Additional proposals to rename nearby Sq__ Gulch, Sq__ Ridge, and two summits named Sq__ Mountain are listed on Review List 446.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Local government | Josephine County Commissioners | Pending |
| State Names Authority | Oregon | Pending |
| Federal Agency | BLM* | Pending |
| | USFS | Pending |
| Tribes | | No response to Review List notice |
| Other | Newmont Mining Corporation | Opposed |

* Takelma Creek and East Fork Takelma Creek only

East Fork Takelma Creek: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management at 42°18’52”N, 123°38’17”W, flows SW through the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests and into Deer Creek Ranch to its confluence with West Fork Sq__ Creek (proposed East Fork Takelma Creek) to enter Sq__ Creek (proposed Takelma Creek); Secs 33&34, T37S, R8W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°19’17”N, 123°38’57”W; USGS map – Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000; Not: East Fork Sq__ Creek. <https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1154345>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management / Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: East Fork Sq__ Creek (FID 1154345)

Local Usage: None found

Published: East Fork Sq__ Creek (USGS 1989, 1996, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; Oregon Water Resources Department Drainage Basin Map 1980)

Case Summary: East Fork Sq__ Creek is a 0.8-mile-long tributary of Sq__ Creek (proposed Takelma Creek) in Josephine County. The stream heads on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, flows southwest through the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests and into Deer Creek Ranch.

Takelma Creek: stream; 2.3 mi. long; heads in Deer Creek Ranch at the confluence of East Fork Sq__ Creek and West Fork Sq__ Creek at 42°18'26"N, 123°38'57"W, flows generally S through land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and into Deer Creek 1.5 mi. W of Selma; located in “the heart of the Lowland Takelma bands; the name associates the creek with Takelman speakers who were once present near Selma”; Secs 9&4, T38S, R8W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°16'40"N, 123°38'52"W; USGS map – Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1150229>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Creek (FID 1150229)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Sq__ Creek (USGS 1917, 1927, 1945, 1954, 1989, 1996, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; Oregon Water Resources Department 2013)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Creek, a 2.3-mile-long tributary of Deer Creek in Josephine County, to Takelma Creek. The stream heads at the confluence of East Fork Sq__ Creek and West Fork Sq__ Creek (also proposed to be renamed to “Takelma”), within Deer Creek Ranch, then flows south through land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

West Fork Takelma Creek: stream; 1.7 mi. long; heads on the SE slope of Sq__ Mountain on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests at 42°19'37"N, 123°39'42"W, flows SE then SSE through Deer Creek Ranch to its confluence with East Fork Sq__ Creek (proposed East Fork Takelma Creek) to enter Sq__ Creek (proposed Takelma Creek); Secs 33,29&28, T37S, R8W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°18'26"N, 123°38'57"W; USGS map – Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000; Not: West Fork Sq__ Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1154344>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: West Fork Sq__ Creek (FID 1154344)

Local Usage: None found

Published: West Fork Sq__ Creek (USGS 1989, 1996, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; Oregon Water Resources Department Drainage Basin Map 1980)

Case Summary: The stream named currently West Fork Sq__ Creek is a 1.7-mile-long tributary of Sq__ Creek (proposed Takelma Creek) in Josephine County. The stream heads on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests and flows into Deer Creek Ranch.

PENNSYLVANIA

Creighton Run: stream; 1.1 mi. long; heads in Derry Township at the base of Jacks Mountain at 40°38'59"N, 77°33'53"W, flows SW then SSW into the Borough of Burnham to enter Kishacoquillas Creek; the name likely refers to an 1860s landowner recorded as W. Creighton; Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; 40°38'16"N, 77°34'24"W; USGS map – Burnham 1:24,000.
Mouth: 40.637768, -77.573431 / Source: 40.64981, -77.564639

Proposal: to make official a locally used name

Map: USGS Burnham 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Shank; Harrisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Creighton Run (Standard Steel Factory facility schematic)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Creighton Run for an unnamed 1.1-mile-long tributary of Kishacoquillas Creek in Mifflin County. The stream flows from Derry Township into the Borough of Burnham.

The proposal was submitted by a Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection employee in order to make official a name found in local use. The stream is not currently recorded in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD).

The name Creighton Run is found on a schematic of the Standard Steel Factory facility, which is located at the mouth of the stream. The stream is piped under the facility and is free flowing upstream. The 1863 “Map of Juniata, Mifflin, and Perry Counties, Pennsylvania” shows a “W. Creighton” living in the area of the stream’s upper section. Online genealogical records show numerous individuals with the surname Creighton in Mifflin County as early as 1800.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Boyd Creek: falls; 2.4 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. WNW of Hickory Nut Mountain at 34°55'35"N, 82°38'01"W, flows generally NW to enter Shoal Creek 2.7 mi. WNW of Dacusville; named for Samuel Walker Boyd (1877-1944) and the Boyd family, who lived along Piney Creek Road in the early 20th century; Pickens County, South Carolina; 34°56'31"N, 82°36'19"W; USGS map – Dacusville 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: 34.94193, -82.6052 / Source: 34.92626, -82.63352

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in historic use

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

Proponent: James Griffin; Kennesaw, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Boyd Creek (county deeds and plats)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Boyd Creek for an unnamed 2.4-mile-long tributary of Shoal Creek in Pickens County. The proposed Boyd Shoals (q.v.) is along the stream.

The proponent reports that the name Boyd Creek is in local use and provided copies of Pickens County deeds and a plat record that record the name. No other published use of the name could be found. The proponent states that the name would commemorate Samuel Walker Boyd (1877-1944) and the Boyd family, who lived along Piney Creek Road in the early 20th century. (The relationship to Robert Boyd, who would be commemorated by the name Boyd Creek (q.v.), is uncertain although research suggests there is likely a family connection.)

The stream flows along Piney Creek Road, but there is no stream with the name Piney Creek in the area and there is no evidence that Piney Creek is used for the stream in question.

The South Carolina State Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

Boyd Shoals: falls; 50 ft. long; along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Boyd Creek (q.v.), 0.6 mi. NW of Hickory Nut Mountain; named for Robert Boyd (1768?-1851), an early land owner; Pickens County, South Carolina; 34°55'38"N, 82°37'04"W; USGS map – Dacusville 1:24,000.

34.927175, -82.617642

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in historic use

Map: USGS Dacusville 1:24,000

Proponent: James Griffin; Kennesaw, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Boyd Shoals (life-time resident)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Boyd Shoals for a 50-foot-long cascading falls along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Boyd Creek (q.v.) in Pickens County. The waterfall flows over an exposed rock slope in the stream.

The name would commemorate Robert Boyd (1768?-1851). The proponent states that a life-long resident of the area reported, "The cascading water was originally called 'Boyd Shoals'. This would have certainly been after one of the original land owners in the area who was Robert Boyd." The 1830 Census records 13 enslaved people in Mr. Boyd's household. Mr. Boyd was buried in a cemetery about 0.7 miles to the northeast which was destroyed in the 1970s.

A query of GNIS shows that this would be the first falls feature with the generic “Shoals” (or “Shoal”), although the terms are commonly used for rapids in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In most cases they refer to shallow rapids within larger rivers, not a cascade falls over a rock face. The majority of names in GNIS with those terms are classified as bars. The proposed Boyd Creek (q.v.), along which the falls are located, flows into Shoal Creek.

The South Carolina State Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

TENNESSEE

Switchback Falls: falls; 20 ft. high; in Cumberland Trail State Park, on an unnamed tributary of Board Camp Creek, 1.5 mi. NW of Soddy; named for an adjacent 180-degree trail switchback from which the falls can be seen; Hamilton County, Tennessee; 35°18'29"N, 85°10'59"W; USGS map – Soddy 1:24,000.

35.308181, -85.183102

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Soddy 1:24,000

Proponent: Steve Rogers; Chattanooga, TN

Administrative area: Cumberland Trail State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Switchback Falls is proposed for a 20-foot-high waterfall on an unnamed tributary of Board Camp Creek in Hamilton County. The waterfall is within Cumberland Trail State Park. The name refers to an adjacent 180-degree trail switchback from which the falls can be seen.

This waterfall is about 10 miles northeast of a cluster of falls, located in and near Falling Water Falls State Natural Area, with names proposed by the proponent. The BGN approved four of these names (Rockstack Falls, 2014; Flatrock Falls, 2015; Freudenberg Falls, 2015; Slider Falls, 2019), and did not approve one (Slinky Falls, 2021).

TEXAS

Sims Creek: stream; 4.1 mi. long; heads at 32°41'59"N, 94°25'55"W, flows generally NNW to enter Big Cypress Bayou 5.75 mi. WSW of Jefferson; named for Bartlett Sims (ca.1792–1864), surveyor, Indian fighter, and member of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists; Marion County, Texas; 32°44'13"N, 94°26'46"W; USGS map – Marshall NW 1:24,000.

Mouth: 32.73682, -94.4461 / Source: 32.69963, -94.43204

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Marshall NW 1:24,000

Proponent: Dale Sims; Grand Prairie, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Sims Creek is proposed for an unnamed 4.1-mile-long stream in Marion County. The stream flows into Big Cypress Creek between Lake O' the Pines and Jefferson.

The name would commemorate Bartlett Sims (ca.1792–1864). According to the Texas State Historical Association's *Handbook of Texas Online* (<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/sims-bartlett-samuel>), Sims was "a surveyor, Indian fighter, and member of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists." A native of Tennessee, he resided in Texas as early as 1824, and owned land in south-central Texas. "From 1836 until 1840 Sims was Bastrop County treasurer, surveyor, and tax collector."

The proposal was submitted by an individual with the last name of Sims, and county records show that land near the stream is part of a Sims family estate. Sims Bayou, located approximately 215 miles to the south in Harris County, is reportedly also named for Bartlett Sims.

UTAH

Moki Arch: arch; on land managed by the Utah Trust Lands Administration, 2.5 mi. NNE of House Park Butte, 0.05 mi. NE of Tse Niz'oni-Stellar Arch; name refers to the "Moki marbles" common to the area and the "Moki peoples" who formerly inhabited the area; Sec 16, T32S, R19E, Salt Lake Meridian; San Juan County, Utah; 37°59'58"N, 109°50'32"W; USGS map – House Park Butte 1:24,000.

37.99939, -109.84235

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS House Park Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Blekicky; Boulder, CO

Administrative area: Utah Trust Lands Administration

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Moki Arch is proposed for an unnamed arch on Utah Trust Lands Administration lands in San Juan County. The proponent reports that he is not aware of any record of the arch and that the National Association of Arches and Bridges (NABS) does not record it. The arch is at the base of a cliff approximately 0.05 mi. northeast of Tse Niz'oni-Stellar Arch (BGN 2021), proposed by the same proponent.

The proponent describes the arch as "a classic weathering pot hole arch." NABS states that [this category of arch](#) forms "when part of the wall or floor of a pothole ruptures, leaving a section of

its rim suspended above the new opening. . . . A natural arch of this type can only form if the pothole is reasonably near a cliff wall.” Photos of the arch show evidence of a narrow opening between its top and the cliff above. Most pothole arch examples presented by NABS are ones with more distinct openings. The National Park Service’s website [lists examples](#) of pothole arches (“Pothole Arch Upper and Lower” and “Bean Pot Arch”) and similarly-formed cliff wall arches (“Park Avenue Arch,” “Biceps Arch,” “Visitor Center Arch”). GNIS records Pothole Arch, but none of the latter names are recorded in GNIS.

The proponent reports that the word ‘Moki’ has existed for hundreds of years. He notes that it occurs in the name of Moki Marbles, which his research shows have been used by various Native Americans in ancient tribal ceremonies. The word ‘Moki’ also appears in original maps and other printed publications from early explorers.” [A page on the Utah Geological Survey’s website](#) states, “Moqui marbles are small, brownish-black balls composed of iron oxide and sandstone that formed underground when iron minerals precipitated from flowing groundwater. They occur in many places in southern Utah either embedded in or gathered loosely into “puddles” on the ground near outcrops of Jurassic age Navajo Sandstone.

The word “Moqui” comes from the Hopi Tribe, who were previously known as the Moqui Indians, so named by the early Spaniards, until their name was officially changed to Hopi in the early 1900s. According to some online sources, there is a Hopi legend that the Hopi ancestors’ spirits return to Earth in the evenings to play marble games with these iron balls, and that in the mornings the spirits leave the marbles behind to reassure their relatives that they are happy and content.

On source states, “Moqui marbles (sometimes spelled Moki) are also known by collectors by many other names — Navajo cherries, Navajo berries, Kayenta berries, Entrada berries, Hopi marbles, Moqui balls, or Shaman stones. Geologists call them iron concretions.”

Several sources state that in the late 1800s, Dr. J. W. Fewkes made the case to change the recognized name of the Moqui (originally pronounced “mo-kwee”) Tribe to Hopi. He stated that the name was too similar to the Tribe’s word meaning “dead” or “to die,” and that the Tribe referred to itself as Hopi, generally meaning “peaceful.” Many online sources report that the Hopi Tribe finds or found the term Moqui or Moki “distasteful,” “obnoxious,” “demeaning,” or that they “keenly resented” the term. Others report that there are Navajo words that sound like “moki” that mean either “monkey” or “excrement,” and imply that Spanish explorers adopted the word from a derogatory Navajo exonym. BGN staff has not been able to verify any of these reports other than the change from “Moqui”/“Moki” to “Hopi” for the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; documentation supporting the official change is found in Smithsonian and Department of the Interior records.

“Moqui” is also used to refer to the Ancestral Puebloans (formerly known as Anasazi, a term that is now seen as derogatory by today’s Puebloan Tribes) or to any ancient known or unknown indigenous cultures of the Colorado Plateau area.

Several geographic features in the region include “Moki” or “Moqui” in their names, including steps known as “Moki Stairs” or “Moki Steps” that ancient Native Americans carved into steep slopes.

In 1882, President Chester Arthur signed the “Moqui Reserve” Executive Order to “set apart for the use and occupancy of the Moqui and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle upon.” The area now within the Hopi Reservation was labeled as “Moquis Pueblos” on Federal maps starting as early as 1876, with one 1879 General Land Office [GLO] map labeling the settlements as “Province of Tusayan.” In 1887, GLO maps started showing the label “Moqui Indian Reservation.” In 1921, GLO maps used the label “Hopi (‘Moqui’) Indian Reservation.”

An 1884 volume titled *The Snake-Dance of the Moquis of Arizona* variously reports:

The Moquis call themselves Hopii or Opii, a term not now in the language of every-day life, but referring in some way to the Pueblo custom of banging the hair at the level of the eyebrows. This mode of wearing the hair distinguishes them from Apaches, Utes, and Navajoes”

The story was given me that the name Moqui now borne by this tribe is a contraction for a whole phrase meaning the ‘dead people,’ and bestowed upon them by adjacent tribes in allusion to a former epidemic of [smallpox] which almost extirpated the seven [Hopi] Pueblos. Such a story, if true, must refer to some date beyond our history of the Moquis, who were, I am certain, styled by this name in the earliest Spanish chronicles.”

The name Moqui is not that by which they call themselves’ they have two names, one for ordinary use, the other for sacred or ceremonial occasions. The first is Opii, for which two interpretations were given; the first that it referred to the manner of banging the hair common to this people; the other, that it had some reference to the preparation of the bread-piki . . . which can be found in piles in every Moqui house.”

An 1890 Extra Census Bulletin titled “Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona and Pueblo Indians of New Mexico” reported: “The Moqui Pueblo Indians . . . call themselves . . . Ho-pi, or Ho-pi-tuh-lei-nyu-muh, meaning ‘peaceful people’. The Zuñi knew them in 1540 and prior as the A-mo-kwi. The Spaniards changed this to Moqui, or Moki. In the Moqui language moki means ‘dead’.”

A note in *American Anthropologist* (1945) reported:

Although the name Moqui Buttes persists on maps and the word ‘Moqui’ is still used by the Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest and in Mexico, the name of the tribe and reservation formerly called Moqui was long since officially changed to Hopi, strangely enough through the instigation of one man, Dr. J. W. Fewkes, and on the appeal that the name Moqui sounds like the word meaning ‘dead’ in the Hopi language and is therefore obnoxious to the natives. Hopi has by now become so firmly entrenched that it is not the purpose of this note to try to change it back to Moqui, but only to record, rather, my experiences with the name.

Dr. Fewkes was no linguist and did not claim to be. The entire expose given below was set forth to Fewkes, parts of it several times, and *all of it was agreed to by him*. [italics in original]

Forms in other Indian languages designating the Hopi tribe and exhibiting [the sound] -kw- made me suspect that the original Spanish intention was at writing *Moqüi* and not *Moqui*, and sure enough, a visit to the Hopi villages revealed to me at last that this was not only the fact of the case, but that *Móokwi* is the native tribal name, as well as that similar sounding words are the tribal name of the Hopis in certain near-by Indian languages. The chief of Walpi and several old-time Indians knew the name *Móokwi* as the native tribal name. The Spanish orthography of this had patently been *Moqüi*, more carelessly written and standardized as *Moqui*.

A corrupt Spanish pronunciation, and an English pronunciation imitating this Spanish pronunciation, based on the erroneous omission of the dieresis, sounded almost like the Hopi word *mōki*, dead (singular), he died (singular). It was the partial similarity of the Spanish corruption to this Hopi word which gave Fewkes the leverage in his argument for change . . .

The name Hopi, on the other hand, was stated by old timers at the Hopi villages to mean Pueblo Indian—for instance, the Laguna Indians were stated to be Hopis—in contradistinction to the more warlike or roving Indians, such as the Navajos and Utes.

The white man gives two such names as Moqui and Hopi a new officialness of meaning as well as of pronunciation. All such adaptations seem to Indian speakers of the older generations to be incorrect, as they doubtless are, from the Indian language standpoint.

In 1915, the BGN decided in favor of the name Hopi Buttes for a feature in Navajo County rather than other recorded names (Blue Peaks, Moki Buttes, Moqui Buttes, and Rabbit Ear Mountain). No other details about the decision were found.

In 1970, the BGN confirmed the spelling Moqui Canyon for a feature in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GLCA) in San Juan County, Utah.

- Memos between USGS cartographers and the BGN from 1954 to 1970 document the spelling uncertainty. In 1954, a USGS cartographer reported that the spelling “Moki” had been corrected to “Moqui” on an edition of the Mancos Mesa 1:62,500-scale quadrangle and that: “Moqui is a derogatory name for the Hopi tribes, possibly being derived by alliteration and contraction of Indian and Spanish names. In early usage ‘Moqui’ is more commonly used, and this spelling should be preserved. There has been no BGN decision on the spelling.”
- In 1959, another memo reported evidence for the spelling “Moki” stating: “We believe that a strong case could be made for either the Moqui or Moki spelling. As both spellings are in use and additional research time is not justified, we will . . . change Moqui Canyon [back] to Moki Canyon on [these] quadrangles.”

- In 1970, USGS maps showed the name Moki Canyon, while NPS maps showed the name Moqui Canyon; a BGN decision was requested. The BGN approved the spelling Moqui Canyon based on further evidence from the NPS. A memo from the GLCA Superintendent reported: “Through common usage, the word ‘Moqui’ is no longer considered a derogatory name for the Hopi tribes. It is instead, commonly used locally to denote any prehistoric Indian culture. For example, common usage includes such things as Moqui steps, Moqui ruins, etc.” The acting NPS director also wrote “We believe the [GLCA] Superintendent has presented convincing evidence that ‘Moqui’ is no longer considered derogatory as applied to the Hopi Indians.”

In 1974, the BGN confirmed the name La Gorce Arch for a feature in GLCA in Kane County, Utah rather than a proposal from natural arch expert R. H. Vreeland to make official the local name Moqui Window.

- In 1973, Mr. Vreeland reported that the local name came from “local citizens who attached the label ‘moqui’ to many old features.”
- In 1974, the Public Information Officer from the Bureau of Reclamation’s Upper Colorado Regional Office recommended against both names and stated that “the name is considered an affront to the Hopi Indians, since ‘Moqui’ means dead.”
- In 1974, the GLCA Superintendent (not the same Superintendent who responded about Moqui Canyon, above) wrote, “The name has no particular application to this arch. The term Moqui has the local connotation of long-disappeared, early Indian inhabitants of the area.”

SkyRidge Peak: summit; elevation 7,369 ft.; on a ridge separating Richardson Flat from Jordanelle Reservoir; named in association with the SkyRidge housing development, which manages a public trail to the summit; Sec 12, T2S, R4E & Sec 7, T2S, R5E, Salt Lake Meridian; Summit County and Wasatch County, Utah; 40°39’39”N, 111°26’10”W; USGS map – Park City East 1:24,000.

40.66073, -111.43624

Proposal: to make official a name in recent local use

Map: USGS Park City East 1:24,000

Proponent: Allison Aafedt; Park City, UT

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: SkyRidge Peak (SkyRidge Development, since 2019)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal, to make official the name SkyRidge Peak for an unnamed 7,369-foot summit on the boundary of Summit County and Wasatch County, was submitted by a Development Associate with SkyRidge Development, LLC. The developers are constructing SkyRidge, which according to its website, is “a four-season master planned community with 483 premier homesites artfully placed on 670 acres of gently sloped terrain.”

The proponent reports that the proposed name has been used locally since 2019. The summit is labeled as SkyRidge Peak on the developer’s community map and it appears on Google Maps.

The associated trail is shown as “Skyridge Peak Trail” on trailforks.com, on the Park City Hikes website, and on a user generated map of Park City Mountain Resort trails on caltopo.com. A document hosted on utah.gov titled “2021 Funding Request for the Jordanelle Basin Regional Recreation Initiative and State Park Expansion” refers to the SkyRidge Peak Trail.

GNIS lists a number of names of features under BGN purview where a lowercase letter is followed by an uppercase letter (excluding personal names), including Native names such as Kaluaokamohoali‘i (Hawaiian); Kanukanyvuk Lake (Inuit); and WogonagaT potso-na Flat and WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring (Paiute); an unincorporated community (NuMine); and mine company ponds (TexasGulf Potash Pond One A, etc.).

VIRGINIA

Hidden Creek: stream; 0.88 mi. long; heads at 38°50’32”N, 78°15’39”W, flows ENE into Flint Run; named in association with nearby Hidden Creek Farm; Warren County, Virginia; 38°51’05”N, 78°16’14”W; USGS map – Bentonville 1:24,000.

Mouth: 38.8514, -78.27057 / Source: 38.84224, -78.26096

Proposal: new associative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Bentonville 1:24,000

Proponent: Daryl Davison; Bentonville, VA

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 Hidden Creek is proposed for 0.88-mile-long tributary of Flint Run in Warren County. The name is associated with Hidden Creek Farm, alongside which the stream flows, and which has been in the proponent’s wife’s family since 1866. When asked to address the BGN’s Commercial Names Policy, the proponent responded that no products are sold under the name of “Hidden Creek.” He is also the Administrator of Hidden Springs Senior Living, LLC, located just to the north of the stream.

Change Mulatto Run to Pass Run: stream; 5 mi. long; heads 0.3 mi. NE of Utz Hightop at 38°25’44”N, 78°19’58”W, flows generally ENE to enter the Robinson River 1.9 mi. NE of Beamers Head; the name dates to the 1730s and refers to a pass the stream flows through near Gaar Mountain; Madison County, Virginia; 38°26’40”N, 78°15’53”W; USGS map – Madison 1:24,000; Not: Mulatto Run.

Mouth: 38.4445712, -78.2647251 / Source: 38.4288889, -78.3327778

Proposal: to change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Madison 1:24,000

Proponent: Madison County Board of Supervisors

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mulatto Run (FID 1471243)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Mulatto Run (USGS 1930, 1933, 1964, 1986, 1999; Madison County Place Names, 1978), Pass Run (Land Grants and Surveys of Madison County, Virginia, 1999; land grants 1730s, 1740s)

Case Summary: This proposal, to change the name of Mulatto Run in Madison County to Pass Run, was submitted by a county resident on behalf of the Madison County Board of Supervisors (BOS). The run is a five-mile-long tributary of the Robinson River.

The Madison County Historical Society (MCHS) suggested the name to the BOS in March 2020. In its February 9, 2021 resolution supporting the name, the BOS stated:

‘Mulatto’ is considered by many to be a derogatory term. The original name of the stream was Pass Run, as documented in land grants that date back to the 1730s and 1740s. The stream was named Pass Run because it flows from the Blue Ridge Mountains [sic] down to the Robinson River through a pass around Gaar Mountain. The name was changed to Mulatto Run [because of] local usage about 1842 and is shown as Mulatto Run in Civil War maps. The original name of Pass Run has been confirmed by the [MCHS] and by Prof. Carole Nash of James Madison University.

In November 2020, the [BOS] sent letters to all owners of property along Mulatto Run soliciting their opinions. Articles also appeared in the digital *Mad-Rapp Recorder* and print *Madison Eagle*, and the BOS sent letters to churches and civic organizations. Finally, the BOS held a public hearing on February 9, 2021

The majority of responses from property owners and all responses from civic organizations who expressed an opinion to the [BOS], or in Letters to the Editor of the *Madison Eagle* weekly newspaper, support the name change.”

In an extensive proposal packet, the BOS provided the following documents:

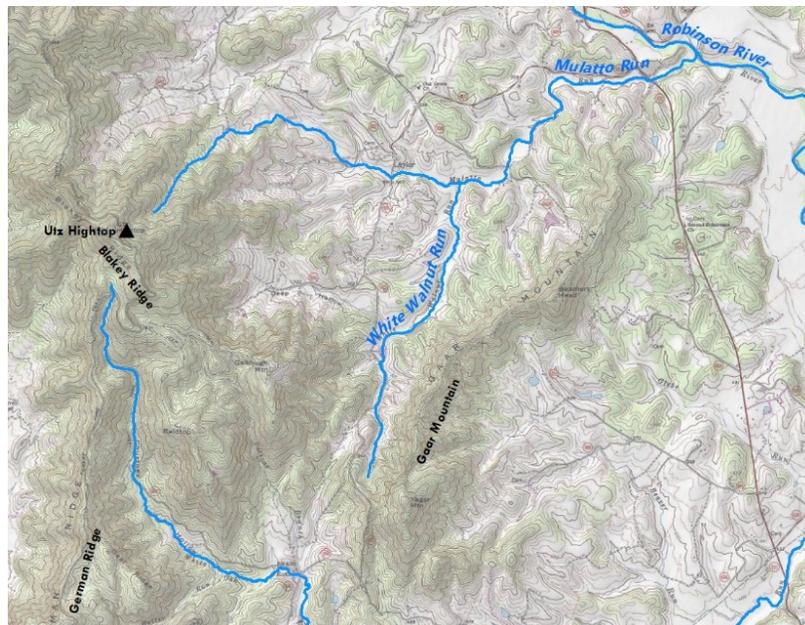
- An excerpt from a 1999 work, “Land Grants and Surveys of Madison County, Virginia” which contains a 1940s map showing the extents of original land grants and original English place names. In a “Landmark Overview list” it reports, but does not provide direct citations for:
 - “Pass—named around 1733 (pass around Garr [sic] Mountain” with “Mulatto” as the current name
 - “Mulatto Run—renamed around 1842 (formerly Pass Run)
- An excerpt from the 1978 Madison County Place Names which contains this entry for Mulatto Run:
 - “rises on NE slope of Blakey Ridge, near 382545N, 781958W, flows . . . into Robinson River . . . near 382640N, 782555W . . . Probably named for usually dingy color of water . . . [variants:] Mulato Run, Pass Run”
- Statements from the Madison Equality Project, which conducted much of the local outreach
- Copies of the articles about the proposed change in *The Mad-Rapp Recorder* and *The Madison Eagle*
- Three letters to the editor in *The Madison Eagle*, two in support and one opposed

- One online comment to the BOS, opposed
- Letters from the BOS to 22 landowners along the stream; 34 Madison County churches and religious leaders; and 28 Madison County civic associations
- Responses from five landowners: two in support, one opposed (same individual who wrote an opposing letter to the editor), and two without objection (one of these last said that they felt the name Pass Run lacked character or history)
- Nine responses to the BOS in response to the newspaper articles or the letters to churches and civic associations, all in support
- BOS meeting minutes where the change was discussed, including detailed public comments

The 1880 Federal Census of Madison County listed at least one family classified as “mulatto.” Comments in support of the change referred to the derogatory nature of the term as a reference to a person of mixed African and European ancestry. Others suggested that the word referred to the color of the stream or to an early Black community in the area. Most were in agreement that Pass Run referred to a pass around Gaar Mountain or near the stream’s headwaters on Utz Hightop on top of Blakey Ridge.

The few comments opposed to the change stated that the name only referred to the stream’s color and was not chosen to be derogatory; that only some dictionaries list the word as derogatory or offensive; that no one sees any issue with the names of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or the United Negro College Fund; and that the current name has been in use for 170 years.

Maps from the 1860s labeled the name Mulatto Run along a tributary between Gaar Mountain and German Ridge that is now named White Walnut Run, rather than up the tributary currently named Mulatto Run.





Map of Culpeper, Madison and Rappahannock; Virginia Chief Engineer's Office, 1864

WISCONSIN

Blackberry Lake: lake; 11 acres; in the Town of Birchwood, E of Nice Lake; named for wild blackberries around the lake; Sec 15, T37N, R10W, Fourth Principal Meridian, Extended; Washburn County, Wisconsin; 45°41'31"N, 91°35'23"W; USGS map – Birchwood 1:24,000. 45.691863, -91.589646

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Birchwood 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Mattoon; Fall Creek, WI

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 Blackberry Lake is proposed for an unnamed 11-acre lake in the Town of Birchwood in Washburn County. The proponent, whose family purchased the land around the lake 20 years ago, states, "There are wild blackberry patches in the surrounding area. The lake is itself the color of blackberries." He adds "the lake has significant enough public use [along its southern edge] to support a name."

The proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which recommends approval. The WGNC received support for the name from the Birchwood Town Board and the Washburn County Board of Supervisors.

Byington Creek: stream; 1.6 mi. long; heads in the Town of Wonewoc 1.3 mi. SW of Pleasant Ridge at 43°40'37"N, 90°12'56"W, flows SW through the Village of Wonewoc back into the Town of Wonewoc to enter the Baraboo River at Castle Rocks; named for Clarence Byington (1908-1989), who lived and farmed on the property his entire life; Secs27,26&23, T14N, R2E, Fourth Principal Meridian, Extended; Juneau County, Wisconsin; 43°39'48"N, 90°14'08"W; USGS map – Wonewoc 1:24,000.

Mouth: 43.66321, -90.23552 / Source: 43.67706, -90.21569

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Wonewoc 1:24,000

Proponent: James Zumstein; Janesville, WI

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 Byington Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.6-mile-long tributary of the Baraboo River in Juneau County. The stream begins and ends in the Town of Wonewoc and passes through the Village of Wonewoc.

The name would honor the proponent's grandfather Clarence Byington (1908-1989), who lived and farmed on the property his entire life. Mr. Byington served in the Army during World War II and is buried at Potters Cemetery, 4.5 miles east of stream. The proponent reports that a parcel of land along the stream has been in the family for over 100 years. General Land Office records show that Edgar and Harley Byington acquired land in 1855 in the next town to the east. Byington Road passes near the stream.

County GIS data show that the proponent's family and an individual with the last name Byington own land near the source of the stream.

Chalet Lake: reservoir; approx. 30 acres; in the Town of Lind SE of Spencer Lake; named for unknown reasons by developers when the housing development around it was constructed; Sec 19, T21N, R12E, Fourth Principal Meridian, Extended; Waupaca County, Wisconsin; 44°16'51"N, 89°05'38"W; USGS map – Waupaca 1:24,000.

44.280867, -89.093952

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Waupaca 1:24,000

Proponent: Mark Schott; Waupaca, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Chalet Lake (residents, at least 12 years; online real estate listings)

Published: Chalet Lake (FEMA 2010)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Chalet Lake for an approximately 30-acre reservoir in the Town of Lind in Waupaca County. The proponent, who lives on the

shore of the lake, reports that the name has been in local use for at least 12 years. Residents there are members of the Chalet Lake Association, “which is solely for the preservation of Chalet Lake” and was formed after a 2004 reservoir breach. The name was reportedly applied by developers of the houses around the reservoir. In 2020 the association learned that the body of water had no official name in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources records, but “as far as anyone in the lake association knows, the name has never been in question.”

Online real estate listings refer to the reservoir as Chalet Lake, and the name appears on a 2010 Federal Emergency Management Administration flood map. Based on USGS maps, the reservoir was likely dug in the 1960s.

The proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which recommends approval. The WGNC received support for the name from the Waupaca County Board of Supervisors, but no response from the Lind Town Board.

Change Lowes Lake to Loew Lake: lake; approx. 25 acres; in the Town of Erin on the Oconomowoc River, 2.5 mi. NW of Lake Five; named for the Loew family that owned land in the area since the mid-1880s; Sec 25, T9N, R18E, Fourth Principal Meridian, Extended; Washington County, Wisconsin; 43°13’06”N, 88°18’41”W; USGS map – Merton 1:24,000; Not: Lowe Lake, Lowes Lake, Lowe’s Lake, Lower Lake, Lows Lake. 43.2182664, -88.3114136

Proposal: change name to correct spelling of family name

Map: USGS Merton 1:24,000

Proponent: Bridget Brown; Madison, WI

Administrative area: Kettle Moraine State Forest, Loew Lake Unit

Previous BGN Action: Lowes Lake (BGN 1980)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Lowes Lake (FID 1568770)

Local Usage: Loew Lake (Kettle Moraine State Forest, since at least 1996)

Published: Loew Lake (“Kettle Moraine State Forest-Loew Lake Unit Master Plan”, 1996; Wisconsin DNR website, 2021; Google Maps, 2021); Lowe Lake (Wisconsin DNR map, 1970; Washington County map, 1973; Washington County Planning and Parks Department, 2001); Lowes Lake (USGS 1984, 1991, 1994, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2018; Town of Erin development guide, 1999; Washington County Planning and Parks Department, 2001; Wisconsin DNR lake data, 2021); Lowe’s Lake (Town of Erin website, 2021); Lower Lake (Wisconsin DNR map, 1970); Lows Lake (USGS 1892, 1959, 1979; USGS Professional Paper 106)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Lowes Lake (BGN 1980) in the Town of Erin in Washington County, to Loew Lake. The lake is on the Oconomowoc River in the Kettle Moraine State Forest, Loew Lake Unit.

The change was proposed by a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) program manager to recognize the name used by Kettle Moraine State Forest. The proponent provided a copy of a 1996 “Kettle Moraine State Forest-Loew Lake Unit Master Plan,” in which the lake is recorded as Loew Lake. The document reported that “The Loew family held land in the Oconomowoc River valley since the mid-1800s” and that a former land owner named Milton

Loew (b. 1918) had contributed information for the report. Property records provided by the proponent show that several Loew family members still live in the Town of Erin and in Washington County and that there are no individuals with any of the variant spellings of the lake name.

The lake was shown as Lows Lake on USGS maps between 1892 and 1979. A 1970 WDNR map was titled “Lowe Lake (Lower Lake).” In 1980, the BGN approved a change to Lowes Lake citing a statement from the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) that it was the name in use locally and by the WDNR at the time.

The current WDNR Register of Waterbodies lists the lake as Lowes Lake. However, the DNR webpage for Kettle Moraine State Forest refers to the Loew Lake Unit and includes maps with the name Loew Lake.

This proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the WGNC, which recommends approval. The WGNC asked for recommendations from the Erin Town Board and the Washington County Board of Supervisors but did not receive any responses.

Silver Stream: stream; 6 mi. long; in the Town of Two Creeks, heads at 44°18’16”N, 87°34’53”W, flows E to enter Lake Michigan 8 mi. N of Two Rivers; named for the Silver Stream Dairy Farm, located along the stream; Secs 25,26,20,22,15&10, T21N, R24E, Fourth Meridian, Extended; Manitowoc County, Wisconsin; 44°16’04”N, 87°31’34”W; USGS map – Two Creeks 1:24,000.

Mouth: 44.26766, -87.52612 / Source: 44.30458, -87.58141

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Two Creeks 1:24,000

Proponent: Linda Schneider; Green Bay, WI

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 Silver Stream is proposed for an unnamed six-mile-long stream that flows through the Town of Two Creeks in Manitowoc County and into Lake Michigan. The name refers to the Silver Stream Dairy Farm, which the proponent reports was operated by her father. She notes that she and her siblings are 4th generation owners of the property, adding “NextEra is in the process of building Point Beach Solar LLC on our property and under their Erosion Control Plan, the stream is listed as an Unnamed Stream.” An online State land parcel dataset records Silver Stream Acres LLC as one of the property owners along the stream. It was incorporated in 2012.

The proponent presented her proposal to the Two Creeks Town Board, which certified “there is no opposition or conflict to the recommended name.”

Change Sq__ Bay to Wiicawak Bay: bay; approx. 100 acres; in the City of Madison, adjacent to the City of Monona at the outflow of Lake Monona into the Yahara River; the name means “muskrat” in the Ho-Chunk language; Secs20&19, T7N, R10E, Fourth Principal Meridian, Extended; Dane County, Wisconsin; 43°03’16”N, 89°20’29”W; USGS map – Madison East 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Bay, Winnequah Bay, Winnequaw Bay.
43.0544413, -89.341507

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Madison East 1:24,000

Proponent: Hans Hilbert; City, Madison, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Sq__ Bay (FID 1574751)

Local Usage: Sq__ Bay (local municipal maps, websites)

Published: Sq__ Bay (USGS 1959, 1983, 2016, 2018); Winnequah Bay (*Wisconsin Red Book: Administrative Rules and Orders*, 1946); Winnequaw Bay (*The Wisconsin Archeologist*, Vol. 33, No. 1 & 2, 1952)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Bay, located on Lake Monona in Dane County, to Wiicawak Bay. The bay itself is in the City of Madison, while its shoreline is in the City of Monona. “Wiicawak” is Ho-Chunk for “muskrat” and is pronounced “We-cha-wuk.”

The change was proposed by the Dane County Assistant Zoning Administrator on behalf of the Dane County Board of Supervisors. The Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer confirmed the spelling of the name (originally submitted as “Wicawak”) with the Monona City Council and reported that the name was suggested at a March 2019 session of the Ho-Chunk Nation Traditional Court.

The proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which recommends approval. The Madison City Council and the Monona City Council passed resolutions in support of the change.

The original proposal reported: “Some names once assigned to geographic features in the past are inappropriate and offensive to the Ho-Chunk Nation. Sq__ Bay is offensive to the Ho-Chunk Nation and Dane County wishes to rectify the historic naming.” The name Wiicawak Bay was proposed as a reference to muskrat because “Ho-Chunk members were known to excel as fur trappers. The muskrat, one animal trapped, remains highly revered and celebrated by the Ho-Chunk Nation.” The County resolution in support of the change reported that “In 2005, the Ho-Chunk Nation Traditional Court recommended renaming Sq__ Bay to Muskrat Bay and have recently renewed this request.” (Monona City Council minutes from September 2019 noted that the 2005 request by the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin to the City had been tabled following public input and comment [4 citizens for and 8 against]). The current proposal reported that “Members of the Ho-Chunk were under the impression the name was officially changed to Muskrat Bay at that time.”

Frederic G. Cassidy’s *Dane County Place-Names*, published in 2009 and a reprint of a 1940s work, reported that the name Sq__ Bay derived from a point enclosing the bay currently known as Winnequah Point, and formerly known as Sq__ Point, among other names. That older name

is understood to refer to a Ho-Chunk woman named Sarah who lived at the point with her husband Abraham Wood. Sarah was the daughter of the Ho-Chunk Chief Decorah (or DeKaury). Sarah moved to Minnesota around 1850 and is buried in Nebraska on the Winnebago Reservation of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

The current name of the point, Winnequah Point, dates to around 1870 and is generally understood to be a portmanteau of “Winnebago” and “sq__” given by the developer of a dance hall and picnic ground on the point. The bay was sometimes called Winnequah Bay or Winnequaw Bay in the early 1900s. Earlier efforts to change the name of Sq__ Bay also suggested a change for the name of the point, and the Monona City Council minutes from September 2019 stated “‘Winnequah’ will be addressed in the future; this smaller step needs to be taken first.”