

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

This Quarterly Review List presents names proposed to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) 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 use; (3) resolve conflicts in name spellings, applications, and local usage; or (4) change existing names. Any organization, agency, or person may indicate to the 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. Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed under Decisions/Usage. 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.

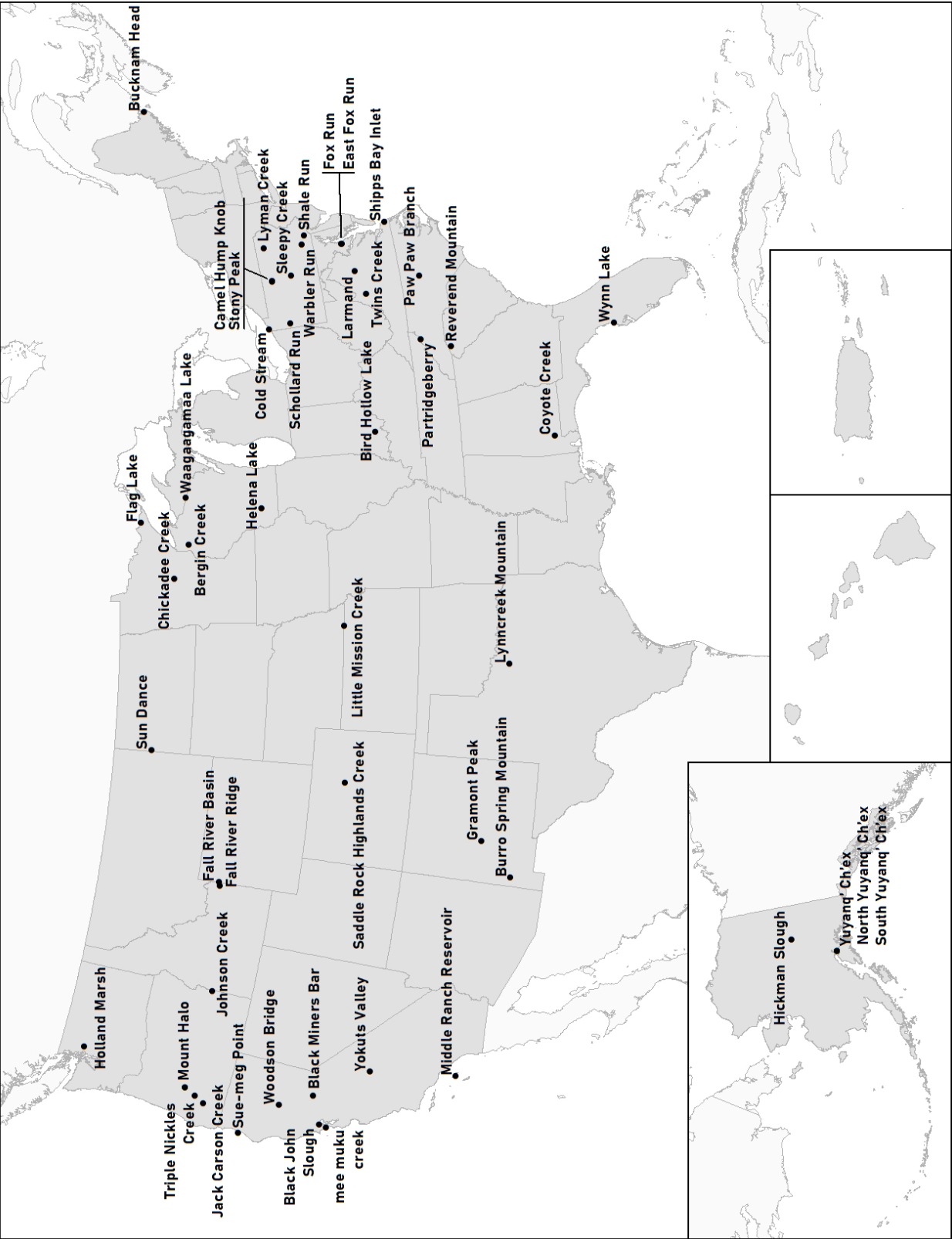
Populated places incorporated under the laws of its State and geographic features considered “administrative” (man-made or cultural) are not under the BGN’s purview. The names of unincorporated populated places are subject to review and approval by the BGN, as are those of reservoirs, canals, and channels.

The information following each proposed name indicates the submitting agency or person; the name of the most recent large-scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic map; the reason for the proposal; and other pertinent details to assist the BGN in its decision process. The location of the feature is indicated by its geographic coordinates, and for name changes, a link is provided to the existing entry in the Geographic Names Information System, available and searchable at [Geographic Names Information System \(nationalmap.gov\)](https://nationalmap.gov).

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/dnc-review-lists>.

Comments on the proposals on this Review List may be sent to: Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192-0523; telephone (703) 648-4550; or by e-mail to BGNESEC@usgs.gov.

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



ALABAMA

Coyote Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Coyote Creek
Proposal type	To make official a name in local use
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	Michael J. Quinn; Montrose, AL
Date proposed	5/20/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5807
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	31.25533, -87.48537
Secondary coordinates	31.27063, -87.45833
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	2.1 mi. long
Feature description	flows through Little River State Forest (Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources / Alabama Forestry Commission) and into Little River Lake
Name history	The name refers to “prolific wild dogs and coyotes in the area”
USGS primary topo map	Uriah West 1:24,000
State(s)	Alabama
County(s)	Monroe County, Escambia County
Local jurisdiction(s)	N/A
PLSS	Sec. 5, T3N, R6E and Secs 33&34, T4N, R6E, St. Stephens Meridian
Land ownership	Private; Alabama Forestry Commission

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

This proposal is to make official the name Coyote Creek for a 2.1-mile-long tributary of Little River Lake. The stream heads in Escambia County, flows through the proponent's property and Little River State Forest, managed by the Alabama Forestry Commission, and into Monroe County. The proponent reports that the name "refers to prolific wild dogs and coyotes in the area." GNIS does not list any other geographic features in Alabama named "Coyote."

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Monroe County Escambia County	
State Names Authority	Alabama	
Federal Agency	None	N/A
Federally Recognized Tribes		

ALASKA

Note: a previously listed proposal, to change the name of Sq__ Harbor, Alaska (<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1419289>) to **Baralof Harbor**, has been withdrawn from the BGN's consideration, after it was determined that the populated place is no longer inhabited. As such, the GNIS entry has been updated to "historical."

Hickman Slough

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Hickman Slough
Proposal type	New commemorative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Danny L. Scolman; North Pole, AK
Date proposed	6/7/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5808
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	64.46922, -146.88981 (center)
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	channel
Feature size	Approx. 1.5 mi. long
Feature description	Located S of Salcha Bluff, 4 mi. SE of Fairbanks; extends from 64.47721, -146.89462 to 64.46963, -146.87205

Name history	Named for Thomas “Tom” Hickman (1920-1995), a Teamster, truck driver, and warehouseman, who acquired the property in 1954, built a log cabin in the 1970s, and whose property included most of the slough
USGS primary topo map	Big Delta B-6 NW 1:25,000
State(s)	Alaska
County(s)	Fairbanks North Star
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 14, 23&24, T5S, R4E, Fairbanks Mer.
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new commemorative name Hickman Slough is proposed for an approximately 1.5-mi-long slough(channel) located south of Salcha Bluff and 4 miles southeast of Fairbanks. The name would commemorate Thomas “Tom” Hickman (1920-1995), who according to the proponent, was “a Teamster, truck driver, and warehouseman, who applied for a land patent (to this very remote property) in 1954, built a log cabin in the 1970s, and whose property included most of the slough. [He] served in WWII.” The proponent reports that he and his family met and befriended Tom in 1976 and that they inherited the property following Tom’s death. They sold it in 2003, and the current owners use the cabin as a recreational property. The proponent adds, “The slough doesn’t require a name for navigational purposes. I’m submitting this request simply to honor and remember a great man and friend.”

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Fairbanks North Star Borough
State Names Authority	Alaska
Federal Agency	None
Federally Recognized Tribes/Alaska Native groups	

Change Suicide Peaks to Yuyang’ Ch’ex; North Suicide Peak to North Yuyang’ Ch’ex; South Suicide Peak to South Yuyang’ Ch’ex

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Yuyanq' Ch'ex
Proposal type	Change a name considered to be insensitive
Current official name	Suicide Peaks
GNIS ID	1412420
Proponent	William Pagaran; Palmer, AK
Date proposed	9/4/20
Submitter	William Pagaran; Palmer, AK
Date submitted	6/21/22
BGN case number	5812
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	61.036775, -149.560388
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Summit
Feature size	Elevation 5,051 ft.
Feature description	Two peaks near the head of Rainbow Creek, McHugh Creek, and Rabbit Creek
Name history	The name is an Athabascan phrase, meaning "Heaven's Breath"
USGS primary topo map	Anchorage A-7 SW 1:25,000
State(s)	Alaska
County(s)	Anchorage Municipality
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs13-14&23-24, T11N, R2W, Seward Meridian
Land ownership	Chugach State Park

BGN decisions

- Suicide Peaks (1981)

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Suicide Peak: USGS 1951, 1960; Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, 1967
 - Suicide Peaks: USGS 1962; OCS 1982-2012; Numerous printed and online hiking and mountaineering guides

Proposal Information

Proposed name	North Yuyang' Ch'ex
Proposal type	Change a name considered to be insensitive
Current official name	North Suicide Peak
GNIS ID	2830667
Proponent	William Pagaran; Palmer, AK
Date proposed	9/4/20
Submitter	William Pagaran; Palmer, AK
Date submitted	6/21/22
BGN case number	5817
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	61.036775, -149.560388
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Summit
Feature size	Elevation 5,126 ft.
Feature description	The north peak of Suicide Peaks (proposed Yuyang' Ch'ex), southeast of Rabbit Lake
USGS primary topo map	Anchorage A-7 SW 1:25,000
State(s)	Alaska
County(s)	Anchorage Municipality
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs13-14&23-24, T11N R2W, Seward Meridian
Land ownership	Chugach State Park

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - North Suicide Peak: USGS 1994; Chugach State Park maps; Numerous printed and online hiking and mountaineering guides

Proposal Information

Proposed name	South Yuyang' Ch'ex
Proposal type	Change a name considered to be insensitive
Current official name	South Suicide Peak
GNIS ID	2830668
Proponent	William Pagaran; Palmer, AK
Date proposed	9/4/20
Submitter	William Pagaran; Palmer, AK
Date submitted	6/21/22

BGN case number	5818
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	61.0293, -149.57547
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Summit
Feature size	Elevation 5,051 ft.
Feature description	The south peak of Suicide Peaks (proposed Yuyang' Ch'ex), southeast of McHugh Lake
USGS primary topo map	Anchorage A-7 SW 1:25,000
State(s)	Alaska
County(s)	Anchorage Municipality
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs23-24, T11N R2W, Seward Meridian
Land ownership	Chugach State Park

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - South Suicide Peak: USGS 1994; Chugach State Park maps; Numerous printed and online hiking and mountaineering guides

Case Summary

The President of Carry the Cure (an Alaskan “non-profit organization that utilizes clinical tools, cultural traditions, and faith-based methods to offer communities comprehensive suicide & abuse prevention and healthy life-choice skills”) submitted this proposal to the BGN to rename Suicide Peaks in Chugach State Park in the Municipality of Anchorage. The proposed name is Yuyang' Ch'ex (pronounced “you-yonk cheh”). The change would also apply to North Suicide Peak and South Suicide Peak, names that were shown on the 1994 edition of the USGS 1:63,360-scale topographic map but only recently entered into GNIS.

The proponent initially proposed the change to the Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the Alaska Board on Geographic Names, writing:

Suicide Peak is a derogatory, disrespectful and culturally inappropriate name for this beautiful mountain. Suicide Peaks were given their names by non-Alaskan railroad workers in 1951. This name was disrespectful to the First Alaskans of this region, the Dena'ina (Athabascan); as well as all Alaskans. It is dishonoring to them, due to the fact that Alaska has up to 4x the National suicide rate in our rural communities. All

communities and all races in Alaska are impacted by the tragedy of suicide. This name reminds Alaskans of hurt, pain and tragedy. Traditionally, a name that describes the geological feature and inspires hope would be most appropriate. After many discussions with traditional native leaders, governmental leaders and community members we propose Yuyanq' Ch'ex, which means Heaven's Breath, which is appropriate because while viewing the beautiful twin peaks from Rabbit Lake you can feel a breeze from the windy gap between the mountains as you gaze at the heavenly peaks. Yuyanq' Ch'ex is an Athabascan phrase, recommended by Athabascans. This is appropriate because these mountains are on Athabascan land traditionally.

The proponent drafted a petition to be signed and supported by Alaska Native groups and other Alaska organizations. The main supporting points are:

- It accurately describes the geographical features or conditions (which is traditionally how the Dena'ina name their places) . . . Yuyanq' Ch'ex [is] an accurate and traditionally appropriate name.
- The new name is compassionate and considerate toward all who have lost loved ones to suicide (suicide-loss survivors) . . . According to a National study conducted by American Association of Suicidology . . . "In 2013, it was estimated that one in every 63 Americans became a suicide-loss survivor." This rate is exponentially higher in rural Alaska because almost everyone in a small isolated village is impacted by a suicide. In addition, according to the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services website, "The economic and human cost of suicidal behavior to individuals, families, communities, and society makes suicide a serious public health problem. Alaska had the second highest age-adjusted suicide rate in the nation in 2016, the most recent year for which national data is currently available."
- The proposed name is culturally honoring to the First People of Alaska.
- Yuyanq' Ch'ex (Heaven's Breath) is a hope-filled name that can inspire many to live and to not commit suicide. Recently, one *Anchorage Daily News* headline reported, "Alaska suicide rate jumped 13 percent over 5 years, according to a State study" (<https://www.adn.com/alaskanews/2019/01/07/alaska-suicide-rate-jumped-13-percent-over-5-years-according-to-state-study/>). There are more and more who need encouraging reasons to live. If the people of Alaska, represented by the petitions signed, are able to change this name, it will make a powerful statement of hope to all Alaskans. The QPR Institute (www.qprinstitute.org) states that "Instilling hope prevents suicide". We believe that this name change will contribute to a lower suicide rate in Alaska.

The Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (Orth, 1967) reports only that Suicide Peak was a “Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.” In 1981 the BGN approved the name Suicide Peaks for the feature at the request of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska; sources differed between “Peak” and “Peaks.” The AHC reported that “It is believed that during the influx of new arrivals to the Anchorage area during and after World War II, Alaska Railroad or military personnel named the peaks, implying that it would be ‘suicide’ to try to climb them . . . While the name of the two peaks has historical longevity, approximately 76 years, there is no known connection to any historical event.”

As a result of their outreach and the efforts of the proponent, the AHC received many comments, with the majority in support of the change.

However, the Mountaineering Club of Alaska opposes the change, citing State and Federal guidelines. The AHC’s guidelines (<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/designations/geonamesguidelines15.pdf>) identify the types of proposals that will be accepted, including names in local use, descriptive names, and Alaska Native names. The MCA noted:

- most of the petitions were signed by residents outside Anchorage, so local support was not demonstrated
- the “Suicide” names have been in widespread local and published use since at least 1951 (and possibly since 1916 when railroad construction began in the area)
- the proposed names are not in local use and would likely not be adopted due to the difficult pronunciation
- the proposed name might be descriptive of the peaks, but so is “Suicide Peaks” in a figurative sense. “There have been no known cases of suicides or attempted suicides related to the Suicide Peaks and the existing names certainly do not encourage, celebrate, or glorify suicide or self-harm. In fact, the implied warning of the existing name might actually cause some ill-prepared adventurers to have second thoughts before rushing off to attempt to climb the peaks. While well-intended, the proposed names do nothing to prevent accidents or injuries. The proposed names seek to solve a problem that is wholly unrelated to the feature.”
- the proposed name is an Alaska Native name, but it “does not meet the criteria set forth in the naming guidelines of the [BGN] and [AHC]. The first criterion is that the proposed names must have documented common local use. The proposed names have no documented local use, much less any documentation of common use. Rather the names are recent inventions intended to supplant names that have been in use for 70 years.”
- “The proponent has not provided a compelling reason to change the existing names. While suicide is certainly a problem in Alaska, changing the name of the Suicide Peaks does nothing to prevent this problem and does little to salve the wounds of those whose loved ones have attempted or committed suicide.

Furthermore, the existing names are not derogatory, but rather descriptive and cautionary. The existing names are not duplicative because there are no other peaks or mountains named Suicide within Alaska.

- The BGN does not list “suicide” as a derogatory word under Policy V and dictionary definitions provide “greater connotation than the act For example, the terms ‘political suicide’ and ‘financial suicide’ are common in current American cultural lexicon without being deemed derogatory, inappropriate, or relating to physical death.”
- “The proposed name has no association with other names in the state. The existing names are associated with nearby Homicide Peak (a 4660-foot summit northeast of the Suicide Peaks in the Indian Creek drainage). While the name Homicide Peak remains unofficial, it has been in widespread local use for decades and has been published in magazines and on commercial maps dating back more than 30 years.”
- Emergency responses to accidents at the peaks might be delayed if the names were changed. “A delay in response time might result if SAR [search and rescue] personnel and the subjects of those SAR operations have difficulty in relaying locations due to one party using a name that is not in common use and the other party using the long-standing commonly-used name. A delayed rescue response could well be a life-or-death matter. Thus, the proposal, if approved, could cause confusion and have the very possible unintended consequence of resulting in deaths.”

The Chugach State Park Citizen Advisory Board (CSPCAB) initially opposed the change, citing many of the same issues as the MCA, but a year later voted to support it.

Dr. Jim Kari and Dr. James A. Fall, Alaska Native language experts support the proposal. Dr. Fall wrote:

The current name “Suicide Peaks,” as far as I know, has no known connection to any historical event. The origin of the name is unknown [*sic*] The proposed name, Yuyang’ Ch’ex, is consistent with Dena’ina traditions that define certain mountains as places of mourning, remembrance, and respect for elders I agree that the proposed name would honor the original people of Upper Cook Inlet. It is noteworthy that you consulted with Dena’ina language experts in developing the proposed name.

In opposing the change, the Operations Manager of the Alaska State Parks Division of State Parks and Outdoor Recreation requested that the proposed name be recorded as a variant and shown in parentheses following the official name.

In June 2022, the AHC voted 3-4 not to approve the changes, with some members citing:

- The proposal did not meet the criteria for a name change
- Letters of support did not contain enough local support

- 70 years of use of the current name for a popular climbing location
- Potential confusion and cost related to the change
- The proposed name has never been used for the features

Other members noted that suicide is a major crisis in Alaska and that there was in fact overwhelming local support, including from the Mayor of the Municipality of Anchorage, many local community groups, and several Alaska Native groups.

There are two other geographic features in Alaska named “Suicide”: Suicide Cove and Suicide Falls are both located in the City and Borough of Juneau.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Municipality of Anchorage**	Support
State Names Authority	Alaska	Oppose
Federally recognized Tribes / Alaska Native groups	Bering Straits Native Corporation**	Support
	Cook Inlet Tribal Council**	Support
	Eklutna Traditional Council**	Support
	Seldovia Village Tribe**	Support
Other	James Kari, Alaska Native Language expert	Support
	Dr. James Fall, Alaska Native Language expert*	Support
	Mountaineering Club of Alaska**	Oppose
	Mountaineering Club of Alaska member’s personal opinion*	Support
	Director of the Alaska State Parks Division of State Park and Outdoor Recreation*	Support
	Alaska State Parks Division of State Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Operations Manager*	Oppose
	Chugach State Park Citizen Advisory Board*	Support
	Friends of Chugach State Park*	Support
	Anchorage Fire Department Peer Support Team*	Support
	Anchorage Fire Department Fire Chief*	Support
	Anchorage School District Superintendent*	Support
	Glen Alps Community Council*	Support
	Hillside Community Council*	Support
	Rabbit Creek Community Council*	Support
	Assistant Professor for Indigenous Studies at the Center for Cross-Cultural Studies at University of Alaska - Fairbanks*	Support

University of Alaska - Anchorage Chancellor*	Support
Alaska State Representative James Kaufman*	Support
Alaska State Representative Laddie Shaw*	Support
Alaska State Representative Cathy Tilton*	Support
Alaska State Representative Sarah Vance*	Support
American Foundation for Suicide Prevention - Alaska Chapter*	Support
Youth Alliance for a Healthier Alaska*	Support
Set Free Alaska*	Support
Southcentral Foundation*	Support
Missionary Aviation Repair Center*	Support
Tebughna Foundation, Executive Director	Support
City of Palmer Mayor	Support
1,400+ online petition signers	Support
31 signed petition names*	Support
10 local residents	Support
2 individuals with no residence provided	Support
Board of Directors member, Alaska	Support
Mountain Runners*	
5 Anchorage or former Alaska residents	Oppose

* Comments provided by proponent

** Outreach conducted by Alaska Historical Commission

CALIFORNIA

Change Negro Bar to Black Miners Bar

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Black Miners Bar
Proposal type	Change a name considered derogatory
Current official name	Negro Bar
GNIS ID	229447
Proponent	California State Parks
Date proposed	6/27/22
Submitter	Jason MacCannell; Special Assistant to the Director, California State Parks
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5819
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	38.6801812, -121.1846696
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Bar
Feature size	Approximately 100 acres
Feature description	On the W bank of the American River downstream of Folsom Lake
Name history	Named for the Black miners who lived and worked nearby during the California Gold Rush
USGS primary topo map	Folsom 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Sacramento
Local jurisdiction(s)	City of Folsom (partly)
PLSS	Secs 35&25, T10N, R7E, Mount Diablo Meridian
Land ownership	Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (California State Parks and Bureau of Reclamation)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Negro Bar: USGS 1954, 1967, 2012, 2015, 2018; City of Folsom, 2019; California State Parks, 2019; Britton & Rey's Map of the State of California, 1857
 - N__r Bar: USGS 1914, 1941, 1944; *Mining and Scientific Press*, 1890s; California State Mining Bureau bulletin, 1910; Metsker's Sacramento County map, 1950; California Wildlife Conservation Board, 1952; USGS Water Supply Paper, 1961

Case Summary

California State Parks has proposed that Negro Bar in Folsom Lake State Recreation Area be renamed to Black Miners Bar. The recreation area is within U.S. Bureau of Reclamation land but managed by State Parks.

The name Negro Bar has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954. The pejorative form of the name appeared on USGS maps from 1914 to 1944, and again in 1961, as well as on Metsker's 1950 map of Sacramento County. The application for name change states:

The current name of this area originated with the Black miners who lived and worked nearby during the California Gold Rush. At the time, it was not considered a derogatory term, and was used as "Black" is today. The official name was changed

to its more offensive form in 1922 [sic], and it would not be reverted to the current form until place names that included the more offensive form of the word were banned in the 1960s. So there is precedent for altering the name to reflect current usage as well as the status of Black people in American society as equal or unequal citizens.

Renaming this area “Black Miners Bar” would, in addition to aligning with the administrative action of California State Parks to rename its facilities there, acknowledge the legitimate concerns of community members who find the current name derogatory, offensive and a barrier to their ability to comfortably visit or enjoy these facilities.

The recommended name of “Black Miners Bar” is reflective of, and the result of, discussions with interested stakeholders and community members to find a new name that meets both goals of removing the offensive term and recognizing the site’s historical contexts. It also has been noted that Black Miners Bar has a similar originating context to the term it is meant to replace.

A June 17, 2022 press release reported:

The California State Park and Recreation Commission today voted unanimously on a temporary name change of a day-use area, identified as Negro Bar within Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, to Black Miners Bar. This name change is part of a multistep recommendation. Next, California State Parks will continue working closely with the California African American Museum, tribal governments and members, stakeholders and members of the public to ensure the new name is appropriate and reflective of its historical significance as a site where Black miners prospected during the Gold Rush era.

The choice of replacement name for the natural feature may also be temporary. California State Parks intends that the same name will apply to both the day-use area and the natural feature. Nonetheless, they have requested that the BGN proceed with the change as submitted.

The name Negro Bar was first applied to a small mining settlement on the south bank of the American River, founded in 1849 by African-American miners. By 1855, the City of Folsom had been established around the mining community. Many early maps depict Negro Bar on the opposite site of the American River from where it is today, but it is unclear if they are labeling the community or the bar. However, many sources describe Negro Bar as a bar along the south bank of the river, such as the 1890 *An Illustrated History of Sacramento County*:

“The history of Folsom properly includes that of Negro Bar, which was the pioneer of the former place, and it is more than probable that had it not been for the fact that

there was a mining camp of large proportions at Negro Bar, Folsom would have been located farther down the American Fork. Negro Bar received its name from the circumstance of negroes being the first men to do any mining at that point. This was in 1849. The Bar commences at Folsom, on the same side of the river, and runs nine tenths of a mile down stream.

The name Negro Bar appeared on maps and publications in the 1850s, as well as in at least one publication from the 1910s. These included the journal of the California Legislature, the *National American Railroad Journal* and *Railroad Record*, county biographies, the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, the 1850 U.S. Census, and *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer*. The pejorative form of the name appeared in an 1880 article in the *Sacramento Daily Union*; editions of *Mining and Scientific Press* published in the 1890s; a 1910 California State Mining Bureau bulletin; and minutes from a 1952 meeting of the California Wildlife Conservation Board.

Despite evidence showing that the name Negro Bar was used at the time of its founding, an article titled “The Historical Demographics of Sacramento’s Black Community, 1848-1900,” published in *California History*, reported:

“The south fork of the American River was particularly productive, and by 1850 a number of mining camps were established along its banks . . . many of the mining communities along the American found within their midst a small but growing number of black prospectors, both slave and free. Whenever these blacks congregated in numbers to stake out mining territory, the name ‘N__’ was attached to that geographical location. The names N__ Bar, N__ Hill, N__ Gulch, N__ Slide, and N__ Flats were glaring testimony to the racism infecting many, if not most, white miners who worked the fields of the American, Yuba, Tuolumne, and Feather rivers . . . Granite Township contained within its geographical boundaries the mining camps known as N__ (later Negro) Bar, a camp on the south fork of the American River where the city of Folsom now stands.”

A proposal to rename the feature to Freedom Bar was submitted to the BGN in 2019 (Review List 435). During outreach to local stakeholders, the BGN learned that California State Parks did not support that name and wished to conduct its own review and discussion with local stakeholders. Responses from local residents have been mixed; some wish to retain the current name to preserve the history.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Folsom City Council Sacramento County Board of Supervisors	
State Names Authority	California	
Federal Agency	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Support
Federally recognized Tribes		
Other	California State Parks	Support

mee muku creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	mee muku creek
Proposal type	New name
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Buffy McQuillen, THPO, Federated Indians of the Graton Rancheria
Date proposed	1/25/2022
Submitter	NPS, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Date submitted	4/26/2022
BGN case number	5801
Quarterly Review List	488

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	37.841931, -122.551821
Secondary coordinates	37.85899, -122.52283
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.4 mi. long
Feature description	heads 1.3 mi. NE of Wolf Ridge, flows W then generally SW to enter Tennessee Cove in the Pacific Ocean 0.5 mi. NW of Tennessee Point
Name history	The name means “green chert trail” or “green rock trail” in the Coastal Miwok language
USGS primary topo map	Point Bonita
State(s)	California
County(s)	Marin
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Saucelito Land Grant
Land ownership	NPS

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Elk Creek: NPS 1990, 2005, 2006, 2013; UC Berkeley Master’s thesis, 1998
 - Elk Valley Creek: USDA 2007; *Images of America: Marin Headlands*, 2009
 - Elk Valley Creek - in part: *A Walker’s Yearbook: 52 Seasonal Walks in the San Francisco Bay Area*, 198; Oakland Museum of California, undated

- Tennessee Creek: NPS 2013
- Tennessee Valley Creek: USGS 1997; NPS 1977, 2005, 2013; NPS and USFWS 1999; U.S. Senate, 1974; California Department of Fish and Game, 1961; Marin County GIS, 2020; Oakland Museum of California, undated

Case Summary

This name was submitted by the Partnership Development Office at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, on behalf of the Federated Indians of the Graton Rancheria. It was submitted as a counterproposal to Elk Creek (Review List 440), a name that is widely published but which was subsequently withdrawn by the proponent.

The name “mee muku” means “green chert trail” or “green rock trail” in the Coastal Miwok language. The proponent confirmed that the Tribal government requested that the name be rendered in lowercase.

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Marin County	
State Names Authority	California	
Federal Agency	NPS	support
Federally recognized Tribes	Federated Indians of the Graton Rancheria (proponent)	support

Change McGee Lake to Middle Ranch Reservoir

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Middle Ranch Reservoir
Proposal type	Change a name to recognize local use
Current official name	McGee Lake
GNIS ID	1663712
Proponent	Laura Minuto; Avalon, CA [Los Angeles County Fire Department member]
Date proposed	7/15/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5841
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	33.3537005, -118.4420483
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Reservoir
Feature size	Variable; maximum approx. 40 acres
Feature description	In Middle Valley on Santa Catalina Island

Name history	The name refers to the reservoir's proximity to Middle Ranch and Middle Creek
USGS primary topo map	Santa Catalina South
State(s)	California
County(s)	Los Angeles
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Santa Catalina Island Grant
Land ownership	Southern California Edison

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - McGee Lake: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Reservoirs List, 1981; eBird.org hotspot (as alternate name of Thompson Reservoir)
 - Middle Ranch Reservoir: City of Avalon; Catalina Conservancy hiking map, 2017, 2021; Catalina Island Conservancy newsletter, 2011; Los Angeles County Fire Department map, 2010; USBR Drought response report, 2017; *The Catalina Islander*, undated; Islapedia website ("a comprehensive California Islands encyclopedia")
 - Thompson Reservoir: USBR Drought response report, 2017; Catalina Island Conservancy newsletter, 2005, 2007, 2014; Islapedia website ("a comprehensive California Islands encyclopedia"); *Los Angeles Times*, 2015, 2016; *The Catalina Islander*, undated; eBird.org hotspot
 - Thompson's Reservoir: City of Avalon, 2015

Case Summary

A member of the Los Angeles County Fire Department is proposing that the name of the largest reservoir on Santa Catalina Island in Los Angeles County be changed from McGee Lake to Middle Ranch Reservoir to reflect local use. The reservoir is owned by Southern California Edison and is the main water source for the City of Avalon. The proponent reports that the reservoir is located on "Middle Creek," a name not recorded in GNIS.

The proponent reports that the reservoir was originally constructed between 1923 and 1925 by landowner William Wrigley Jr. and that the plans listed the name as Thompson Dam (Middle Ranch Reservoir). Shortly after acquiring the water supply system on [Santa] Catalina [Island] in the mid-1960s, the present owner Southern California Edison (SCE) raised the dam. A topographic map prepared by a contractor for SCE at that time continued to label Thompson Dam (Middle Ranch Reservoir).

The application notes:

The reservoir is known locally as either Thompson Reservoir or Middle Ranch Reservoir but has never been called McGee Lake to Island Stakeholders knowledge. McGee Lake started to appear on online resources such as Google earth, but the Island population has always just known that McGee Lake is not correct and do not refer to it as that name. Since the island is so small and locals know where everything is, there has not been a local urgency to fix an obscure map name that everyone already knows what and where it is without use of a map. However, as these online resources continue to be more widely used, it is becoming apparent that the incorrect name now causes confusion. For example, Middle Ranch Reservoir is a key interior water resource for firefighting as a helicopter dipping site. Helicopter pilots for these efforts will most certainly not be from Catalina and will not readily know the local name. If they use their phone or similar tool to look up the reservoir on a map, they will be unable to find the reservoir because it is incorrectly listed.

The Area 7 Engineer of Division of Safety of Dams searched their records and found the historical name of Middle Ranch Reservoir but that the database presently lists the name as McGee Lake [presumably taken from the National Hydrography Dataset].

After speaking with several entities on the Island such as SCE, the City of Avalon, the Catalina Island Conservancy (land manager where the reservoir sits), the consensus is that the reservoir should be correctly labeled to avoid confusion.

The name McGee Lake was entered into GNIS from a 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) list of dams and reservoirs. This list is known to be the source of many names that conflict with local use. The current USACE National Inventory of Dams lists the dam as “Thompson” with “Mcgee Lake” [sic] as another name. Prior to the removal of administrative features from GNIS in 2021, the dam was listed as “Thompson Dam,” citing USGS maps; variant names “McGee Lake Dam” and “Thompson 104-027 Dam” cited the USACE list.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Los Angeles County Supervisors
State Names Authority	California
Federally recognized Tribes	
Other	Southern California Edison Catalina Island Conservancy

Change Black John Slough to Pinkston Slough

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Pinkston Slough
Proposal type	Change a name to better commemorate honoree
Current official name	Black John Slough
GNIS ID	219372
Proponent	Mike Warner; Redwood City, CA
Date proposed	8/1/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5852
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	38.1357522, -122.5166461
Secondary coordinates	38.1366667, -122.5458333
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	Approx. 3 miles long
Feature description	Flows E into the Petaluma River between Green Point and Hog Island
Name history	Named for John Henry Pinkston (1827-1872), a Marin County pioneer and land grantee at the location of the slough
USGS primary topo map	Petaluma River 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Marin
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	unsurveyed
Land ownership	Petaluma Marsh Wildlife Area (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Black John Slough: USGS 1954; Office of Coast Survey 1966 to present; Marin County maps and documents; USDOT/Caltrans report, 2007; Secretary of War letter to Congress, 1917; California Coastal Conservancy report, 1998; U.S. Coast Guard memos, 1979, 1991; *Field and Stream*, 1902
 - Rush Creek: USACE 1942; OCS 1948
 - Rush Creek (in part): Marin county Parks map, 2022

Case Summary

A former Marin County resident and county park ranger is proposing that Black John Slough, a three-mile-long tributary of the Petaluma River near Novato in Marin County, be renamed to Pinkston Slough. He is submitting the proposal as a private citizen.

The slough is within the Petaluma Marsh Wildlife Area, managed by California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The proponent notes that the name refers to a local pioneer and land grantee named John Henry Pinkston (1827-1872), adding:

This change is not necessarily to rename the slough to honor someone or something else, but more to clean up the map to properly honor the same name sake. . . .

John Henry Pinkston and his family were granted 20 acres along the shore of the slough by his father-in-law and friend Camillo Ynitia, headman of the Olompali People and owner of Rancho Olompali. The Pinkstons stayed there from 1853 until at least 1872. The name Black John Slough didn't come into common place until about 1953, when it first appeared on the USGS 7.5' Topographic Map - Petaluma River [*sic*, see below].

An 1883 article [*sic*, appears to be 1887] in the *Marin Journal* explained a nickname that nearby Burdell Mountain carried until the late 1950s, N__r Mountain. The article explained that a black man, Pinkston [not named in the article] had originally settled in the Black Point area, but was “compelled” to leave and move closer to Burdell Mountain, hence the locals began calling it N__r Mountain.

John Pinkston was a pioneer of Marin County, and in his time was widely renowned, and exercised immense political capital that many African Americans of the time could not. Though his story is not widely known currently, and his lasting legacy is to be tied to the color of his skin. Being a former slave, Pinkston did not have a last name given to him at birth. Pinkston was the name he most likely chose for himself, once he was freed. It would be better served to commemorate his memory with the name he chose, not the one that others gave him.

The details of John Henry Pinkston’s life are not well known before he settled in Marin County. He was initially known as Samuel John Pinkston and was born in the Caribbean. He may have arrived as early as 1844. He was brought to Marin County as an enslaved person and later freed. He is recorded as “John Pinkston (a colored man)” on a list of the five first applicants for business licenses in Marin County on August 14, 1850. The proponent reports:

Pinkston was a trusted advisor of Camillo Ynitia, the last “Headman” or chief of the Olompali people, a local band of the Coast Miwok. Ynitia was granted Rancho Olompali by the Mexican Government in 1843, a roughly 8,800 acre property in northern Marin County. Pinkston was known by many locals as a trusted mediator between the Native American, Alta Californians, and US Citizens. Pinkston also began a relationship with Ynitia's step daughter Maria Antonia. Ynitia granted their first born child Juan Jose 20 acres of land on the southern portion of Rancho Olompali, at what is now the head waters of Black John Slough. . . . An 1860 census report showed Pinkston living with his future wife, Maria Antonia Pinkston, in Novato with two children.

Pinkston was mentioned in several articles in the *Marin Journal*:

- 4 June 1864: “Olompali [sic] Rancho, near Novato, was the scene of a grand jubilee on Monday last, gotten up and enjoyed hugely by ‘our fellow-citizens of African descent.’ John Henry Pinkston, an old pioneer of California, formerly of Jersey and known far and near as ‘Black John,’ . . . presided over the affair. . . .”
- 10 February 1866: “John Henry Pinkston, an old pioneer of California, and known to the old residents under the sobriquet of “Black John,” was united in holy bands of matrimony on Saturday last. . . .”
- 8 June 1867: “At Novato, May 28th, the wife of John Henry Pinkston.”

The name Black John Slough first appeared on USGS maps in 1954 and on Office of Coast Survey charts in 1966. Prior to those, both sources labeled the feature as Rush Creek. Rush Creek is now considered to flow into Black John Slough. The name dates to at least 1917 when a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers report about improving the slough was conducted and sent by the Secretary of War to Congress. The report noted that “Black John Slough enters Petaluma Creek [sic] from the west about 3 miles above its mouth at Petaluma Point. Black John Slough is about 3 miles long from its mouth to a point near Novato. . . . Taylor Slough [also called Taylor Creek elsewhere in the letter] is a small tributary from the north.”

The March 13, 1902 edition of *Field and Stream* referred to twelve striped bass caught in Black John Slough in the San Francisco Bay area; this is likely the same feature.

A 1942 Coast and Geodetic Survey station located west of the source of Black John Slough reported that it was “at the beginning of Rush Creek.”

A 1979 U.S. Coast Guard memo about navigable waters in the area listed “Black John Slough” and “Rush Slough (see Black John Slough)” ; a 1991 USCG listed “Black John Slough” and “Rush Slough” as separate features.

A 2007 California Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration report noted that “Basalt Creek and Rush Creek flow east through Black John Slough before draining to

Petaluma River.”

An August 18, 1887 *Marin Journal* article expressed the following opinion:

The name of the postoffice at this place ought to be changed from Black Point to Novato, to avoid confusion and delay in the receipt of mail matter. Black Point took its name from a negro who once resided here and claimed a large amount of the public domain. The next place in which he took up his residence on being compelled to leave the Point was called after him, “N____r Hill [now Burdell Mountain, also formerly known as Mount Olompali or by similar names].”

However, Gudde and Bright’s 1998 *California Place Names* suggests that nearby Black Point was not named for John Pinkston:

Black Point [Marin Co.] was probably named for the same pioneer [James Black, a Scottish sailor and land grantee in the county for whom Black Mountain in Marin County was named]. A surveyor’s plot (1859) of Rancho Novato shows Black’s Store in Novato Valley. Hoffman’s map of the Bay region (1873) has a settlement [*sic*] called Black John 2 miles north of the point, and J. Black 4 miles north. The three names are on the Rancho San Jose, whose owner, the widow of Ignacio Pacheco, became James Black’s wife in 1865. The post office, named after the point, was established on Jan. 11, 1865. In 1905, real estate promoters succeeded in having the name changed to Grandview Terrace; on Apr. 1, 1944, the old pioneer name was restored.”

In December 2021, the City of Novato changed the name of nearby Black John Road to Pinkston Road with reportedly no opposition. In 2021, the proponent started a change.org petition to get support for changing the name of the slough; as of this summary, it had 466 signers.

There is one other feature in California named “Pinkston”: Pinkston Canyon is located in Butte County, 120 miles from the slough in question. Despite being the subject of a 1973 BGN decision (a change from Pingston Ravine), the GNIS entry reads simply “named for a family who lived here at the turn of the century.”

Stakeholder input

Local government	Marin County Supervisors
State Names Authority	California
Federal Agency	NOAA
Federally recognized Tribes	
Other	California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Change Patricks Point to Sue-Meg Point

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Sue-meg Point
Proposal type	Change a name considered offensive
Current official name	Patricks Point
GNIS ID	253743
Proponent	California State Parks
Date proposed	7/11/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5835
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	41.1359568, -124.1595155
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Cape
Feature size	Approx. 350 acres
Feature description	South of Agate Beach between Big Lagoon and Trinidad Head
Name history	The name "Sue-meg" has been used by Yurok people to describe the area
USGS primary topo map	Trinidad OE N 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Humboldt County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 27,26&34, T9N, R1W, Humboldt Meridian
Land ownership	Sue-meg State Park

BGN decisions

- Patricks Point (1967)

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Patricks Point: USGS 1968
 - Patrick's Point: California State Parks, 1930 to 2021;
 - Sue-meg Point: California State Parks, 2021 to present
 - Sumig: *Place Names of Humboldt County, California*, 2010
 - Sūmig: *Yurok Geography*, 1920

Case Summary

California State Parks is proposing that the name of Patricks Point, a cape in Humboldt County, be changed to Sue-meg Point. The cape lies along the coast of the Pacific Ocean and within Sue-meg State Park (Patrick's Point State Park until 2021). The Bureau of Land Management's California Coastal National Monument includes rocks connected to and just offshore from the point.

The current name commemorates Patrick Beegan, who homesteaded nearby in 1851 and who was implicated in the massacre of many Native Americans in Trinidad (California) in 1854. Ten years later, he would lead a militia unit in the massacre of a Native American village at a place that later became known as Christmas Prairie, near Eureka. Yurok and other Native people in the area remember him as a mass murderer of their relatives and believe the name should be changed.

In 1967, the BGN approved a change to the extent of Patricks Point; the origin and significance of the name was not in question at the time and was not part of the decision. As early as 1884, the name was applied to what is now Rocky Point by the California Office of State Engineer, while the Coast Pilot (1889) and Office of Coast Survey charts (1929) placed the name on a small cape on the southwestern side of the larger promontory. However, as reported in the 1967 decision, "as most of this headland lies within Patricks Point State Park, it is recommended that application of the name be in accord with established State park usage." The Park noted that the smaller cape was in fact named Palmers Point.

In proposing a change from Patricks Point to Sue-meg Point, California State Parks reports:

On September 30, 2021, the California State Park and Recreation Commission voted unanimously to change the name of Patrick's Point State Park to Sue-meg State Park. The name "Sue-meg" has been used by Yurok people to describe the area where the park is now located since time immemorial. In 1851, Irish homesteader Patrick Beegan recorded a preemption claim on the westernmost promontory of the peninsula and built a small cabin there. Beegan was implicated in the murder of a Native American boy in 1854, then escaped to the Bald Hills, east of present-day Orick. In 1864, he led a militia to a Native American village where numerous Indigenous people were massacred. Although Beegan lived in the Sue-meg area for less than three years, other homesteaders came to call the area "Patrick's Ranch" or "Patrick's Point."

When the State of California purchased the site in 1930 and brought it into the State Parks system, they adopted the name already widely in use at the time, Patrick's Point. In spite of that, Yurok people continued to call the area by its original place name, Sue-meg. In 1990, the Yurok community worked with California State Parks

to build a recreated Yurok village within the park and gave the village the name “Sumêg” to honor the ancient name associated with the place.

In January 2021, the Yurok Tribe formally requested that the park be renamed to Sue-meg State Park. The proponent continues:

The changing of the name of Patrick’s Point State Park to Sue-meg State Park is the first park to have its name changed as part of the Reexamining Our Past Initiative. This larger project within California state government is working to identify and redress discriminatory names of features attached to the state parks and transportation systems. [https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=417]

The 1920 volume *Yurok Geography* by T.T. Waterman reported the name as “sū’mig” (the ‘ character presumably represents a syllable break), “[a] point called by the whites Patrick’s Point. This promontory and the region back of it are celebrated in Yurok song and story.” “Sue-meg” is the current Yurok orthographic representation of the name.

An unincorporated community near the cape and park is named Patricks Point. This community was first labeled on USGS maps in 1966, while Patricks Point School was shown on earlier maps. A stream 10 miles south-southeast of Patricks Point is named Patrick Creek and is reportedly also named after Patrick Beegen.

The Office of Coast Survey continues to label Patricks Point at the former location.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Humboldt County Supervisors	
State Names Authority	California	
Federal Agency	NOAA	
	Bureau of Land Management	
Federally recognized Tribes	Yurok Tribe	Support

Change Sq Hill to Woodson Bridge

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Woodson Bridge
Proposal type	Change name considered derogatory
Current official name	Sq <u> </u> Hill
GNIS ID	1659849
Proponent	S.O. 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force
Date proposed	7/21/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5823
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	39.9079358, -122.0930416
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Populated place (unincorporated)
Feature size	n/a
Feature description	On the west side of the Sacramento River, south of the mouth of Kopta Slough
Name history	Named in association with nearby Woodson Bridge and Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area
USGS primary topo map	Vina 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Tehama
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec 28, T24N R2W, Mount Diablo Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Sq_____ Hill: USGS 1904, 1950, 1951, 1987; Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1985; *Sacramento Daily Union*, 1913; *Red Bluff Daily News*, 1922; *Metsker's Map of Tehama County*, 1975; *Tehama County Place Names*, 2007

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated populated place (UPP) of Sq_____ Hill in Tehama County to Woodson Bridge.

In response to [Secretary's Order #3404](#), dated November 19, 2021, which declared the word "sq____" derogatory, a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force was established to select a replacement name for each geographic feature that included that word. For unincorporated populated places, the Task Force has submitted proposals to the BGN to change the names.

In this instance, the Task Force noted that Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area is nearby, so "Woodson Bridge seems a fitting name for the UPP."

The community of Sq___ Hill has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1904, although there is some question as to whether the label on that map referred to a hill rather than a populated place. The community was clearly labeled as such in 1950.

Construction of the associated Woodson Bridge was completed in 1922; it replaced the former Sq___ Hill Ferry that operated across the Sacramento River. The bridge was named for Warren N. Woodson (1863-1951), a businessman from nearby Corning who promoted the economic development of the area and helped fund the bridge's construction. In 1963, California State Parks opened Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area, which was dedicated in Woodson's honor. A road through the community is named Sq___ Hill Road.

A 1913 *Sacramento Daily Union* article reported that "Henry Jenkins, a magazine writer of note . . . is domiciled in a house of W. N. Woodson, situated on Sq___ hill [sic] which is seen immediately on the left as you cross the ferry coming into Corning from Vina. . . . Sq___ hill was once quite an Indian village"

A 1922 *Red Bluff Daily News* article described "the new Warren N. Woodson Bridge" as "spanning the Sacramento river at Sq___ hill, six miles southeast of Corning. . . ."

A 1949 Fish and Wildlife Service report on water temperatures labeled Sq___ Hill as a location at the confluence of Deer Creek and the Sacramento River. *Metsker's Map of Tehama County* (1975) labels the location as "Sq___ Hill." In both cases, it is unclear if the name refers to a physical hill or the community.

A Corning area history website includes a page titled "[Sq___ Hill a River Crossing Since Gold Rush Days](#)," attributed to Marguerite Dietz in 1985, that describes the area that "came to be Sq___ Hill:

I know of no boundary for the area but will give a short history of the important parts. . . . Sq___ Hill itself is at the west end of the Woodson Bridge. [It] was named in the early days of the steamers. Two Indian ladies too feeble to return to the mountains in the spring with the rest of the tribe were left in a small shack at their camping site. They enjoyed watching the river boats and the river captains named the spot Sq___ Hill. . . . It had been the custom of the Indians before the white man came to spend the winters in the valley along the river, fishing, hunting the plentiful wild game and gathering acorns. The Indians from the western mountains camped on the west side of the river. The Indians from the eastern mountains camped on the east side. Sq___ Hill was a favorite place. . . .

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Tehama County Supervisors
State Names Authority	California
Federally recognized Tribes	

Change Sq___ Valley to Yokuts Valley

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Yokuts Valley
Proposal type	Change a name considered derogatory
Current official name	Sq___ Valley
GNIS ID	1659853
Proponent	Secretarial Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force
Date proposed	7/21/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5824
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	36.7402261, -119.246785
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Populated place (unincorporated)
Feature size	n/a
Feature description	In a basin northeast of Citrus Cove
Name history	'Yokuts' means people in the Yokuts language
USGS primary topo map	Tucker Mountain 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Fresno County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec 3, T14S R25E, Mount Diablo Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- Sq___ Valley (1957, 1967)

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Sq___ Valley: USGS 1950, 1966, 1982; AMS 1948, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1966; National Park Service brochure, 1919; *California As It Is*, 1888; *History of Fresno County California*, 1919; California Division of Highways map, 1935
 - Squawvalley: General Land Office map, 1944

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated populated place of Sq__ Valley to Yokuts Valley. The community is located within a natural basin that is also named Sq__ Valley. The Census Bureau tabulates data and has purview over the name of Sq__ Valley Census Designated Place.

In response to Secretary's Order #3404, dated November 19, 2021, which declared the word "sq__" derogatory, a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force was established to select a replacement name for each geographic feature that included that word. For unincorporated populated places, the Task Force has submitted proposals to the BGN to change the names.

The Task Force states that "During the public comment period, numerous individuals and organizations expressed the desire to rename the feature in question to 'Yokuts Valley' ('Yokuts' means people in the Yokuts language)."

The name Sq__ Valley for the community, as well as for the basin of the same name, Sq__ Creek School, and a local road named Sq__ Valley Cutoff, were first labeled on an advance sheet of the USGS topographic map in 1922. The BGN made the name Sq__ Valley official for the community in 1957 and for the basin in 1959. In the 1960s, the community moved to its current location and the BGN revised the decision in 1967 to reflect the move.

The community is often confused with a more well-known Placer County community located in a valley currently named Sq__ Valley. The locations are approximately 175 miles apart. The Placer County community does not have an official name for Federal use, although the local post office is named "Olympic Valley," and many assume it is also the name of the community. The latter name dates back to 1960 when the Winter Olympics were held at local ski resort. Olympic Valley was shown as a community on a 1:100,000-scale USGS map but never entered into GNIS. In 2021, following discussions with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California, the Sq__ Valley Ski Resort changed its name to Palisades Tahoe.

The community in Fresno County was shown on a 1944 General Land Office map of California as Squawvalley. Meanwhile, Squaw Valley was shown for the community in:

- *California As It Is* (1888)
- A map in *The San Joaquin Valley of the State of California* (1901)
- A National Park Service brochure titled "General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant [Kings Canyon] National Parks" (1919)
- *History of Fresno County California* (1919), which reported "In the early days the Indians left their squaws in this beautiful spot while they went to do battle with the foe, and to gather meat from the hunt for the coming winter."
- A California Division of Highways Fresno County map (1935)

- A California State Automobile Association map, “Routes to Yosemite National Park” (1948)
- *California Place Names* (1949)
- many other sources

Use of the name for the basin dates back to at least 1873, although some sources apply the name to the narrow valley connecting the basin with San Joaquin Valley to the west.

In January 2022, a representative of the “Rename S-Valley Coalition,” who is a lifelong resident of Fresno and a member of the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians and Choinumni tribes (not federally recognized), submitted a proposal to the BGN to rename the community to Nuum Valley, a word that derives from the Western Mono language and means “a human being” or “the people.” He submitted the application as a private citizen, stating that the existing name is “deeply offensive, racist, misogynistic, and derogatory.” Further, “The word ‘sq__’ is unequivocally divisive to the entire community and is problematic beyond its community namesakes’ borders. Even if unintentional, the current name furthers negative stereotypes about Indigenous people and causes harm and embarrassment for non-native residents. It is clear that the word is now offensive due to its pejorative usage over time, despite the lack of awareness by Non-Native Americans.”

More details on the previous Nuum Valley application may be found on Review List 446.

In February 2022, two weeks after the release of the review list, the proponent of Nuum Valley requested that his application be withdrawn and amended to Yokuts Valley instead. He was informed that all “sq__” name changes had been transferred to the Derogatory Names Task Force and that the BGN was unable to proceed with the amended application.

There appears to be considerable local disagreement regarding the name change, with some long-term residents adamantly opposed. Some of the resistance may originate from the confusion with the Placer County community in the late 1950s and 1960s, when residents took issue with the other community “taking the name” when the Fresno County community “had existed much longer.”

During the third of three Department of the Interior (DOI) Tribal listening sessions, in response to S.O. 3404, the Vice Chair of the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians (not federally recognized) suggested the name Bear Mountain Valley, a reference to a summit that overlooks the valley.

Public comments submitted in response to the DOI Federal Register notice also suggested the name Yokuts Valley, including the ACLU of Northern California and the group “Residents for Renaming in Fresno County.” At least five individuals who described themselves as residents of the community expressed support, although one noted the costs involved and questioned if there would be compensation for changing addresses, deeds, and other documents.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Fresno County Supervisors
State Names Authority	California
Federally recognized Tribes	

COLORADO

Saddle Rock Highlands Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Saddle Rock Highlands Creek
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Lucas Tetrick
Date proposed	8/1/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5851
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	39.656792, -104.752704
Secondary coordinates	39.646767, -104.73616
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	1.7 miles long
Feature description	Flows generally northwest into an unnamed stream 1.9 mi. northeast of Quincy Reservoir
Name history	The stream flows through the Saddle Rock Highlands neighborhood
USGS primary topo map	Coal Creek 1:24,000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Arapahoe
Local jurisdiction(s)	City of Aurora (partly)
PLSS	Sec 2, T5S, R66W & Sec 35, T4S, R66W, Sixth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Private; City of Aurora Parks

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The name Saddle Rock Highlands Creek is proposed for an unnamed stream in Arapahoe County. The stream heads in the Saddle Rock Highlands neighborhood and flows northwest into the Conservancy neighborhood and into the City of Aurora. The stream flows into an unnamed stream in the City's Blue Grama Grass Park.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Aurora (Mayor and City Council) Arapahoe County Commissioners
State Names Authority	Colorado
Federally recognized Tribes	

FLORIDA

Wynn Lake

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Wynn Lake
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Clinton C. Wynn; Hudson, FL
Date proposed	4/18/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5788
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	28.358806, -82.605694
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	lake
Feature size	approx. 24 acres
Feature description	Located 5 mi. E of Hudson, 1 mi. W of Cabbage Slough Pond
Name history	The property that has been owned by the Wynn family since 1953, specifically Oscar Earnest Wynn (1918-1989), Evelyn R. Wynn (d. 2008), Dr. Richard E. Wynn (1945-2008), and Russell L. Wynn (d. 2008)
USGS primary topo map	Fivay Junction 1:24,000

State(s)	FL
County(s)	Pasco
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec. 33, T24S, R17E, Tallahassee Meridian
Land ownership	private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new commemorative name Wynn Lake is proposed for an approximately 24-acre lake on property that has been in the Wynn family since 1953. According to the proponent, “This land with our lake nestled in the middle of the parcel has been a symbol and a memory producer for so many families and community events since I have been a very small child.” The lake would be named specifically for his grandparents, Oscar Earnest Wynn (1918-1989) and Evelyn R. Wynn (d. 2008), his father Dr. Richard E. Wynn (1945-2008), and his uncle Russell L. Wynn (d. 2008). His grandmother had a greenhouse and grew flowers, and his father and uncle planted 100,000 pine trees.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Pasco County
State Names Authority	Florida
Federal Agency	n/a
Federally recognized Tribes	

IDAHO

Change Falls River Ridge to Fall River Ridge

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Fall River Ridge
Proposal type	Change name for consistency
Current official name	Falls River Ridge
GNIS ID	393829
Proponent	Greg Vaughan; Flagstaff, AZ
Date proposed	7/7/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5831

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	44.0915853, -111.1591121
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Ridge
Feature size	3 mi. long
Feature description	North of Fall River, south of Rock Creek, 13 mi. east of Ashton
Name history	Named in association with Fall River
USGS primary topo map	Porcupine Lake 1:24,000
State(s)	Idaho
County(s)	Fremont
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 20,19&21, T9N, R45W, Boise Meridian
Land ownership	Caribou-Targhee National Forest

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Fall River Ridge: USFS Fall River Ridge Cross-Country Ski Trail brochure 2008; Visit Idaho website 2022
 - Falls River Ridge: USGS 1989

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of Falls River Ridge, a three-mile-long ridge in Fremont County and on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, to Fall River Ridge. It was initiated in association with the proposal to rename Falls River Basin in Teton County, Wyoming to Fall River Basin (q.v.). Both changes would bring the names of the basin and ridge into agreement with that of Fall River, which was approved by the BGN in 1997.

Falls River Ridge was labeled on the 1989 USGS topographic map. The name did not appear on later editions of the US Topo, although they do show Falls River Ridge Road.

Fall River is approximately 60 miles long, heads on the southern edge of Pitchstone Plateau, and flows in a generally westward direction to join Henrys Fork just northeast of the City of Saint Anthony. The BGN's 1997 decision to approve the change from Falls River to Fall River highlighted longstanding differences of usage and opinions between the two States. The BGN's research showed that Fall River was in predominant local use in Idaho, while Wyoming favored the plural form.

The BGN had made official the name Falls River in 1930, although descriptions and maps from as early as 1872 used both the singular and plural form. The earliest reference to the stream was by trappers and hunters, who mentioned the “falling fork” of the Snake River in the 1830s. Ferdinand Hayden’s survey of 1872 mentioned Falls River and stated that it had been named for the large number of falls along its course, although in the same year, Gustavus Bechler’s survey of the Snake River applied the name Fall River. Henry Gannett’s 1878 map and report on Yellowstone National Park used the name Falls River and described the feature as “a brawling, turbulent stream, broken by cataracts and falls, from which it has received its name.” The singular form was shown on a map of Idaho published by Asher & Adams in 1874 and was mentioned in *The Century Atlas of Idaho* (1898), *A History of Teton Valley, Idaho* (1926), and *The Idaho Encyclopedia* (1938).

Fieldwork conducted by USGS in 1966 determined that Idaho highway signs and maps still used Fall River, as did long-time residents of the river valley, many of whom were descendants of the original settlers. Citing widespread and long-term use of the name Fall River in Idaho, a representative of that State’s Department of Land asked the BGN to revisit its 1930 decision. He noted that several associated features located entirely within Idaho used the singular form, such as the Fall River Canal and the Fall River Access Area, although *Idaho Place Names* (Boone, 1988) and recent Idaho real estate listings referred to Falls River. The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (IGNAC) recommended approval of the change to Fall River.

Meanwhile, the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names (WYBGN) recommended that Falls River be retained, confirming the speculation that it likely originated from the numerous falls and rapids along the river. A long-time archivist at Yellowstone National Park and author of *Yellowstone Place Names* (1988) agreed, stating that he had heard the plural form of the name since as early as 1969. A member of the WYBGN cited topographic maps from 1908, a 1916 USGS map of the surface waters of Wyoming, and General Land Office (GLO) maps published between 1888 and 1947 as evidence that Falls River should be retained. A 1901 survey of the southern boundary of Yellowstone NP mentioned the name Falls River, yet an 1873 survey of its western boundary had shown Fall River.

The U.S. Forest Service recommended that Falls River be retained. At its November 1997 meeting, the BGN voted 2-1 to change the name to Fall River.

Other than noting that there were other features in the area that were still used the name “Falls River,” the BGN did not render decisions on any of them. Published use of a name for the ridge is minimal.

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Fremont County
State Names Authority	Idaho
Federal Agency	USFS

Federally Recognized Tribes

Johnson Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Johnson Creek
Proposal type	New commemorative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Craig Johnson; Middleton, ID
Date proposed	6/12/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5816
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	43.59972, -117.01811
Secondary coordinates	43.608191, -117.027652
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1 mi. long
Feature description	heads in a reservoir at the E edge of Malheur County (Oregon), flows generally S and E into Owyhee County (Idaho) to enter Succor Creek 4.5 mi. WSW of Homedale
Name history	Named for Ernest C. Johnson (1923-1999), a switchman-brakeman for the Union Pacific Railroad, who in 1952 acquired 100 acres along the stream
USGS primary topo map	Graveyard Point 1:24,000
State(s)	Idaho, Oregon
County(s)	Owyhee, Malheur
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 14&11, T3N, R6W, Boise Meridian and Sec. 31, T22S, R47E, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new commemorative name Johnson Creek is proposed for a one-mile-long tributary of Succor Creek. The stream heads in a reservoir just inside the boundary of Malheur County, Oregon, then flows generally south and east into Owyhee County, Idaho, to enter Succor Creek 4.5 mi. west-southwest of Homedale. The proponent wishes to honor his father Ernest C. Johnson (1923-1999), who in 1952 acquired 100 acres along the stream, where he raised hay and livestock. He was also employed as a switchman-brakeman for the Union Pacific Railroad. The proponent now owns the property.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Owyhee County Malheur County
State Names Authority	Idaho Oregon
Federal Agency	n/a
Federally recognized Tribes	

INDIANA

Bird Hollow Lake

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Bird Hollow Lake
Proposal type	New associative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Kimberly Mattax; Roanoke, IN
Date proposed	7/13/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5838
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	38.375208, -86.453927
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Reservoir
Feature size	12 acres
Feature description	East of Bird Hollow
Name history	Named in association with nearby Bird Hollow and Bird Hollow Creek
USGS primary topo map	Valeene 1:24,000
State(s)	Indiana

County(s)	Crawford
Local jurisdiction(s)	Sterling Township
PLSS	Sec 6, T2S, R1E, Second Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Private (proponent)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: Bird Hollow Lake (proponent)
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The owner of a reservoir in Sterling Township in Crawford County is proposing that the name Bird Hollow Lake be made official for Federal use. The name refers to nearby Bird Hollow and Bird Hollow Creek, although the reservoir is not in the valley or along the stream. The proponent reports that:

- the reservoir is on their private conservation farm
- the farm is not an active for-profit farm
- the acreage is only for conservation and wildlife habitat
- the reservoir was constructed around 2002

Stakeholder input

Local government	Sterling Township Trustees Crawford County Commissioners
State Names Authority	Indiana
Federally recognized Tribes	

KANSAS

Little Mission Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Little Mission Creek
Proposal type	New name
Current official name	Unnamed
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Larry Black; Cedar Rapids, IA
Date proposed	4/13/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5786
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	39.9934, -96.51044
Secondary coordinates	40.03386, -96.46938
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	4.1 miles long
Feature description	Flows southwest through Mission Creek Reservoir 3-A into Mission Creek
Name history	Named in association with Mission Creek
USGS primary topo map	Oketo 1:24,000
State(s)	Kansas; Nebraska
County(s)	Marshall County [KS]; Gage County [NE]
Local jurisdiction(s)	Balderson Township [KS]; Liberty Township [NE]
PLSS	T1S, R8E and T1N, R8E, Sixth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Private property

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: Little Willow Creek (proponent, since 1970s)
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The proponent wishes to name this stream that flows through land formerly owned and farmed by his family members. He reports that in 1972 he installed hand-made signs along the stream naming it “Little Willow Creek” due to the abundance of willow trees along its bank. However, following discussions with the historical societies of Gage County and Marshall County, the proponent decided that “the best name to propose for naming this creek would be ‘Little Mission Creek,’” because it is a tributary of Mission Creek.

The stream flows through Mission Creek Reservoir 3-A, one of many flood control reservoirs in the watershed.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Balderson Township [KS] Marshall County [KS] Liberty Township [NE] Gage County [NE]
State Names Authority	Kansas Nebraska
Federally recognized Tribes	

MAINE

Change Buckman Head to Bucknam Head

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Bucknam Head
Proposal type	Name change to recognize family name
Current official name	Buckman Head
GNIS ID	563120
Proponent	Robert Godfrey; Eastport, ME
Date proposed	5/10/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5799
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	44.8975795, -66.9860895
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Cape
Feature size	Approximately 30 acres
Feature description	On the southeast side of Moose Island, northeast of Estes Head
Name history	Named for Benjamin and Seward Bucknam, merchants who lived at the cape by 1802
USGS primary topo map	Eastport OE E 1:24,000
State(s)	Maine
County(s)	Washington
Local jurisdiction(s)	City of Eastport
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Buckman Head: USGS 1908, 1943, 1945, 1949, 1986; Office of Coast Survey 1892-present; *United States Coast Pilot: Atlantic Coast Parts I-II*, 1903; Triangulation in Maine [Coast Survey], 1918; *The Dictionary of Maine Placenames*, 1970; Eastport tax map, 2016
 - Buckman Point: Triangulation in Maine [Coast Survey], 1918

- Buckmans Head: Eastport tax map, 2016
- Buckman's Head: OCS 1876
- Bucknam Head: Eastport City maps, 1994-2019; Eastport Comprehensive Plan Update, 2004; Eastport property deed, 2020
- Bucknam's Head: Coast Survey Superintendent Report for 1864
- Bucknams Point: Topographical map of the county of Washington, Maine, 1861
- Bucknam's Point: *The Sailor's Magazine and Naval Journal*, 1837; *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, 1851; *Eastport and Passamaquoddy: A Collection of Historical and Biographical Sketches*, 1888

Case Summary

The cape on the southeastern side of Moose Island, in the City of Eastport in Washington County, has been labeled as Buckman Head on USGS maps since 1908 and on Coast Survey charts since 1892 (Buckman's Head was on the 1876 chart). The proponent of the change reports that the original name and the one in current local use is Bucknam Head.

Other than the 2016 City of Eastport tax map, which labels the cape as Buckman Head and Buckmans Head, all present-day and historical references use Bucknam Head. There has been variation in the possessive form of the name and in the use of "Head" vs. "Point."

The Dictionary of Maine Placenames (1970) lists Buckman Head, noting that it was "named for Benjamin and Seward Bucknam, merchants who lived there by 1802. The spelling variation is accounted for by metathesis."

The 1888 volume *Eastport and Passamaquoddy: A Collection of Historical and Biographical Sketches* reported that "The Bucknam house, which stood near the shore below Shackford's Cove, abreast of Bucknam's Point and Bucknam's Ledge, was built in 1807 by Benjamin and Seward Bucknam, two enterprising young merchants, whose stores were near at hand." (GNIS does not list Shackfords Cove or Bucknams Ledge. The 1903 *United States Coast Pilot: Atlantic Coast Parts I-II* reported that "Buckman Ledge makes out about 250 yards southwest from Buckman Head . . ." The Coast Survey Superintendent Report for 1864 may refer to the same ledge as Billing's Ledge, "a large flat-topped rock, nearly one hundred feet in diameter, which crowns a sandy shoal spot within 200 yards of Bucknam's Head. . ." NOAA maintains a buoy named "Buckman Ledge Buoy 2" near the feature.)

Stakeholder input

Local government	Eastport City Council Washington County Commissioners
State Names Authority	Maine
Federal Agency	NOAA
Federally recognized Tribes	

MARYLAND

Fox Run, East Fox Run

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Fox Run
Proposal type	New name
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Frank McPhillips, Friends of Hunting Creek, Huntingtown, MD
Date proposed	5/15/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5801
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	38.582465, -76.60071
Secondary coordinates	38.55152, -76.58765
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.7 mi. long
Feature description	tributary of Hunting Creek
Name history	The name is associated with a nearby shopping center, business park, and Fox Run Boulevard
USGS primary topo map	Prince Frederick 1:24,000
State(s)	Maryland
County(s)	Calvert
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

Proposal Information

Proposed name	East Fox Run
Proposal type	New name
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Frank McPhillips, Friends of Hunting Creek, Huntingtown, MD
Date proposed	6/20/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5815
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	38.5699, -76.59082
Secondary coordinates	38.557979, -76.563998
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1.95 mi. long
Feature description	tributary of unnamed stream (proposed Fox Run)
USGS primary topo map	Prince Frederick 1:24,000
State(s)	Maryland
County(s)	Calvert
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

These proposed names Fox Run and East Fox Run are associated with a nearby shopping center, business park, and Fox Run Boulevard. The proponent suggests that “naming the stream[s] would help promote the ecological health and resiliency of the watershed’s streams and landscape and one of the best ways to protect a natural habitat is to make it personal.”

Another stream, named Fox Point Creek, flows into Hunting Creek just downstream of this unnamed stream.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Calvert County
State Names Authority	Maryland
Federal Agency	n/a
Federally recognized Tribes	

MICHIGAN

Change Hogala Lake to Waagaagamaa Lake

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Waagaagamaa Lake
Proposal type	Name change to apply an indigenous name
Current official name	Hogala Lake
GNIS ID	1620221
Proponent	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa Indians
Date proposed	4/25/2022
Submitter	Michael Waasegiizhig Price; Odanah, Wisconsin
Date submitted	4/25/2022
BGN case number	5795
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	46.1646063, -89.1581631
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Lake
Feature size	approx. 15 acres
Feature description	on a private inholding within Ottawa National Forest, between Birch Lake and Gudegast Lake
Name history	The name is of Anishinaabe origin and means “crescent lake”
USGS primary topo map	Land O’ Lakes 1:24,000
State(s)	Michigan
County(s)	Gogebic
Local jurisdiction(s)	Watersmeet Township
PLSS	Secs 34&35, T44N, R39W, Michigan Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- Hogala Lake (BGN 1958)

Other Names

- Unpublished names:
 - Mi Lake: landowner and acquaintances
- Published names:
 - Dwarf Lake: Michigan Department of Conservation map, 1950, 1955
 - Hogala Lake: USGS 1956, 1982, 1990; USGS/USFS 1999; current county maps; Lake Gazetteer, Gogebic County, Michigan, 1952

Case Summary

The Traditional Ecological Knowledge Specialist with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission submitted this name change on behalf of the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa Indians. It was initiated in response to a request for comments on a previous proposal, to change the existing name Hogala Lake to Mi Lake (Review List 446). Because the lake is on a private inholding within Ottawa National Forest, BGN staff asked for a recommendation from the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Region reached out to local Tribal partners for feedback.

The name Hogala Lake has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1956. The Lac Vieux Desert Band does not have any specific objections to the existing name but asked that the lake be given an Anishinaabe name instead of the proposed Mi Lake. Waagaagamaa means “crescent lake,” a reference to the shape of the lake. The proponent has confirmed that it is not a traditional Ojibwe or Anishinaabe name for the lake.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Watersmeet Township Trustees Gogebic County Commissioners	
State Names Authority	Michigan	
Federal Agency	USFS	
Federally recognized Tribes	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa Indians	Support

MINNESOTA

Chickadee Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Chickadee Creek
Proposal type	Make official a name in recent local use
Current official name	Unnamed
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Tom & Marcia Stevens; Emily, MN
Date proposed	7/24/2018
Submitter	Minnesota DNR
Date submitted	4/14/2022
BGN case number	5787
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	46.76172, -93.82732
Secondary coordinates	46.766702, -93.798215
Feature class	Stream

Feature size	1.6 miles long
Feature description	Flows south-southwest from a ditch into the Little Pine River
Name history	The name refers to black-capped chickadees found in the area
USGS primary topo map	Edna Lake 1:24,000
State(s)	Minnesota
County(s)	Crow Wing County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Little Pine Township
PLSS	Secs 15&14, T138N R25W, Fifth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: Chickadee Creek (proponents)
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The proponents of this new name own land along the stream and recently started calling it Chickadee Creek, presumably in reference to black-capped chickadees that can be found throughout Minnesota. The proponents reportedly said it was a “pleasing name” and that it “would be a benefit to the neighborhood” when they petitioned the county for a hearing, as required by Minnesota law to name features. The proponents have installed a sign along the stream on their property that shows the name.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Little Pine Township Board	Support
	Crow Wing County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Minnesota	Support
Federal Agency	n/a	
Federally recognized Tribes		

Change Fag Lake to Flag Lake

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Flag Lake
Proposal type	Change name considered offensive and to recognize State use
Current official name	Fag Lake
GNIS ID	656188
Proponent	Minnesota DNR

Date proposed	5/5/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5800
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	48.025738, -90.4605864
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Lake
Feature size	8.5 acres
Feature description	SW of Hungry Jack Lake
Name history	Name origin unknown
USGS primary topo map	Hungry Jack Lake 1:24,000
State(s)	Minnesota
County(s)	Cook
Local jurisdiction(s)	None
PLSS	Sec 16, T64N, R1W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended
Land ownership	Superior National Forest

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Fag Lake: USGS 1959, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019; USFS 2015 Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 2019; Minnesota Department of Education map, 2010
 - Flag Lake: Minnesota DNR Protected Waters Inventory, 1985

Case Summary

Flag Lake is the name used officially by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) since at least 1985 for the lake recorded in GNIS as Fag Lake. USGS maps have applied the name Fag Lake since 1959. The Minnesota State Names Authority (SNA) has not been able to determine why State usage differs from the official Federal name, but suspects it was due to a widespread revision of lake names within the State in the 1980s during which counties could provide names for unnamed lakes.

An earlier proposal to change the name to Standing in the Northern Lights Lake was submitted in August 2019 (Review List 438). This name is the Ojibwe name of George Morrison (1919-2000), a Cook County artist and member of the Grand Portage Band of the

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, who was born in Chippewa City, approximately 20 miles southeast of the lake.

In February 2020, the U.S. Forest Service expressed support for renaming Fag Lake to Standing in the Northern Lights Lake.

A second proposal was submitted to change the name to Anokii Lake (Review List 446); this is reportedly an Ojibwe word meaning “work,” which the proponent notes is a more archaic definition of the word “fag” (toil, drudgery, or an exhausting task).

The SNA requires that proponents submit a petition to the county government signed by at least 15 registered voters who are county residents. A county hearing is required, after which the DNR will consider the proposal. As of this Review List, neither of the earlier proponents had started the petition process.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Cook County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Minnesota	Support
Federal Agency	USFS	
Federally recognized Tribes		

NEBRASKA

Little Mission Creek – see KANSAS

NEW MEXICO

Burro Spring Mountain

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Burro Spring Mountain
Proposal type	New associative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Marc Levesque; Silver City, NM
Date proposed	6/14/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5814
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	32.66011, -108.55524
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Secondary coordinates	
Feature class	summit
Feature size	Elevation 7,405 ft.
Feature description	2.8 mi. NNW of Burro Spring and N of Burro Spring Canyon in Gila National Forest.
Name history	
USGS primary topo map	Bullard Peak 1:24,000
State(s)	New Mexico
County(s)	Grant
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec 13, T19S, R17W, New Mexico Meridian
Land ownership	U.S. Forest Service

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new name Burro Spring Mountain is proposed for an unnamed 7,405-ft. summit located 2.8 miles north-northwest of Burro Spring and north of Burro Spring Canyon in Gila National Forest. The proponent states, “The name is being proposed because it is one of several unnamed peaks in the Burro Mountains that provides an attractive climb to its summit from the spring.” The summit is located 8 miles northwest of another feature named Burro Peak.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Grant County
State Names Authority	New Mexico
Federal Agency	USFS
Federally recognized Tribes	

Gramont Peak

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Gramont Peak
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Scott Roberts; Socorro, NM
Date proposed	5/26/22
Submitter	same

Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5803
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	33.98761, -106.98829
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Summit
Feature size	6,049 ft. elevation
Feature description	At the N end of the Chupadera Mountains, 7 miles SW of Socorro
Name history	Named for Bertrand Gramont (?-ca. 1996-98), a major figure in the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, and New Mexico climbing communities
USGS primary topo map	Luis Lopez 1:24,000
State(s)	New Mexico
County(s)	Socorro
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec 6, T4S, R1W, New Mexico Meridian
Land ownership	The Box Recreation Area (Bureau of Land Management)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

This new name would commemorate Bertrand Gramont (?-ca. 1996-98), a French citizen who according to a 1989 New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (New Mexico Tech or NMT) geology alumni newsletter, earned a Master's degree in Geology in 1987. The name is proposed by a rock-climbing instructor at NMT. He reports that, while attending NMT, Gramont was a major figure in the NMT, Socorro, and New Mexico climbing communities. He was reportedly one of the original climbing route developers in The Box area.

The proponent states "Bertrand Gramont was a French National who attended NMT in the 80s and 90s. Specific dates of his Birth and Death are unknown. The information of his death is anecdotal but is referred to in [some online sources]. As far as we know, he died in a car crash in New Caledonia in 1996." He adds that the proposal "has the support of the NMT Recreation and Wellness Department, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Socorro

Field non-renewable (outdoor recreation) staff, and the rock climbing community.” Further, “the BLM Socorro Field Office has begun construction on a new trail to the summit.”

Stakeholder input

Local government	Socorro County Commissioners
State Names Authority	New Mexico
Federal Agency	BLM
Federally recognized Tribes	

NORTH CAROLINA

Paw Paw Branch

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Paw Paw Branch
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Ed Burnette
Date proposed	7/11/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5834
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	35.787948, -78.943667
Secondary coordinates	35.789189, -78.940552
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	0.2 miles long
Feature description	Flows into Rocky Ford Branch
Name history	Named for “all our four-legged friends in the area”
USGS primary topo map	Green Level 1:24,000
State(s)	North Carolina
County(s)	Chatham
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new name Paw Paw Branch is proposed for an unnamed 0.2-mile-long tributary of Rocky Ford Branch in Chatham County near B Everett Jordan Lake. The stream heads on the proponent's property but according to county land records is primarily on land owned by Fort Mill Investments LLC.

The proponent describes the stream as "Wet most of the year but fed by runoff along its entire length," adding that it is home to a variety of wildlife and plants. Further, "Frogs are especially fond of the branch, singing their catcalls into the night after each summer shower. Having a name will help protect the waterway from being erased by development and justify additional riparian buffers around it. This will help keep flooding under control and preserve the diversity of wildlife nearby."

When asked to clarify the meaning of the name and if the name referred to a specific pet cat, he replied "It's not a reference to a specific animal. The creek is in a partly rural, partly suburban neighborhood with lots of cats and dogs inside, and coyotes, deer, opossums, raccoons, and foxes outside. All the animals outside are threatened by encroaching development, as is our clean drinking water. The name is evocative of all our four-legged friends in the area."

Names currently recorded in GNIS that contain "Paw Paw," "Pawpaw," or variations presumably refer to the pawpaw tree, common throughout the central-eastern United States. These place names fall within or near the tree's range.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Chatham County Commissioners
State Names Authority	North Carolina
Federally recognized Tribes	

NORTH DAKOTA

Change Sq Gap to Sun Dance

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Sun Dance
Proposal type	Change name considered derogatory
Current official name	Sq Gap
GNIS ID	1035183
Proponent	Secretarial Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force

Date proposed	7/21/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5825
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	47.4889052, -103.9274263
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Populated place (unincorporated)
Feature size	n/a
Feature description	4.8 miles northwest of Flat Rock Butte
Name history	The name refers to the sacred ritual dance of some Great Plains Tribes
USGS primary topo map	West of Flat Rock Butte 1:24,000
State(s)	North Dakota
County(s)	McKenzie
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 10&9, T146N, R104W, Fifth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Sq___ Gap: USGS 1974, 1983; USGS/USFS 1997; State Historical Society of North Dakota, 2021

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated populated place Sq___ Gap in southwestern McKenzie County to Sun Dance. The community is located at the intersection of County Route 5 (labeled as West Sq___ Gap Road on Google Maps and 15th Street West on The National Map basemap), and State Route 16.

In response to [Secretary's Order #3404](#), dated November 19, 2021, which declared the word "sq___" derogatory, a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force was established to select a replacement name for each geographic feature that included that word. For unincorporated populated places, the Task Force has submitted proposals to the BGN to change the names.

The Task Force reports that the name Sun Dance was suggested as a replacement during the public comment period.

USGS topographic maps first labeled the community in 1974. A Wikipedia page for the community reports that “[t]he unincorporated village comprises a school and a community center (the Sq___ Gap Multipurpose Center),” with the center listed by the State as a polling place. An architectural report of buildings in the community published in 2021 by the State Historical Society of North Dakota appears to have redacted the “Sq___ Gap” part of the building’s name but includes directions to the site that read “[d]rive to the town of Sq___ Gap.”

The Wikipedia page also notes that the community extends into Montana as “West Sq___ Gap,” but no other evidence of this name could be found.

A 2006 *Bismarck Tribune* article titled “Tiny McKenzie County school hanging on with two students” refers to the “Sq___ Gap school.”

In addition to the public comment suggesting the name change to Sun Dance, one person who said they lived near the community asked that the name not be changed and that “[t]here are many families that live in the Sq___ Gap area.” Some local news articles were published in response to the Task Force work. One in the *Billings Gazette*, titled “ND residents lukewarm on name change for town of Sq___ Gap,” reported:

The Bismarck Tribune reported recently that the hamlet [Sq___ Gap] is little more than a community hall and an old schoolhouse.

The community is named for a rock formation that was said to resemble an Indian woman carrying a child, according to the book “North Dakota Place Names” by Douglas A. Wick.

McKenzie County Commission Vice Chair Kathy Skarda grew up in the [Sq___ Gap] area. She said her friends and family thought the renaming effort was a joke. She said she doesn't think the name was ever meant to deride any ethnicity. People will have to live with the name change, she said, but the area will always be [Sq___ Gap] to residents.

The Sun Dance is a sacred ritual of some Great Plains Tribes. Between 1883 and 1934, the U.S. government outlawed the practice.

Stakeholder input

Local government	McKenzie County Commissioners
State Names Authority	North Dakota
Federally recognized Tribes	

OREGON

Change Negro Creek to Jack Carson Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Jack Carson Creek
Proposal type	Change name considered derogatory
Current official name	Negro Creek
GNIS ID	1146758
Proponent	Dr. Bob Zybach
Date proposed	4/12/22
Submitter	Oregon Geographic Names Board
Date submitted	5/18/22
BGN case number	5802
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	42.8223432, -123.1464483
Secondary coordinates	42.7992881, -123.1228365
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2 mi. long
Feature description	tributary of Cow Creek, 11 miles SE of Canyonville
Name history	Named for Adam Andrew Jackson “Jack” Carson (1849-1922), who farmed and trained horses near Canyonville.
USGS primary topo map	Starvout Creek 1:24,000
State(s)	Oregon
County(s)	Douglas
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 2,11-13, T32S, R04W, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	Bureau of Land Management

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Negro Creek: USGS 1954, 1963, 1986, 2011, 2020
 - N_____r Creek: USGS 1904-1948

Case Summary

This proposal, forwarded by the Oregon Geographic Names Board, is to change the name of Negro Creek, a two-mile-long tributary of Cow Creek, 11 miles SE of Canyonville in Douglas County and on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The stream has been labeled Negro Creek on USGS topographic maps since 1954; from 1904 to 1948, it was shown with the more pejorative form of the word. The origin of the name has not been determined.

The proponent of the change, who serves as an advisor to Oregon Black Pioneers, notes that the replacement name would honor Adam Andrew Jackson “Jack” Carson (1849-1922), “who lived and worked near Canyonville. He farmed and trained horses. He is buried near Myrtle Creek, Oregon alongside his mother.” (Note: his father was Irish, his mother Black, and Jack was listed as “mulatto” in the 1850 Federal Census. Letitia Creek (GNIS FID 1144956), located 14 miles to the north and also in Douglas County, is named for his mother and has been labeled on topographic maps since 1897.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Douglas County	No opinion
State Names Authority	Oregon Geographic Names Board	Support
Federal Agency	BLM	
Federally recognized Tribes		

Johnson Creek --- see IDAHO

Change Swastika Mountain to Mount Halo

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Mount Halo
Proposal type	Change name considered offensive
Current official name	Swastika Mountain
GNIS ID	1150767
Proponent	David Lewis; Eugene, OR
Date proposed	6/21/22
Submitter	Oregon Geographic Names Board
Date submitted	7/26/22
BGN case number	5848
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	43.6921081, -122.6033938
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	summit
Feature size	elevation 4,183 ft.

Feature description	1 mi. S of Pinard Butte, 35 mi. SE of Eugene
Name history	Named for Chief Halito (d. 1892), a leader of the Yoncalla Kalapuya tribe, whose Tribal village was located 20 miles west of the mountain
USGS primary topo map	Holland Point 1:24,000
State(s)	Oregon
County(s)	Lane
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec. 5, T22S, R02E, Willamette Mer.
Land ownership	Umpqua NF

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Swastika Mountain: USGS 1930, 1942, 1955, 1978, 1986, 2020; Lane County GIS 2020; peakbagger.com

Case Summary

The name Swastika Mountain has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1930. The proponent of the change to Mount Halo states that the word is “considered offensive for many Oregonians.” He is an ethnohistorian and anthropologist at Oregon State University, who describes himself as “Takelma, Chinook, Molalla, [and] Santiam Kalapuya.”

Research suggests the summit acquired its name in 1909 and that it referred to a cattle brand with a swastika symbol; the symbol is historically from Sanskrit and means “good luck” or “conducive to well-being.” According to Wikipedia, “It continues to be used as a symbol of divinity and spirituality in Indian religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. In Native American culture, particularly among the Pima people of Arizona, the swastika is a symbol of the four winds.”

A National Geodetic Survey station mark, stamped SWASTIKA 1953, is located atop the summit.

The proposed replacement name would commemorate Chief Halito (?-1892) (his more commonly used name Halo means having little or needing little, while Halo Tish means “no teeth”), a leader of the Yoncalla Kalapuya tribe. His Tribal village, named Halotish Village, was located 20 miles west of the mountain. According to the proposal:

“[Halo] remained on the Applegate family donation land claim in the Umpqua Valley after removal of other tribes to reservations. Despite the dangers of the Rogue River

war south of the Umpqua Valley, the death of so many Native people, and the acts of racism and efforts to exterminate the tribes by volunteer militia, Halo chose to remain in his traditional lands. Halo and his family were prominent people in the community of Yoncalla and for generations were friends with the Applegate family.”

Chief Halo’s allotment was noted in the General Land Office survey field notes of 1854. His family later adopted the anglicized surname Fearn. The account continues:

“Halo and his family remained about the area, likely travelling back and forth between Yoncalla and Cottage Grove. It is unclear if the original village site was abandoned by the tribe because of settler land claims, but Halo appears to have returned and lived for long periods along the Row River, likely near the place he was born, just downriver from his childhood village site. While living on the Row River, Halo made an agreement with one of the homesteaders, a man named Walker homesteaded along the Row River, and they established a business arrangement fishing the river with a Native weir. ‘They constructed a crude fish trap on Row River. Mr. Walker took the catch one day, Halo Tish the next. Eels were a favorite food of the Indians, so Halo Tish took all of them. If Mr. Walker was too busy to go to the trap on his day, Halo Tish brought his fish to him.’ In this manner, Chief Halotish proved to be a man who made friends with the settlers and by doing so was allowed to remain in the area. Indians were not allowed to have donation land claims as they were not American citizens and those tribal people who escaped from the reservations to return home were normally gathered up and returned to the reservations at Siletz or Grand Ronde, after the local folks tired of their presence. Later, Halo’s sons did go to Grand Ronde to visit relatives, perhaps to stay a while, but there is no record that they were ever officially allotted there.”

This proposal for Mount Halo was submitted in response to an earlier one, to change the name to Umpqua Mountain; that name would have recognized the summit’s location within Umpqua National Forest. The proponent has since withdrawn her proposal and now endorses Mount Halo.

An online petition includes approximately 550 signers asking that the “inappropriate” name be changed but no replacement was offered. The petition states “This mountain’s namesake was created pre-WWII, as many are aware, and this symbol has been around for a long, long time before being co-opted by the German Nazi Party. However, the swastika, since the early-mid 20th century, now stands for something else; something we will not stand for. The name of this mountain needs to go into the history books.”

A small community in Clinton County, New York is named Swastika and a post office of the same name operated there from 1913 until 1958. In September 2020, the town voted to retain its name.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Lane County
State Names Authority	Oregon
Federal Agency	USFS
Federally recognized Tribes	

Change Negro Creek to Triple Nickles Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Triple Nickles Creek
Proposal type	Change a name considered derogatory
Current official name	Negro Creek
GNIS ID	1146759
Proponent	Bob Zybach; Salem, OR
Date proposed	6/26/22
Submitter	Oregon Geographic Names Board
Date submitted	8/1/22
BGN case number	5836
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	43.232136, -122.873786
Secondary coordinates	43.1722222, -122.89
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	5 miles long
Feature description	Flows north from near Red Butte to enter the Little River
Name history	Named for the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, nicknamed the "Triple Nickles," a World War II African American unit of the U.S. Army that was stationed in Pendleton in 1945
USGS primary topo map	Taft Mountain 1:24,000
State(s)	Oregon
County(s)	Douglas County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Secs 12,13,24,23,26,25&36, T27S, R2W, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	Umpqua National Forest

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found

- Published names:
 - Negro Creek: USGS 1955, 1978, 1989, 2011, 2014, 2017; USFS/USGS 1997; USFS 1918, 1959, 1969; Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, 2005; Oregon Water Resources Department, 1974
 - N r Creek: *Streams and Lakes in the State of Oregon*, 1939; *Metsker's Map of Douglas County*, 1941, 1967

Case Summary

This proposal was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board by a local historian and advisor to the OGNB, to change the name of Negro Creek on the Umpqua National Forest to Triple Nickles Creek. It was proposed in response to a previous proposal to change the name to Freedom Creek (Review List 437).

The replacement name refers to the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, nicknamed the "Triple Nickles" (using the English spelling of 'nickel'), a World War II African American unit of the U.S. Army that was stationed in Pendleton in 1945. According to a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) account of the Division:

The 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion was a pioneering paratrooper unit of the United States Army. Instated in 1943 during World War II, the unit was given the unprecedented and undeniably dangerous job of jumping into forests that were set on fire by the nation's enemy at war. The unit was nicknamed the Triple Nickles because of its numerical designation and because 17 of the original 20-member "colored test platoon" came from the 92nd Infantry Division, or Buffalo Division. Hence, the nickname Buffalo Nickles, symbolized by three buffalo nickels joined in a triangle. The unit's 75-year legacy intersects with USDA Forest Service history in a very special way.

Further details are available at [Triple Nickles -- 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion \(oregonencyclopedia.org\)](http://oregonencyclopedia.org). PFC Malvin L. Brown (1920-1945), an African American medic and a member of the Division, was the first casualty in the USFS Smokejumper Program in Oregon. Another proposal, submitted by the OGNB on behalf of the Executive Director of Oregon Black Pioneers, would rename the adjacent Negro Ridge to Malvin Brown Ridge (Review List 446).

The name Negro Creek has appeared on USGS maps since 1955, USFS maps as early as 1918, and on a 1974 Umpqua drainage basin map published by the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD). The name was the subject of a BGN decision in 1987, following a request to clarify the source of the stream, which differed between USGS and some USFS maps. The pejorative form of the name has not appeared on any Federal maps but was listed in *Streams and Lakes in the State of Oregon* (Oregon State Engineer's Office, 1939) and on various editions of Metsker's map of Douglas County.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Douglas County Commissioners	
State Names Authority	Oregon	
Federal Agency	USFS	Support
Federally recognized Tribes		

PENNSYLVANIA

Camel Hump Knob

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Camel Hump Knob
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	David Miller; Wellsboro, PA
Date proposed	7/19/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5845
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	41.582088, -77.810939
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Summit
Feature size	2,101 feet elevation
Feature description	Between the heads of Green Hollow and Jordan Hollow
Name history	Descriptive name
USGS primary topo map	Short Run 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Potter County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Abbott Township
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Susquehannock State Forest

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: Camel Hump Knob (proponent, two months)
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The proponent reports that he and his friend recently gave the name Camel Hump Knob to a 2,101-foot summit and now wish to have it made official for Federal use. The summit is located in Susquehannock State Forest in Abbott Township in Potter County. The proponent hikes in the area and found two summits that had been logged within the last five years and which provide “rare 360-degree views of Potter County’s mountainous plateau” (<https://myhikes.org/trails/stony-peak-camel-hump-knob>). The proposed name refers to the summit’s stony surface. A second proposal would make official the name Stony Peak (q.v.) for the second feature, located 0.5 mile to the northwest.

The proponent reports “My hope is that by naming some currently-unnamed natural features in Potter and Tioga county, Pennsylvania, it might help drive some outdoor-related tourism like hiking and backpacking to these places.” He also states that he contacted Susquehannock State Forest about naming the summit but did not get a response.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Abbott Township Supervisors Potter County Commissioners
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania
Other	Pennsylvania Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources
Federally recognized Tribes	

Coldstream Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Coldstream Creek
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Steven J. Riesenberg; Lake City, PA
Date proposed	7/6/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5840
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	42.03317, -80.33891
Secondary coordinates	42.028413, -80.323872
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	1.2 miles long
Feature description	East of Lake City, flows into Lake Erie

Name history	Descriptive name
USGS primary topo map	Fairview 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Erie County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Girard Township
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Trib 62489 To Lake Erie: PA Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream data, 2004

Case Summary

A resident of Girard Township in Erie County is proposing the new name Coldstream Creek for an unnamed 1.2-mile-long stream that flows into Lake Erie. The mouth of the stream is on the proponent's property. The name refers to the temperature of the water and the fact that it does not freeze in winter and steelhead trout can be found in the stream.

Early USGS maps show the stream's source three miles to the east-southeast; however, the flow was disrupted by construction of a railroad. The National Hydrography Dataset shows water flowing in a canal or ditch from the railroad to the current stream, but aerial imagery and later USGS maps suggest that flow is not continuous, and historic stream data from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection show water being diverted along the railroad tracks. The stream now begins at or near a small farm pond.

There are eight streams in Pennsylvania recorded in GNIS that have the generic "Stream."

Stakeholder input

Local government	Girard Township Supervisors	Support
	Borough of Girard*	Support
	Borough of Lake City*	Support
	Erie County Executive and Council	
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania	
Federally recognized Tribes		

* Stream is not in these jurisdictions, but the proponent solicited their opinions

Lyman Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Lyman Creek
Proposal type	New name
Current official name	Unnamed
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Esther L. Clarke; Meshoppen, PA
Date proposed	4/2/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5790
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	41.62509, -75.96745
Secondary coordinates	41.66022, -75.95504
GNIS feature class	Stream
Feature size	2.87 miles long
Feature description	Heads in Lymanville in Springville Township, E of Sheldon Hill, flows S parallel to Lyman Road, then SSW through Lemon Township, into Washington Township, to enter Meshoppen Creek
Name history	Named in association with the nearby community of Lymanville
USGS primary topo map	Springville 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Wyoming County, Susquehanna County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Washington Township, Lemon Township, Springville Township
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The community of Lymanville, located near the head of this 2.87-mile-long unnamed stream, was named for Gideon and Dolly Lyman, who settled along the creek in 1803 and

established Lymanstead Farm. The upper portion of the stream flows alongside Lyman Road.

Stakeholder input

Local government(s)	Washington Township Lemon Township Springville Township Wyoming County Susquehanna County
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania
Federal Agency	n/a
Federally recognized Tribes	

Change Hunters Run to Schollard Run

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Schollard Run
Proposal type	Name change to recognize local and historic use
Current official name	Hunters Run
GNIS ID	1202649
Proponent	Gary M. Fleeger; Marysville, PA
Date proposed	6/24/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5820
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	41.1517259, -80.2297846
Secondary coordinates	41.11256, -80.198117
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	4 miles long
Feature description	Flows generally northwest past Leesburg, Schollard, and Springfield Falls into Neshannock Creek
Name history	Named in association with the nearby community of Schollard, which was named for William Schollard, who from 1837 to 1862 was the ironmaster of the Springfield Furnace
USGS primary topo map	Mercer 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Mercer County, Lawrence County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Springfield Township (Mercer County), Washington Township (Lawrence County)
PLSS	n/a

Land ownership

Pennsylvania State Game Land 284; private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Hunter Run: PennDOT bridge data, 2022
 - Hunters Run: PennDOT township and county maps, 1971, 1987, 1990, 2004, 2018; Pennsylvania Waterfalls website, 2022
 - Hunter's Run: Mercer County Comprehensive Plan map, 2005
 - Johnston Run: PennDOT press release, 2022; PennDOT bridge data, 2022
 - Neshannock Branch: PennDOT bridge data, 2022
 - Scollard Run: Pennsylvania Bulletin, 1996; Business Journal Daily [Youngstown, PA], 2018
 - Schollard Run: Carnegie Museum of Natural History publication, 1977; "Mercer County Natural Heritage Inventory" (Western Pennsylvania Conservancy), 2003; "Shenango River Watershed Conservation Plan" (Western Pennsylvania Conservancy), 2005; Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program website, 2022
 - Schollards Run: FEMA, 2014
 - Schollard's Run: Great Natural Areas in Western Pennsylvania, 2000; Western Pennsylvania Conservancy publications, 1966, 1990; Western Pennsylvania Conservancy website, 2022
 - Trib 35627 To Neshannock Creek: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream data, 2004

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of Hunters Run, a four-mile-long tributary of Neshannock Creek, to Schollard Run. The stream flows from Washington Township in Lawrence County into Springfield Township in Mercer County.

Schollard Run is one of several names in local and published use and refers to the community of Schollard along its banks in Springfield Township. Both features were named for William Schollard (sometimes recorded as "Scollard," which appears to be the original spelling of the family name), who from 1837 to 1862 was the ironmaster of the Springfield Furnace which was located along the stream in question, and which was the first to be operated in Mercer County.

The name Hunters Run has never been labeled on USGS topographic maps but was added to GNIS in 1990 citing a 1985 Pennsylvania Game Commission map. The name has been used by PennDOT since at least 1971, although the origin has not been determined.

PennDOT bridge data use three different names for this stream: Hunters Run, Neshannock Branch, and Johnston Run (the latter refers to Johnston's Tavern, built nearby in 1831).

The stream heads in a wetland area known locally as "Schollard Marsh" or "Schollard's Run Wetlands," which is also known as "Pennsy Swamp" in Mercer County and "Black Swamp" in Lawrence County. The swamp is not recorded in GNIS.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Springfield Township Washington Township Mercer County Lawrence County	
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania	Support
Federally recognized Tribes		

Shale Run

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Shale Run
Proposal type	New name for an unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	John Nielsen, East Fallowfield Township Supervisor; Coatesville, PA
Date proposed	7/13/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5839
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	39.95492, -75.7788
Secondary coordinates	39.97825, -75.7736
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2 miles long
Feature description	Flows generally south-southwest from the South Valley Hills past Goosetown into West Branch Brandywine Creek
Name history	Descriptive of the local geology
USGS primary topo map	Coatesville 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Chester County
Local jurisdiction(s)	East Fallowfield Township
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Trib 00193 To West Branch Brandywine Creek (in part): PA Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream data, 2004
 - Trib 00194 Of West Branch Brandywine Creek (in part): PA Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream data, 2004
 - Tributary 24 of West Branch Brandywine Creek: FEMA, 2017
 - Unnamed Tributary to West Branch Brandywine Creek (in part): Chester County Water Resources Authority map, 2015
 - Unnamed Tributary to West Branch Brandywine Creek at RM 12.3 (UNT # 00193) (in part): Pennsylvania Code, 2022
 - Unnamed Tributary to UNT #00193 at RM 0.3 (UNT #00194) (in part): Pennsylvania Code, 2022

Case Summary

The East Fallowfield Township Manager is proposing the new name Shale Run for an unnamed tributary of West Branch Brandywine Creek in Chester County. He notes that the “unnamed stream is rated as EV (Exceptional Value) by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and that the Township’s Environmental Advisory Council voted to name this stream in order to inform the public of this natural resource.” The Township Board of Supervisors endorses the new name.

The proponent did not provide a reason for the name, but the stream presumably flows over shale- or shale-like rocks. Geologic maps show that the rocks under the stream are in the Octoraro Formation, which according to USGS “includes albite-chlorite schist, phyllite, some hornblende gneiss, and granitized members.” These are all metamorphic rocks; shale is a finely grained sedimentary rock that can be metamorphosed into slate, phyllite, or schist under different conditions.

Stakeholder input

Local government	East Fallowfield Township Supervisors Chester County Commissioners
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania
Federally recognized Tribes	

Sleepy Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Sleepy Creek
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Terry and Robert Melton; State College, PA
Date proposed	7/28/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5850
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	40.791644, -77.699231
Secondary coordinates	40.781831, -77.695883
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	0.8 miles long
Feature description	Flows from the northeast end of Tussey Mountain generally north-northwest into a sinkhole 1.1 miles southeast of Tusseyville
USGS primary topo map	Centre Hall 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Centre
Local jurisdiction(s)	Potter Township
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Trib 23069 To Cedar Run (in part): PA Department of Environmental Protection Historic Stream data, 2004

Case Summary

Landowners in Potter Township in Centre County are proposing the new name Sleepy Creek for a stream near their property. The stream flows into a sinkhole known locally as the “Tusseyville Sinkhole” or the “Tussey Sink.”

The proponent notes the distinct hydrologic nature of the stream and its proximity to a wetlands landscape conservation area identified by Centre County. She adds:

“The name Sleepy Creek was chosen primarily a.) to reflect the small size of the stream, and b.) to replace the existing, generic label UNT23069 per PA Chapter 93, Drainage List L (West Branch Susquehanna River). Local citizens began the process of petitioning for a name designation for Sleepy Creek as part of the process of the citizen oversight for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, State College Area Connector project. (<https://www.penndot.pa.gov/RegionalOffices/district-2/ConstructionsProjectsAndRoadwork/SCAC/Pages/default.aspx>)

Local citizens are interested in ensuring that any potential local alignment selection that may impact Sleepy Creek gives proper consideration to the sensitive, hydrologic and environmental characteristics of this small stream.

Preliminary discussions with local citizens and the host municipality indicate unanimous support for the name change.

The National Hydrography Dataset records water flowing from this stream into some ditches which connect to an unnamed tributary of Cedar Run. Topographic map contours show the presence of a sinkhole at the mouth of this stream. No stream connection was mapped on topographic maps between the sinkhole and the unnamed tributary. FEMA maps show a discontinuous flowline.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Potter Township Supervisors	Support
	Centre County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania	
Federally recognized Tribes		
Other	Six local property owners	Support

Stony Peak

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Stony Peak
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	David Miller; Wellsboro, PA
Date proposed	7/9/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5832
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	41.586344, -77.8198
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Summit
Feature size	2,159 feet elevation
Feature description	Between the heads of Bachman Hollow and Green Hollow
Name history	Descriptive name
USGS primary topo map	Short Run 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Potter County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Abbott Township
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Susquehannock State Forest

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: Stony Peak (proponent, two months)
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

This is the second of two proposals submitted by a local resident who likes to hike in the area. The name Stony Peak is proposed for a 2,159-foot summit 0.5 mile to the northwest of the 2,101-foot peak proposed to be named Camel Hump Knob (q.v.). Both are in Susquehannock State Forest in Abbott Township in Potter County.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Abbott Township Potter County
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania
Other	Pennsylvania Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources
Federally recognized Tribes	

Warbler Run

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Warbler Run
Proposal type	New name

Current official name	Unnamed
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Adrian Shelley; Manheim, PA
Date proposed	5/10/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5798
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	40.129967, -76.197424
Secondary coordinates	40.152341, -76.203554
GNIS feature class	Stream
Feature size	2 miles long
Feature description	tributary of the Conestoga River
Name history	The name refers to the wide variety of warblers found in the area
USGS primary topo map	Ephrata 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Lancaster County
Local jurisdiction(s)	West Earl Township, Borough of Akron
PLSS	n/a
Land management	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case summary

The proponent of this new name owns 3.5 acres along the stream, and notes “The area is known as a hotspot for observing a wide variety of warblers (and other birds) during the spring and fall migration. We are also in the process of removing invasive plant species from this property and replacing them with native tree, shrub, and plant communities through partnerships with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Lancaster County Conservation District, the Keystone 10 Million Trees Partnership, and Land Studies.”

Stakeholder input

Local government(s)	West Earl Township Borough of Akron
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State Names Authority
Federal Agency
Federally recognized Tribes

Lancaster County
Pennsylvania
n/a

SOUTH CAROLINA

Reverend Mountain

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Reverend Mountain
Proposal type	New name
Current official name	Unnamed
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Leland Nicholson; Salem, SC
Date proposed	6/6/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5806
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	34.968064, -82.635259
Secondary coordinates	
GNIS feature class	Summit
Feature size	Elevation 1,383 ft.
Feature description	7 mi. NE of Pickens
Name history	The name commemorates Reverend Willis Anthony (1919-2005), who owned the property surrounding the summit
USGS primary topo map	Pickens 1:24,000
State(s)	South Carolina
County(s)	Pickens County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private property

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new name Reverend Mountain is proposed for a 1,383 ft. summit in Pickens County, seven miles northeast of the community of Pickens. The name is intended to commemorate Reverend Willis Anthony (1919-2005), who according to the proponent, “was very well known and respected in the area. He is still known as ‘The Reverend’ in the area, so ‘Reverend Mountain’ seems appropriate. He and his wife owned all of this property and [he] was very much attached to it while he was alive. As economic circumstances dictated during his life and afterwards, almost all of this land was sold to non-relative neighbors.”

Rev. Anthony attended North Greenville College and Fruitland Baptist Seminary. He pastored several churches in Pickens County and in North Carolina, was a member of Griffin Baptist Church, and served his country with the U.S. Army in France during World War II.

Stakeholder input

Local government(s)	Pickens County
State Names Authority	South Carolina
Federal Agency	n/a
Federally recognized Tribes	

TENNESSEE

Change Sq__berry to Partridgeberry

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Partridgeberry
Proposal type	Change a name considered derogatory
Current official name	Sq__berry
GNIS ID	1646886
Proponent	Secretarial Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force
Date proposed	7/1/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5825
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	36.1306762, -82.0692877
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Populated place (unincorporated)

Feature size	n/a
Feature description	Near the head of the valley of Heaton Creek, 1 mile northwest of Yellow Mountain Gap
Name history	Partridgeberry is another common name for the plant for which the community was formerly named
USGS primary topo map	White Rocks Mountain 1:24,000
State(s)	Tennessee
County(s)	Carter County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private; Cherokee National Forest (proclaimed boundary)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Sq__berry: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Day Schools report, 1969; County highway map, 1985; *Cherokee National Forest Hiking Guide*, 2005

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated populated place Sq__berry to Partridgeberry. The community is on private lands within the proclaimed boundary of the Cherokee National Forest and at the confluence of several small tributaries of Heaton Creek.

In response to [Secretary's Order #3404](#), dated November 19, 2021, which declared the word "sq__" derogatory, a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force was established to select a replacement name for each geographic feature that included that word. For unincorporated populated places, the Task Force has submitted proposals to the BGN to change the names.

The Task Force chose the name Partridgeberry because it is another common name for the plant for which the community is named. There were no suggestions from the public and tribal comment periods or tribal listening sessions.

The community was added to GNIS in 1991, citing a 1985 county highway map. It has never been labeled on USGS topographic maps and most online references seem to derive from the GNIS entry.

A 1969 U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare directory of “Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Day Schools” listed the Roan Mountain Seventh-Day Adventist School with an address of “RFD 1 Sq__berry.”

The plant (*Mitchella repens*) is a small non-coniferous evergreen vine that is reported to be eaten by birds such as grouse and turkeys (which can be colloquially referred to as partridges). The plant was reportedly used by native women to make a tea consumed during childbirth. The plant is common throughout the eastern U.S. and Canada.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Carter County Mayor and Commissioners
State Names Authority	Tennessee
Federal Agency	USFS
Federally recognized Tribes	

TEXAS

Change Sq__ Mountain to Lynncreek Mountain

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Lynncreek Mountain
Proposal type	Name change
Proposal subtype	Change a name considered derogatory
Current official name	Sq__ Mountain
GNIS ID	1380594
Proponent	Secretarial Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force
Date proposed	7/1/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5827
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	33.3612217, -98.3208824
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Populated place (unincorporated)
Feature size	n/a
Feature description	13 miles northwest of Jacksboro
Name history	Named in association with nearby Lynn Creek Road
USGS primary topo map	Lynn Creek 1:24,000

State(s)	Texas
County(s)	Jack County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Sq___ Mountain: USGS 1964, 1985; *Jack County Community Guide*, 2017

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated populated place Sq___ Mountain to Lynncreek Mountain. The community is located at the intersection of Farm-to-Market Road 2190 and Lynn Creek Road, southeast of Antelope in Jack County.

In response to [Secretary's Order #3404](#), dated November 19, 2021, which declared the word "sq___" derogatory, a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force was established to select a replacement name for each geographic feature that included that word. For unincorporated populated places, the Task Force has submitted proposals to the BGN to change the names.

The Task Force states that "In this instance, Lynn Creek (GNIS FID #1362005) is a nearby stream. Additionally, Lynn Creek Road runs past the [community] in question. Accordingly, the Task Force submits this proposal for 'Lynncreek Mountain.'"

USGS maps first labeled the community in 1964. A historical marker put in place in 1998 by the Texas Historical Commission reads:

Legend tells of a mountaintop skirmish between Native Americans and Texas Rangers in 1875. A woman was accidentally killed; the Rangers buried her on the mountain and named the place for her. In 1877 pioneers began to settle here, and in 1892 a post office and a stagecoach relay station were established. At its peak the Squaw Mountain community included two cotton gins and a thresher, a general store, blacksmith shop, school, and church. By 1917 a flowing water well and two coal mines had been discovered. In 1997 only the Squaw Mountain church and a few scattered buildings remained.

Some online sources refer to the community as a ghost town. A summit named Sq___ Mountain, as well as Sq___ Mountain Ranch and a church named Sq___ Mountain

Assembly of God, are located nearby. The 2017 Jack County Community Guide, published by the *Jacksboro Herald-Gazette*, lists the church in the community of Sq___ Mountain.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Jack County Judge and Commissioners
State Names Authority	Texas
Federally recognized Tribes	

VIRGINIA

Change Larmond to Larmand

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Larmand
Proposal type	Name change
Current official name	Larmond
GNIS ID	1494748
Proponent	Jeffrey Crane; Orange, VA
Date proposed	4/25/2022
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5793
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	38.2667988, -78.1205567
Secondary coordinates	n/a
GNIS feature class	Populated place
Feature size	
Feature description	N of Orange
Name history	Named for the Larmand family, including Francis Larmand (1856-1917), a train engineer for the Southern Railway who was killed in a train wreck near Orange
USGS primary topo map	Rapidan 1:24,000
State(s)	Virginia
County(s)	Orange County
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land management	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Larmond: USGS 1961; *The Official Railway Guide*, 1909; *Railway Signal Engineer*, 1917; *Railway Age Gazette*, 1917
 - Larmand: *Evening Star*, 1917; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, 1917

Case Summary

This small unincorporated community has been labeled as Larmond on USGS topographic maps since 1961 and was listed as such in a number of publications between 1909 and 1917. However, the proponent reports that it was named for the Larmand family, including Francis Larmand (1856-1917), “train engineer for the Southern Railway who was killed in a train wreck on October 21, 1917 near Orange, VA. Engineer Larmand was President Theodore Roosevelt’s requested engineer anytime the President traveled by train. [The] Larmand, Virginia name was in use prior to 1917.”

An account of Mr. Larmand’s death, published in the October 22, 1922 edition of *The Baltimore Sun*, noted “Strangely enough, the accident occurred near Larmand, a station named after the engineer, and within sight of his farm.”

Family history records, including Mr. Larmand’s death record, spell the name Larmand. Francis Larmand was listed as a fireman in the 1880 Federal Census of Alexandria, VA, and as an engineer in the 1910 City Directory of Alexandria. The proponent provided a photo of a sign recently erected by the county highway department for Larmand Drive. The Library of Virginia found no name for the community on county, railroad, or postal route maps prior to 1910.

Stakeholder Input

Local government(s)	Orange County	Support
State Names Authority	Virginia	Support
Federal Agency	n/a	
Federally recognized Tribes		

Shipps Bay Inlet

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Shipps Bay Inlet
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	City of Virginia Beach City Council
Date proposed	6/7/2022
Submitter	Virginia Board on Geographic Names

Date submitted	6/8/2022
BGN case number	5810
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	36.70437, -75.9317
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	bay
Feature size	0.2 mi. long, 0.2. mi. wide
Feature description	T-shaped inlet on eastern edge of Shipps Bay in City of Virginia Beach
Name history	Named in association with Shipps Bay
USGS primary topo map	North Bay
State(s)	Virginia
County(s)	City of Virginia Beach
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

This proposal was submitted by the Virginia Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the City of Virginia Beach City Council to apply the new name Shipps Bay Inlet to a small, T-shaped body of water on the eastern shore of Shipps Bay. It was submitted in response to a previous proposal, to name the body of water Kona Inlet (Review List 446). That name was proposed by a local resident whose property is adjacent to the inlet, but the City would prefer a name with historical significance. They noted that the name Shipps Bay has been in local use for at least 70 years.

The Virginia Beach Genealogical Society also does not support the proposal for Kona Inlet, noting “This is not a naturally occurring inlet. It’s a dredged cove which would likely silt in without being dredged. We are an East Coast community. Kona is not relevant to our locale. Other names related to our history, lore, or native wildlife would be more appropriate.” (The VBGS did not offer an alternative name.)

Stakeholder input

Local government	City of Virginia Beach	Support
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State Names Authority	Virginia
Federal Agency	NOAA
Federally recognized Tribes	
Other	Virginia Beach Genealogical Society

Twins Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Twins Creek
Proposal type	new name for an unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Robert Textor; Middlebrook, VA
Date proposed	7/28/22
Submitter	same
Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5849
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	37.97526, -79.37965
Secondary coordinates	37.983073, -79.394584
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	1 mile long
Feature description	Flows southeast off Little North Mountain into Walker Creek
Name history	The name refers to this being one of two very similar creeks
USGS primary topo map	Goshen 1:24,000
State(s)	Virginia
County(s)	Rockbridge
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	n/a
Land ownership	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources land (partly); private (partly)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The owner of property along this unnamed stream in Rockbridge County is proposing that it be named Twins Creek. The stream flows partly through private lands and partly through the Goshen and Little North Mountain Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources.

The proponent states that the stream is joined by another similar stream on his property and that “they are like twins when they are running strong in the spring, fall and winter.” The proposal is to name “the stronger and longer one.” There are no other streams in Virginia known to be named “Twins,” while six include “Twin” in their names.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Rockbridge County Supervisors
State Names Authority	Virginia
Federally recognized Tribes	
Other	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources

WASHINGTON

Holland Marsh

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Holland Marsh
Proposal type	New commemorative name for an officially unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Chuck Holland; Port Gamble, WA
Date proposed	10/1/19
Submitter	Washington State Committee on Geographic Names
Date submitted	7/25/22
BGN case number	5847
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	48.039435, -121.913618
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Swamp
Feature size	8 acres
Feature description	Northeast of Menzel Lake, 3.8 miles southeast of Granite Falls
Name history	Named for Andy Holland (1910-2008), community leader and Everett Community College professor of forestry and mathematics
USGS primary topo map State(s)	Granite Falls 1:24,000 Washington

County(s)	Snohomish
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	Sec 33, T30N, R7E, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: None found

Case Summary

The new name Holland Marsh is proposed for a small marsh near Granite Falls in Snohomish County. The area is not accessible by trails or visible from a nearby road. The proponent manages the surrounding property as part of his company Skogen LLC, which he describes as owning “forest land [here which is] . . . approved American Tree Farm System forest land.”

The name would commemorate the proponent’s uncle, Andy Holland (1910-2008). Mr. Holland was an Everett Community College professor of forestry and mathematics. He spent many summers working in a state forestry service fire lookout and wrote a book about his experiences. He is remembered as a community leader; obituaries report that after he and his wife retired to Lopez Island, he helped fund the Lopez Center for Community and the Arts. The couple are honored annually with the island’s Community Spirit Award and the baseball field adjacent to Lopez High School is named in memory of Mr. Holland.

The proponent inherited some of the land around the marsh from Mr. Holland. He reports that the land is vital to the Pilchuck River watershed and is part of the Department of Natural Resources’ forest riparian easement program.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Snohomish County Council*	No response
State Names Authority	Washington	Support
Federally recognized Tribes		
Other	Snohomish County Public Works*	No response
	Snohomish County Emergency Management*	No response
	Snohomish County Historic Preservation Commission*	No response
	Granite Falls Historical Society*	Support
	WA State Historical Society*	No response

WA Farm Forestry - Upper Puget Sound Chapter	Support
Everett Community College Executive* Director for Community and Government Relations*	Support
Two former students of Mr. Holland*	Support
One relative of Mr. Holland*	Support
One other individual*	Support

* Outreach conducted by/responses submitted to Washington Geographic Names Committee

WISCONSIN

Change Bergen Creek to Bergin Creek

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Bergin Creek
Proposal type	Change name to reflect local spelling and use
Current official name	Bergen Creek
GNIS ID	1561588
Proponent	Jan K. Jenson; Wascott, WI (Town Supervisor)
Date proposed	6/17/2019
Submitter	Wisconsin Geographic Names Council
Date submitted	6/15/2022
BGN case number	5813
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	46.1535539, -91.8762965
Secondary coordinates	46.1938311, -91.8085198
Feature class	Stream
Feature size	7.5 mi. long
Feature description	Flows from Bergin Springs generally southwest into the Totagatic River
Name history	Named for the Bergin family, who were the original homesteaders near the source of the creek
USGS primary topo map	Minong Flowage 1:24,000
State(s)	Wisconsin
County(s)	Washburn County, Douglas County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Town of Minong (Washburn County), Town of Wascott (Douglas County)
PLSS	Tps42&43N, R12W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended
Land ownership	Private

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Bergen Creek: USGS 1947, 1949, 1965, 1980, 1982; Douglas County GIS, 2022; Wisconsin Highway Commission, 1956

Case Summary

The Town of Wascott Board of Supervisors has proposed to change the spelling of Bergen Creek to Bergin Creek. The Town reports that:

- the Bergin family were the original homesteaders near the source of the creek
- the Bergin family name was misspelled in the 1900 Census
- the living Bergin family members wish to honor their ancestors by restoring the correct spelling of the name

The Town of Wascott passed a resolution in June 2019 approving the requested spelling change from “the Gordon-Wascott Historical Society and the descendants of John P. Bergin (1837-1905).” The resolution also supported changing the name of Bergen Springs Road located near the source of the stream. The county changed the name of the road and supports changing the name of the stream. A road near the mouth of the stream in Washburn County is named “Bergen Road.”

In March 2020, the Town amended the resolution to include a change for the associated springs, from Bergen Springs to Bergin Springs. As of this Review List, the BGN has not received a proposal to change the name of the spring. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council did not review any proposal to change the name of the spring.

Staff research found that there have been many individuals named “Bergin” or “Bergen” in Douglas County since the 1820s.

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Town of Minong (Washburn County)*	No Response
	Town of Wascott (Douglas County)*	Support
	Washburn County*	No Response
	Douglas County*	Support
State Names Authority	Wisconsin	Support
Federal Agency	None	N/A
Federally Recognized Tribes		

* Outreach conducted by Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee

Change Helen Lake to Helena Lake

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Helena Lake
Proposal type	Name change
Current official name	Helen Lake
GNIS ID	2762361
Proponent	Jesse Kellogg; Spring Green WI
Date proposed	7/23/21
Submitter	Wisconsin Geographic Names Council
Date submitted	6/8/22
BGN case number	5811
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	43.1647222, -90.0308333
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	lake
Feature size	16 acres
Feature description	SW of Helena on the E side of the Wisconsin River
Name history	Named in association with the nearby community of Helena
USGS primary topo map	Spring Green 1:24,000
State(s)	Wisconsin
County(s)	Iowa
Local jurisdiction(s)	Town of Arena
PLSS	Secs 16&17, T8N, R4E, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended
Land ownership	Lower Wisconsin State Riverway (WI DNR)

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Goofy Slough: Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Regional and Property Analysis (WI DNR), 2014; Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board letter to WI DNR, 2016
 - Goofy's Slough: *The Dodgeville Chronicle*, 2018; *Valley Sentinel* [Spring Green, WI], 2021
 - Helen Lake: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources web pages, 2014-present; Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Master Plan (WI DNR), 2016

- Helena Lake: Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Regional and Property Analysis (WI DNR), 2014; Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board letter to WI DNR, 2016

Case Summary

The name Helen Lake was entered into GNIS in 2014 from a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) web page. The proponent of the change to Helena Lake is a WI DNR employee who reported that it is the name in local use, and that it is associated with the nearby unincorporated community of Helena, as well as the Old Helena Cemetery and Helena Road.

The proposal was submitted to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which supports the change. The WGNC asked for input from the Town of Arena and the Iowa County Board but did not receive any responses.

The names Goofy Slough and Goofy's Slough have been used for the lake in WI DNR publications and local news reports, respectively.

Stakeholder input

Local government	Arena Town Supervisors*	No response
	Iowa County Board*	No response
State Names Authority	Wisconsin	Support
Federally recognized Tribes		

* Outreach conducted by Wisconsin Geographic Names Committee

WYOMING

Note: a previously listed proposal, to change the name of Sq__ Place, Wyoming (<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1603316>) to **Big Bear Place**, has been withdrawn from the BGN's consideration, after it was determined that the feature is a privately held ranch. As such, the GNIS entry has been deleted.

Change Fall River Basin to Falls River Basin

Proposal Information

Proposed name	Fall River Basin
Proposal type	Change name for consistency
Current official name	Falls River Basin
GNIS ID	393829
Proponent	Greg Vaughan; Flagstaff, AZ
Date proposed	7/7/2022
Submitter	same

Date submitted	same
BGN case number	5831
Quarterly Review List	448

Feature Details

Primary coordinates	44.1518716, -110.9479941
Secondary coordinates	n/a
Feature class	Basin
Feature size	30 sq. miles
Feature description	Located along Fall River, 15 mi. southwest of Shoshone Lake
Name history	Named in association with Fall River
USGS primary topo map	Cave Falls 1:24,000
State(s)	Wyoming
County(s)	Teton
Local jurisdiction(s)	n/a
PLSS	T48N, Rgs118-117W, Sixth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Yellowstone National Park

BGN decisions

- None

Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
 - Fall River Basin: Greater Yellowstone Resource Guide
 - Falls River Basin: USGS 1886, 1901, 1956, 1982, 1989, 2012, 2021; NPS 2021; Flyfishing, camping, trail websites

Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of Falls River Basin, an approximately 30-square-mile basin in Teton County, to Fall River Basin. The basin is divided between the Caribou-Targhee National Forest and Yellowstone National Park. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1886.

A second proposal would rename Falls River Ridge in Fremont County, Idaho, and also on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, to Fall River Ridge (q.v.). Both changes would bring the names of the basin and ridge into agreement with that of Fall River, which was approved by the BGN in 1997.

Stakeholder Input

Local government	Teton County
State Names Authority	Wyoming
Federal Agency	USFS

Federally Recognized Tribes

NPS