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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Doubtful Peak**: summit; elevation 6,507 ft.; on Bureau of Land Management land / Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness, the highest point in the Arizona part of the Peloncillo Mountains, 2.9 mi. NNW of Steins Peak; named in association with the adjacent Little Doubtful Canyon and the benchmark on the summit named “Doubtful”; Secs 23&22, T12S, R32E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; Cochise County, Arizona; 32°22’30”N, 109°03’24”W; USGS map – Doubtful Canyon 1:24,000; Not: North Peloncillo High Point, Peloncillo Mountain, Peloncillo Peak.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Doubtful Canyon 1:24,000
Proponent: H. Bates Estabrooks
Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management / Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIIS: No record
  Local Usage: None found
Published: North Peloncillo High Point (Peakbagger website, 2020); Peloncillo Mountain (SummitPost website, 2020); Peloncillo Peak (USGS Water-Supply Paper 422, 1918)
Case Summary: The new name Doubtful Peak is proposed for an unnamed 6,507-foot summit in the Peloncillo Mountains in Cochise County. The summit is within the Bureau of Land Management’s Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness and is the highest summit in the Arizona part of the Peloncillo Mountains (the highest point of the entire range is in New Mexico). The proposed name references both a benchmark on the summit that was stamped “Doubtful” and the adjacent Little Doubtful Canyon.

When asked to address the Wilderness Area Names Policy, the proponent noted that the benchmark named “Doubtful” (placed in 1907) predates the designation of the wilderness (1989), adding “I would even go so far as to suggest that in 1907 the peak was named/recognized as ‘Doubtful.’ This gives my proposal to officially name it ‘Doubtful Peak’ a root in local history.” He also shared an email thread from 2014 in which he asked USGS about the benchmark and was told “The names of USGS benchmarks was [sic] pretty much at the whimsy of the person or group putting them in.”

The SummitPost hiking website applies the unofficial names Peloncillo Mountain and North Peloncillo High Point to the peak in question.

**Mustang Bluff**: summit; elevation 1,593 ft.; located in Tonto National Forest, 3 mi. N of the Usery Mountains on the S bank of the Salt River; named for wild mustangs; Secs5&4, T2N, R7E, Gila and Salt River Meridian; Maricopa County, Arizona; 33°32’43”N, 111°38’55”W; USGS map – Granite Reef Dam 1:24,000; Not: Coon Bluff.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Granite Reef Dam 1:24,000
Proponent: Shauna Foliak; Mesa, AZ
Administrative area: Tonto National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Coon Bluff (FID 27882)
Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Coon Bluff, a 1,593-foot summit in Maricopa County and on the Tonto National Forest, to Mustang Bluff. The proponent suggests the current name might have referred to raccoons, but that “in this time, it is a racially charged derogatory word.” The proposed replacement name refers to wild mustangs.

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

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

Granger also reported a “Coon Canyon” near a populated place called Siovi Shuatak (BGN 1941) in Pima County. Variant names for Siovi Shuatak include “Coon’s Can Well” (1917 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map), and “Con Quien” (reported in Will C. Barnes’ 1935 Arizona Place Names). The latter reference included “The name Coon canyon [sic] undoubtedly was an error in transcribing the name Con Quien” which was the nickname of “Jose Maria Ochoa, Head Chief and Captain of Papagos, 1870-1885.” However, even if this “Coon Canyon” in Pima County (which is not recorded in GNIS as an official or variant name) had no connections to raccoons, it is unlikely that all the Arizona feature names that include the word “Coon” are corruptions of Spanish. Barnes also included a reported origin for the name of a Coon Creek located 50 miles to the northeast in Gila County in Tonto National Forest: “The story is told that when the first settlers came onto this creek they found a large colony of coons. . .” Barnes also reported that Meteor Crater was well known as Coon Butte in the 1880s, and possibly before, but the origin of the name was unknown.

A query of GNIS found 12 other features under BGN purview in Arizona that include “Coon” in their names. No nearby natural features include the word “Mustang,” but there are some in neighboring Yavapai County and Gila County.

ARKANSAS

Change Millsaps Mountain to Millsap Mountain: summit; elevation 1,506 ft.; in the City of Fayetteville, 0.7 mi. SW of Archias Mountain; named for the Millsap family who are recorded as the original property owners; Washington County, Arkansas; Sec 18, T16N, R30W, Fifth Principal Meridian; 36°03’46’’N, 94°12’26’’W; USGS map – Fayetteville 1:24,000; Not: Millsaps Mountain. https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/65384
Proposal: to change the form of a name to recognize local preference
Map: USGS map – Fayetteville 1:24,000
Proponent: Greg Resz; Fayetteville, AR
Administrative area:
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: Millsaps Mountain (FID 65384)
  Local Usage: Millsap Mountain (City of Fayetteville, local residents)
  Published: Millsap Mountain (Todd Gill, Walton grant could help fund 228-acre mountain bike park in Fayetteville, 2018; misc. hiking and mountain biking websites), Millsaps Mountain (USGS 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020; misc. hiking and mountain biking websites)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Millsaps Mountain, a 1,506-foot summit in the City of Fayetteville in Washington County, to Millsap Mountain to recognize local preference. The proponent is the GIS Manager for the City of Fayetteville; he notes that the city purchased the mountain and is currently constructing a park named Centennial Park at Millsap Mountain. The City is requesting a name change for the mountain to align with that of the park. The proponent reports it was named for the Millsap family who owned the mountain in the past; “J.L. & B. Millsap” are shown as landowners on a 1908 county plat. Millsaps Mountain was recorded from an 1888 Geological Survey of Arkansas map and has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 2011. Millsap Road is located five miles northeast of the summit.

CALIFORNIA

Aramai Point: cape; in the City of Pacifica, 1 mi. S of Mori Point; named for the Aramai people who were indigenous to the area; San Pedro (Sanchez) land grant; San Mateo County, California; 37°36'23"N, 122°30'03"W; USGS map – Montara Mountain OE W 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Rockaway Point. 37.606362, -122.500748
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Montara Mountain OE W 1:24,000
Proponent: Mark Hubbell; Pacifica, CA
Administrative area: Coastal California National Monument - in part
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: No record
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: Rockaway Point (NPS, 2008, 2015; City of Pacifica website, 2020)

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Aramai Point to a 20-acre cape in the City of Pacifica in San Mateo County. The name would recognize the Aramai people, who inhabited the area around the cape prior to and during Spanish settlement of the region. The proponent, the Director of Pacifica’s Environmental Family Project, states that the name is supported by Pacifica residents and that locals are not aware of any existing name for the feature. The Aramai were a distinct tribe of the Ohlone who lived in two villages near the cape for over 3,000 years.

The cape is partly within Pacifica State Beach, managed by the City of Pacifica. A few rock outcroppings on the edge of the cape are managed within the Bureau of Land Management’s Coastal California National Monument.
The City of Pacifica website refers to the cape as Rockaway Point in a description of the historical Ocean Shore Railroad, which was constructed along the coast and ran across the cape. At least two National Park Service (NPS) maps of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GOGA) label the cape Rockaway Point. When notified of these publications, the proponent confirmed that he wished to proceed with the proposal for Aramai Point.

A marker within the Mori Point unit of GOGA (about a mile northeast of the cape) is titled “The Enduring Aramai” and reports that “[t]he park honors the heritage of the Aramai by naming two trails in the... Ohlone language -- Timigtac after their village... and Lishumsha for the resident garter snake.”

Even though the cape is outside the boundaries of GOGA, the NPS recommends approval of the name Aramai Point. Letters of support were also received from the Mayor of the City of Pacifica, the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, the Pacifica Historical Society, and the president of the San Pedro Creek Watershed Coalition.

**Change Gasparni Creek to Gasparini Creek:** stream; 2.4 mi. long; in Eldorado National Forest, heads 0.5 mi. SW of Chaix Mountain at 38°49’37”N, 120°34’46”W, flows SW and W to enter Brush Creek 1.6 mi. SE of Big X Mountain; named for Giuseppe (“Joe” or “Joseph”) Gasparini (1854-1937), a Swiss immigrant who was well-known in the early American settlement of the county; Secs10-12&1, T11N, R12E, Mount Diablo Meridian; El Dorado County, California; 38°49’08”N, 120°36’56”W; USGS map - Pollock Pines 1:24,000; Not: Gasparni Creek. [https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/274939](https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/274939)

Proposal: change name to correct spelling of family name
- Map: USGS map - Pollock Pines 1:24,000
- Proponent: Marijeanne Rende; Danville, CA
- Administrative area: Eldorado National Forest
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: Gasparni Creek (FID 274939)
  - Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to correct the name of Gasparni Creek, a 2.4-mile-long tributary of Brush Creek in El Dorado County and the Eldorado National Forest, to Gasparini Creek.

According to the proponent, the stream was named for Giuseppe (“Joe” or “Joseph”) Gasparini (1854-1937), who was a Swiss immigrant who homesteaded along the stream near the community of Pino Grande and who lived in the area until around 1934. When he was in his late 30s, he reportedly gained the nickname “Butcher Knife Joe” after saving himself from a mountain lion (or grizzly bear) attack using only a small four-inch knife. The proponent, Mr. Gasparini’s great-granddaughter, reports that Mr. Gasparini was “a well-known and colorful character throughout El Dorado County in the early days of its settlement.”

Mr. Gasparini’s land claim is shown on the 1895 Punnett Brothers *Map of the County of El Dorado, California* with the proposed spelling; the stream is not named.
The current name first appeared on a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) map in 1991 and was also labeled on USGS maps beginning in 2012. The USFS map is also the origin of the locale named Butcherknife Joe, which is located near Mr. Gasparini’s homestead.

COLORADO

Change Mount Evans to Mount Rosalie: summit; elevation 14,264 ft.; on the boundary of Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pike and San Isabel National Forests / Mount Evans Wilderness, 1.4 mi. NE of Mount Bierstadt; named for Rosalie Osborne (1841-1893), after whom the artist Albert Bierstadt titled his 1866 painting of the summit A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie; Sec 26, T5S, R74W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Clear Creek County, Colorado; 39°35’18”N, 105°38’37”W; USGS map – Mount Evans 1:24,000; Not: Evans Peak, Monte Rosa, Mount Evans, Mount Rosa, Mount Rosalia, Rosa Mountain. 


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Mount Evans 1:24,000
Proponent: Jeri Norgren; Englewood, CO
Administrative area: Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests / Pike and San Isabel National Forests / Mount Evans Wilderness / Denver City and County Parks
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Mount Evans (FID 204716)
Local Usage: Mount Evans (many sources)
Published: Evans Peak (Topographical Atlas, Wheeler, 1879); Monte Rosa (“Reminiscences of an Overlander: Part II” in The Golden Age, Ludlow, 1864; Fourteen Thousand Feet, Hart, 1925); Mount Evans (USGS 1903, 1905, 1957, 1983; AMS 1953, 1957, 1958, 1960, 2011, 2013, 2016; USFS 1970, 1974, 1997, 2012, 2018; Rand McNally, 1879 and later; Colorado map, Thayer, 1880; Geological and Geographical Survey, Hayden, 1881; Colorado map, Adams and Son, 1887; Gannett, 1906; many other local, state, and national sources, both historical and current); Mount Rosa (“Bierstadt’s Visit to Colorado” in Magazine of Western History, Byers, 1890; Fourteen Thousand Feet, Hart, 1925; Denver Post, 2017); Mount Rosalia (Denver Pacific Railway map, 1868); Mount Rosalie (Fourteen Thousand Feet, Hart, 1925; Colorado Place Names, Bright, 1993; Denver Post, 1987, 2017); Rosa Mountain (USGS)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Mount Evans in Clear Creek County to Mount Rosalie. It was submitted as a counterproposal to two earlier proposals to change the name to Mount Cheyenne Arapaho (Review List 432) and Mount Soule (Review List 435). Note: the proposal for Mount Cheyenne Arapaho has since been withdrawn by the proponent. The name Mount Rosalie was historically applied to the summit, and would honor Rosalie Osborne (1841-1893), after whom the artist Albert Bierstadt titled his 1866 painting of the summit A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie.

The summit’s current name was given in honor of John Evans (1814-1897), the second Territorial Governor of Colorado from 1862 to 1865. The original proposal was to change the name Mount Evans because of Evans’ “part in the infamous Sand Creek Massacre and its subsequent cover up.” The Sand Creek Massacre occurred on November 29th, 1864 when U.S. Cavalry led by Colonel
John Chivington attacked a village consisting of Cheyenne and Arapaho who had sought protection near Fort Lyon in present-day southeastern Colorado. (For more information, see the previous proposals.)

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

The proponent states that Mount Rosalie was the first official name for the summit, given in 1863 by the artist Albert Bierstadt. She would “like to see it go back to its original recorded name. . . There isn't a 14,000-foot peak named for a woman in Colorado and although Rosalie Bierstadt was not a mountaineer, her name for this Front Range Peak is tied to the history of the Colorado Territory when explorers and surveyors were first discovering this new land.”

The name Mount Rosalie was first associated with the summit after Albert Bierstadt completed his 1866 painting entitled A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie. By the 1860s, Bierstadt had become famous for his large landscapes of scenes from the American West. In 1863, he asked his friend Fitz Hugh Ludlow, a noted author, to join him on a trip through the American West on which he planned to make sketches of more landscapes. Ludlow planned to write a book about their travels, which were published as a series of magazine and newspaper articles, and after his death, adapted in 1870 as The Heart of the Continent.

At the time, Rosalie Osborne was married to Ludlow, but Bierstadt reportedly fell in love with her and some sources report that they had begun an affair before the trip. Rosalie and Bierstadt married in 1866, six months after she divorced Ludlow, likely due to financial troubles, alcohol and drug addiction, and infidelity.

While in the Denver area, Bierstadt and Fitz Hugh hired a Denver newspaper editor and surveyor named William Byers to lead them into the mountains in search of a suitable location for Bierstadt to sketch and later paint a scene of the Rocky Mountains. Three main accounts of the trip to the location of present-day Mount Evans have been located: an 1864 article by Fitz Hugh in The Golden Era, titled “Reminiscences of an Overlander, Part II. Denver to Salt Lake—Both Inclusive”; an 1890 article by Byers in the Magazine of Western History, titled “Bierstadt’s Visit to Colorado. Sketching for the Famous Painting “Storm in the Rocky Mountains [sic]”; and the 1925 book Fourteen Thousand Feet: A History of the Naming and Early Ascents of the High Colorado Peaks by John Lathrop Jerome Hart. The following timeline of early names of Mount Evans is drawn mainly from these sources. (Complicating the issue are two nearby summits with related names: Mount Bierstadt, a 14,060-foot summit 1.4 miles to the southwest, and Rosalie Peak, a 13,575-foot summit three miles to the southeast.)

Fitz Hugh reported the name of the summit as Monte Rosa, in characteristically flowery prose:

“That glorious roseate mountain stood nameless among the peaks in its virgin vail of snew [sic]; so Bierstadt, by right of first portrayal, baptized it after one far away from our sides, but very near and
dear to our hearts—a gentle nature who had followed us clear to the verge of our Overland wanderings at Atchison, and parted from us bravely lest she should make our purpose fainter by seeming moved. Henceforth, that shining peak is MONTE ROSA.”

After Bierstadt unveiled his painting in 1866 with the title *A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie*, the next published name of the mountain appears to be *Mount Rosalia* as shown on an 1868 Denver Pacific Railway map.

The name *Mount Evans* was reportedly first used in 1870 (recorded in the entry for John Evans in *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Volume VI, published in 1892): “In 1870 the people of the state, at a celebration held in Greeley, named one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, within the boundaries of the state, Mt. Evans. . .” (This likely refers to the summit in question, i.e. the higher *Mount Evans* in Clear Creek County and not another one also named *Mount Evans* [known in Colorado as “Mount Evans B”] in the Mosquito Range in Park County and Lake County at an elevation of 13,577 feet. The latter name reportedly dates to an 1886 USGS report and is associated with Evans Gulch, Little Evans Gulch, and South Evans Gulch.)

The name *Evans Peak* was used on the 1879 map published in the Wheeler Survey, and *Mount Evans* was used on the 1881 maps of the Hayden Survey.

The next name for the summit that appeared in print appears to be *Mount Rosa* in the 1890 Byers article. Byers described the present-day *Mount Evans* as “the summit of the highest snowy peak in the group, which Bierstadt named ‘Mount Rosa,’ after one of the loftiest summits of the Alps.” Byers also referred to the painting as simply “A Storm in the Rocky Mountains.”

The present-day proponent of the change from *Mount Evans* to *Mount Rosalie* recently published a book titled *Colorado’s Highest: The History of Naming the 14,000 Foot Peaks*. She reports that in late 1894 the Denver Fortnightly Club (D.F.C.) “presented the matter of having the name ‘Mount Evans’ (sometimes improperly called *Mount Rosalie*) made legal by our next legislation and moved that the members of the D.F.C. sign a petition to that effect—motion was carried.” The proponent suggests that, in addition to honoring Governor Evans, the name was intended to recognize his wife, the first president of the D.F.C.

In early 1895, in response to the D.F.C.’s petition and on the occasion of Evans’ upcoming 81st birthday, Colorado Senator James F. Drake introduced Senate Joint Resolution 15, which read:

“Be It Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, in view of the long and eminent services to the State of ex-Governor John Evans, and as a fitting recognition thereof, that the mountain situate in what is known as the ‘Platte Range’ in section twentyseven (27), township five (5) south, of range seventy-four (74) west, be, and the same hereby is named in honor of the ex-governor, and shall be hereafter known and designated as ‘Mount Evans.’”

In 1914, Ellsworth Bethel, an expert on Colorado mountain naming and a member of the Colorado Mountain Club and the Colorado Academy of Sciences, wrote to the BGN about the history of names for *Mount Evans*. This letter is not currently available, but a 1956 BGN work card on
Mount Evans reported the information as “Bierstadt called Evans, Rosa, because he had nowhere else seen the ‘alpenglow’ in the Rockies.” This letter may have been sent in response to a 1913 inquiry to the BGN about changing the name of the other Mount Evans (in Park County and Lake County). In 1925, Hart reported the same information in *Fourteen Thousand Feet* in a letter to him from the BGN: “Bierstadt himself had named this peak (the present Mt. Bierstadt) Mount Rosalie, the peak a mile and half northeast of it (now Mt. Evans) Monte Rosa.” (Further details of this letter are unknown.) This statement implies that the names Mount Rosa and Mount Rosalie were both in use for different summits (the present Mount Evans and Mount Bierstadt) for at least some time since 1866. In several late 1800s sources, both Mount Evans and Mount Rosalie (or Mount Rosalia) were used and reported with very similar elevations, which are close to the elevations of the present Mount Evans and Mount Bierstadt.

Hart wrote about the confusion of the names of the three summits (the present Mount Evans, Rosalie Peak, and Mount Bierstadt):

“As we have seen in the cases of other peaks, a new name may be given but the old one is hard to get rid of. The Evans group has two other high peaks, the present Mt. Rosalie [now Rosalie Peak] and Mt. Bierstadt. Until the end of the surveys, Rosa, Rosalia, and Rosalie wandered aimlessly on these two peaks. The present Bierstadt is designated by ‘Rosalie’ on the Hayden preliminary map for 1873, and Hayden in 1876 speaks of the ‘lake that lies at the foot of Mount Rosalie and forms the source of Chicago Creek’. After having already mentioned Evans, Stevenson, of the Wheeler Survey, does the same as Hayden, but uses ‘Rosalia’. The present Mt. Rosalie [Rosalie Peak] is designated as Mt. Rosa by both gentlemen. On the final maps of the Wheeler and Hayden Surveys, however, it is called Rosalie, and the present Bierstadt is nameless. This confusion made an error in the triangulation, so that the present Rosalie is given an elevation seven hundred feet too great in the Hayden Atlas. The present Bierstadt received its name in 1914. It was suggested by Mr. [Ellsworth] Bethel and confirmed by the Colorado Geographic Board and the United States Geographic Board.”

Although art scholars and mountaineers debate which exact peak is depicted in Bierstadt’s painting, it is generally accepted that the painting represents a composite view of the area around Mount Evans.

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

**Change Gore Range to Nuchu Range**: range; elevation 13,586 ft.; approx. 75 mi. long, 18 mi. wide; extends NNW to SSW from Rabbit Ears Pass to Chicago Ridge, W of Rabbit Ears Range and the Blue River, S of Park Range, NE of Sawatch Range; named for the Ute people who called themselves Nuche or Nuchu; Tps1-5N, Rgs81-83W and Tps1-8S, Rgs78-83W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Summit County, Grand County, Jackson County, Routt County, and Eagle County, Colorado; 39°45’36”N, 106°20’26”W; USGS map – Mount Powell 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Blue Range, Eagles Nest Range, Eagle River Range - in part, Gore’s Mountains, Gore Range, Gore’s Range.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Mount Powell 1:24000 (highest point)
Proponent: Karn Stiegelmeier; Silverthorne, CO
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Gore Range (FID 175656)
- Local use: Gore Range (area residents, hikers)
- Published: Blue Range (Hayden Survey, 1873; Trail and Timberline, 1935); Eagles Nest Range (Trail and Timberline, 1935); Eagle River Range - in part (Trail and Timberline, 1935); Gore’s Mountains (Hayden Survey map, 1881); Gore Range (USGS 1929, 1933, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1945, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1956, 1980; AMS 1954, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965); Gore’s Range (Wheeler Survey map, 1879)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Gore Range, an approximately 75-mile-long and 18-mile-wide (at its widest point) range in Summit County, Grand County, Jackson County, Routt County, and Eagle County, to Nuchu Range. The range falls within White River National Forest, Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests, Bureau of Land Management land, Colorado Parks and Wildlife lands, and Colorado State Land Board lands. Parts of the range are in the Eagles Nest Wilderness (White River National Forest) and Sarvis Creek Wilderness (Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests). The highest point is Mount Powell and the range is generally defined as trending south-southwest from Rabbit Ears Pass (between Jackson County and Grand County) to Chicago Ridge south of Vail, bounded on the east by the Blue River and “Middle Park” and on the west by several drainages and valleys.

The name change is proposed by the Summit County Commissioners, who passed a resolution supporting the name change. The resolution reported that “the Ute Tribal leadership including the Northern Ute, Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes have agreed on an appropriate and meaningful name of Nuchu Range as the best replacement name” and that “Nuchu Range means the Ute's Range in the Ute language, and the name [was] used historically.” (Some sources also spell the word as “Nuche.”)

The resolution objects to the current name because it honors Sir. St. George Gore (1811-1878), an Irish baronet who was known for his 1854-1857 hunting expedition in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas, during which he claimed to have killed 2,000 buffalo, 1,600 deer and elk, and 105 bears for sport (historians place the numbers even higher at 4,000 bison, 1,500 elk, 2,000 deer, 1,500 antelope, 500 bears [at least 100 of which were grizzly bears] and uncounted other mammals and birds). The extravagant and expensive trip was unfavorably viewed in its time by Indigenous peoples and white mountain men as a destructive slaughter of wildlife. Local and national objections to the excesses of Gore’s hunting have been well documented since the 1800s.

Gore may have crossed the range and what is known today as Gore Pass, although it is not known why the name Gore Range became associated with the feature. In 1873, Hayden reportedly used the name Blue Range, but then applied the name Gore’s Mountains to his 1881 map. Wheeler showed the name Gore’s Range on his map. Articles published in 1935 in the Colorado Mountain Club’s Trail and Timberline mentioned that the higher, southern part of the range was known as Eagle River Range and that the entire range was sometimes called Eagles Nest Range, names that the organization decided were preferable to Gore Range.
Suggestions of changing the name of Gore Range have occurred during the past several decades. In 2017, the Summit County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name “Shining Mountains Range,” reportedly a Ute name for the feature, but never submitted it to the BGN.

Many associated natural features also contain “Gore” in their names: Gore Mountain in Routt County; Gore Creek, Gore Pass, and Gore Canyon (on the Colorado River) in Grand County; and Gore Lake, Gore Creek, and Black Gore Creek in Eagle County. Vail Pass between Summit County and Eagle County was formerly named Black Gore Pass. Several associated administrative names also contain the word.

Change Devils Head to Thunder Mountain: summit; elevation 9,748 ft.; in Pike National Forest in the Rampart Range, 2.2 mi. SE of Campbell Mountain, 5.5 mi. SE of Noddle Heads; Secs 15&22, T9S, R69W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Douglas County, Colorado; 39°15’37”N, 105°06’04”W; USGS map – Devils Head 1:24,000; Not: Camels Back, Devils Head, Platte Mountain, Warrens Crag.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Devils Head 1:24,000
Proponent: Robert Romaniak; Castle Rock, CO
Administrative area: Pike National Forest
Previous BGN Action: Platte Mountain (BGN 1912); Devils Head (BGN 1923)
Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Devils Head (FID 183572)
Local Usage: Devil’s Head (USFS, undated historical timeline); Devil’s Head Mountain (USFS, undated historical timeline); Scraggy (Colorado Mountain Club letter to BGN, 1913); Sleeping Indian (reported in Snowshoe Magazine, 2015)
Published: Camels Back (BGN decision card, 1914); Devils Head (USGS 1927, 1954, 1983, 1994, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019; AMS 1953, 1957, 1958, 1960); Devils Head or Platte Mountain (USGS 1893); Platte Mountain (USGS 1914; Thayer's New Map Of The State of Colorado, 1880; Hayden survey map, 1881; Map of the State of Colorado, 1884; Geo. H. Adams & Son’s Colorado map, 1887); Warrens Crag (BGN decision card, 1914)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Devils Head, a 9,748-foot summit in the Rampart Range in Douglas County, to Thunder Mountain. The summit is a well-known location in Pike National Forest and the site of the historic U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Devils Head Lookout.

The proponent states that because “we are re-naming features to remove notorious individuals and offensive slang, why not remove the name of a creature behind all the evil in this world. I am open for any creative re-name suggestions out there. . . Would be nice to remove the name Devil from the name.” The proponent did not offer the meaning of the replacement name.

As noted by the proponent, the profile of the summit resembles a reclining person. A local name is “Sleeping Indian” as reported in a 2015 article in Snowshoe Magazine. The proponent states that the summit “could be called sleeping Indian but in today’s age, that would not fly.”

The summit was labeled on USGS maps as Devils Head or Platte Mountain between 1893 and 1908. In 1912, the BGN voted to approve the name Platte Mountain, which appeared on a 1914
USGS map. In 1923, the BGN revised the decision to approve the name Devils Head, the name that has appeared on all USGS maps since 1927.

The summit was not named on the Wheeler Survey maps and labeled Platte Mountain on the Hayden Survey maps, presumably in relation to the nearby South Platte River. The name Devils Head reportedly came into local use because of the profile of the summit, which looked like an individual with horns. By labeling the feature Devils Head or Platte Mountain, it is presumed that early USGS cartographers preferred the latter name, as established by the Hayden Survey, but noted that local use favored Devils Head.

Henry Gannett’s 1891 second editions of A Dictionary of Altitudes in the United States listed Platte Mountain with an elevation of 9,343 feet. His 1891 third edition, as well as his 1906 Gazetteer of Colorado, listed the summits separately, with Devils Head from USGS maps and Platte Mountain from the Hayden Survey, with elevations of 9,348 feet and 9,342 feet, respectively.

The 1914 BGN decision card for Platte Mountain listed the name Warrens Crag “Proposed by Univ. of Denver for Bishop H W Warren.” It also listed Camel’s Back as a name in local use, but with no details. The 1923 BGN decision card for Devils Head listed the name on a Land Office Map and in local use. These other names are recorded in GNIS as variant names.

In a 1913 letter to the BGN, Ellsworth Bethel, one of the Vice-Presidents of The Colorado Academy of Sciences and a member of the Colorado Mountain Club, expressed dismay at the BGN’s 1912 Platte Mountain decision, noting “the use of the name Devil’s Head has become universal.” He added, “Now Devil’s Head may not sound euphonious, yet to any one who sees this grotesque mountain, with its numerous truncated spires or horns, the name will appeal to him as significant and appropriate, and it meets with universal approval of both visitors and inhabitants of this region . . . in my opinion long usage should have precedence generally in questions of this kind.”

In a 1913 letter to the BGN, James Grafton Rogers, the President of the Colorado Mountain Club asked that the BGN reconsider its 1912 Platte Mountain decision, stating, “This decision is likely to cause considerable confusion and misunderstanding. For one person who knows the mountain as Platte Mountain there are easily a dozen or perhaps even a hundred who know it under the name of Devils Head… As a matter of fact the mountain has been known to more people as Scraggy than any other name, but this was due to a confusion of the peak with still another mountain of somewhat similar shape and in the same locality.”

GNIS lists five administrative features associated with Devils Head: Devils Head Lookout and Devils Head Campground, managed by the USFS, and three mines. The lookout was established by the USFS in 1907 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Some USFS documents list the name of the summit as “Devil’s Head” and “Devil’s Head Mountain.” A cabin associated with the lookout was built in a clearing at the base of the summit that was either known unofficially as “Hells Half Acre” or “Devil’s Half Acre.”

Thunder Butte is located 8 miles to the southwest, while Storm Peak is 7 miles to the southeast; both are in Douglas County.
CONNECTICUT

*** Note: the following proposal has been withdrawn; the proponent supports the counter-proposal for Hoskins Island; see Review List 443

McCormack Island: island; 0.3 acre; in the Town of Killingly, at the S end of Killingly Pond, 1.2 mi. NW of Jerimoth Hill; the name commemorates June Hopkin-McCormack (1928-1993) & James Joseph McCormack (1926-1993), who owned the property and led a group of Boy Scouts to build a cabin and develop some of the area; Windham County, Connecticut; 41°51’32”N, 71°47’51”W; USGS map – East Killingly NE 1:24,000; Not: Blueberry Island.
41.858998, -71.797624
Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map – East Killingly NE 1:24,000
Proponent: Daniel Galgano; South Salem, NY
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: Blueberry Island (proponent)
Published: None found
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name McCormack Island to a 0.3-acre unnamed island at the southern end of Killingly Pond in the Town of Killingly in Windham County. Killingly Pond State Park Reserve is located along the west and southwest banks of the pond.

The new name would honor June Hopkin-McCormack (1928-1993) and James Joseph McCormack (1926-1993), residents of Yonkers, New York, who acquired property along the southern shore of Killingly Pond around 1912 and who led a group of Boy Scouts to build a cabin and develop some of the area. During their many visits to the property, the McCormacks recorded certain natural features of the lake (large stones, animal habitats, and sand beds), and according to the proponent, a beachhead from the shore allowed for access to the island. The property is still owned by members of the McCormack family. The proponent reports that the island is colloquially known as Blueberry Island but there is no published use of that name.

FLORIDA

Gable Lake: reservoir; 2.8 acres; located 1.2 mi. SE of Axelson Point; associated with nearby Gable Lake Road, presumably named for John Everett Gabel (1932-1999) and Katherine Gabel (1909-1990), who acquired deeds to the property in 1984, 1989, and 1993; Santa Rosa County, Florida; Sec 11, T2S, R27W, Tallahassee Meridian; 30°26’09”N, 86°55’06”W; USGS map – Holley 1:24,000.
30.43571, -86.91826
Proposal: to make official a name reported to be in local use
Map: USGS map – Holley 1:24,000
Proponent: Shea Dixon; Navarre, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
    GNIS: None found
    Local Usage: Gable Lake (proponent)
    Published: Gable Lake (County biking-pedestrian plan 2015; real estate listings; Wikipedia)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Gable Lake for a 2.8-acre unnamed body of water on private property in Santa Rosa County. The proponent reports that the name is in local use and that it was applied sometime before 1994. The road leading to the lake is named Gable Lake Road. Santa Rosa County property records include deeds granting the property to Katherine Gabel (1909-1990) in 1984 and 1989 and to John Everett Gabel in 1993 (the proponent has been asked to address the inconsistency in the spelling). USGS maps first showed the feature on the 1970 1:24,000-scale topographic map.

The reservoir is also referred to as Gable Lake in various real estate listings online. A Wikipedia page for Gable Lake was created in 2019.

**Washington Crossing Creek**: stream; 0.6 mi. long; heads 0.4 mi. SE of Capitola at 30°26’50”N, 84°04’56”W, flows N to enter an unnamed stream 0.4 mi. SW of Copeland Sink; named for William J. Washington, Jr. (1917-1993), a lifelong resident of the area; Sec T1N, R2E, Tallahassee Meridian; Leon County, Florida; 30°27’20”N, 84°04’50”W; USGS map – Lloyd 1:24,000.

Mouth: 30.455475, -84.080468 / Source: 30.447142, -84.082088

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lloyd 1:24,000
Proponent: David & Patricia Washington; Tallahassee, FL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
    GNIS: No record
    Local Usage: None found
    Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Washington Crossing Creek is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long stream near Capitola in Leon County. The stream flows into an unnamed stream that flows into Copeland Sink.

The name would commemorate William J. Washington, Jr. (1917-1993), who lived near the stream all his life. He was a landscaper for a local realty company, a member of Galilee Primitive Baptist Church, Sons and Daughters of Joshua Lodge, and a senior deacon. His descendants currently live in a community just east of the stream. The road crossing the stream was recently restored by Leon County Public Works in their first rural road stabilization project. After the crossing was improved, Mr. Washington’s daughter-in-law wanted to honor both him and the Public Works team by naming the stream and having a sign posted. The county informed her that they would not install a sign but directed her to the BGN to name the stream.
Hydrology recorded by the National Hydrography Dataset is incomplete in this area and does not agree with flowlines recorded by Leon County. Inspection of aerial imagery appears to show the mouth of the stream about 0.6 miles to the north near where Capitola Road crosses the stream that flows into Copeland Sink. The mouth of the stream could be modified based on local input.

GEORGIA

**Docs Pond**: lake; 2.6 acres; 0.8 mi. SSW of Strange Lake, 2.6 mi. E of Pennington Lake; the name commemorates Dr. Miguel A. Cossio (1925-2006), property owner, who was a psychiatrist in Havana, Cuba and who moved to the U.S. in 1969, where he practiced in a mental hospital in Florida; Morgan County, Georgia; 33°34′49″N, 83°25′13″W; USGS map – Madison 1:24,000. 33.580344, -83.420171

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Madison 1:24,000

Proponent: Miguel Cossio; Savannah, GA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: None found
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Docs Pond for an
unnamed 2.6-acre lake on the proponent’s family property located 0.8 miles south-southwest of
Strange Lake in Morgan County. The family home sits atop a hill overlooking the lake. The
property was first acquired in 1989 and is still owned by the family today.

The proposed name would honor the proponent’s grandfather, Dr. Miguel A. Cossio (1925-2006),
a psychiatrist in Havana, Cuba, who moved to the U.S. in 1969, where he practiced in a mental
hospital in Florida until he retired in 1996. He spent his final years in the family home in Morgan
County, and according to proponent spent his afternoons in his wheelchair gazing over the lake.
Dr. Cossio had four sons who all became medical doctors.

IDAHO

The following proposals are to apply new names to 28 unnamed falls in the area around the City of
Twin Springs in Twin Springs County and Jerome County. They were submitted by the Executive
Director of Southern Idaho Tourism, who formed a name selection committee made up of
representatives from the City of Twin Falls, Twin Falls County Parks & Recreation, the Twin Falls
Canal Company, the Twin Falls Historical Society, the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce, and
Idaho Power. The Mayor of the City of Twin Falls supports the proposal.

Only one of the falls is within the City of Twin Springs, but many are located in parks managed by
the city. Three are on Bureau of Land Management lands and two are on Idaho Department of
Fish and Game lands.

Proposal: new names for unnamed features
  Proponent: Melissa Barry; Twin Falls, ID
  Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with features:
  GNIS: None found
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: None found

Akai Falls: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River 0.4 mi. upstream from Twin
Falls, 3.5 mi. NNE of Kimberly; the name is Shoshone for fish; Sec 4, T10S, R18E, Boise
Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35′02″N, 114°20′53″W; USGS map – Kimberly
1:24,000.
Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000
  Administrative area: None
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Akai Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. This falls are approximately 200 feet from the proposed Mink Falls (q.v.). The name is reportedly Shoshone for fish.
**Baadogwoa Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 1.7 mi. upstream from Auger Falls, 5.9 mi. NE of Filer; the name is Shoshone for water snake; Sec 30, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37’00”N, 114°30’33”W; USGS map – Filer 1:24,000.  
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.6166884&p_longi=-114.5090708  
Map: USGS map – Filer 1:24,000  
Administrative area: None  
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Baadogwoa Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The name is reportedly Shoshone for water snake.

**Bisbee Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River 0.4 mi. downstream from Shoshone Falls, 4.7 mi. NNW of Kimberly; named for Clarence E. Bisbee (1876-1954), a locally famous photographer who documented the City of Twin Falls; Sec 36, T9S, R17E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’40”N, 114°24’34”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.  
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5945495&p_longi=-114.4094042  
Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000  
Administrative area: None  
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Bisbee Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Shoshone Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The name would commemorate Clarence E. Bisbee (1876-1954), a locally famous photographer who documented the City of Twin Falls.
**Bootlegger Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River 2 mi. upstream from Twin Falls, 3.2 mi. NE of Kimberly; named for a reportedly notorious hiding spot for criminals; Sec 11, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°34’17”N, 114°19’30”W; USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.571355&p_longi=-114.3248764

Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000

Administrative area: Idaho Department of Fish and Game lands

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Bootlegger Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located on Idaho Department of Fish and Game lands. The name refers to a reportedly notorious hiding spot for criminals, presumably during Prohibition.

**Cable Car Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 1.5 mi. downstream from Auger Falls, 5 mi. NE of Filer; named for the former site of a historic cable car that ran from the canyon rim to the river; Sec 23, T9S, R16E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37’57”N, 114°33’14”W; USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.6324106&p_longi=-114.5540152

Map: USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Cable Car Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. This falls are approximately 200 feet from the proposed Juniper Falls (q.v.). The name refers to the former site of a historic cable car that ran from the canyon rim to the river.

**Eden Falls**: falls; on Bureau of Land Management land on the canyon rim on the N side of the Snake River, 1.3 mi. upstream from Twin Falls, 6.6 mi. SW of Eden; named for the nearby city of Eden and a highway interchange and truck stop known as “the garden of Eden” located 2 mi. to the E; Sec 10, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Jerome County, Idaho; 42°34’35”N, 114°20’04”W; USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000.


Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management land

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Eden Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the north side of the Snake River in Jerome County. The falls are located on Bureau of Land Management land. The name refers to the City of Eden, 6.6 miles to the northeast and a highway interchange and truck stop two miles to the east known as “the garden of Eden.” USGS maps label the locale near the interchange as Tipperary Corner.

**Enchanted Falls**: falls; on the canyon slope on the S side of the Snake River S of Shoshone Falls, 4.4 mi. NNW of Kimberly; named for the falls’ enchanting nature; Sec 31, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’32”N, 114°24’02”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5922995&p_longi=-114.4005431

Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000

Administrative area: None
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Enchanted Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon slope on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Shoshone Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. This falls is about 300 feet from the proposed **Prospector Falls** (q.v.). The name refers to the falls’ enchanting nature.

**Goldbug Falls:** falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 1.3 mi. upstream from Auger Falls, 5.8 mi. NE of Filer; named for the former Goldbug Mine located nearby; Sec 30, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37’10”N, 114°30’51”W; USGS map – Filer 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.6193273&p_longi=-114.514043

Map: USGS map – Filer 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Goldbug Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Auger Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The name refers to the former Goldbug Mine which was reportedly located nearby; the existence of this mine has not been confirmed.

**Hanging Garden Falls:** falls; on the canyon rim on the W side of Rock Creek 2 mi. upstream from the Snake River, 4.9 mi. NE of Filer; named for the lush vegetation around the falls; Sec 25, T9S, R16E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°36’37”N, 114°31’34”W; USGS map – Filer 1:24,000.


Map: USGS map – Filer 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Hanging Garden Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the west side of Rock Creek, a tributary of the Snake River. The name refers to the lush vegetation around the falls.

**Hidden Falls:** falls; on the canyon slope on the S side of the Snake River SE of Shoshone Falls, 4.5 mi. NNW of Kimberly; the name is descriptive; Sec 31, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’37”N, 114°23’51”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.


Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Hidden Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon slope on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Shoshone Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The name refers to the falls’ hidden nature.

**Hunupi Falls:** falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 0.9 mi. downstream from Auger Falls, 5 mi. NE of Filer; the name is Shoshone for canyon; Sec 23, T9S, R16E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37’43”N, 114°32’43”W; USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000.
Juniper Falls: Falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 1.5 mi. downstream from Auger Falls, 5 mi. NE of Filer; named for juniper trees commonly found in the area; Sec 23, T9S, R16E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37'58"N, 114°33'17"W; USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000.

Love Lock Falls: Falls; in the City of Twin Falls, on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River 1.7 mi. downstream from Pillar Falls; named for the nearby “love lock” fence overlooking the Snake River where couples can attach locks with their names or initials; Sec 35, T9S, R17E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35'49"N, 114°27'39"W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.

Mary Alice Falls: Falls; on the canyon slope on the S side of the Snake River 0.3 mi. downstream from Pillar Falls; named for Mary Alice Lake, a former reservoir located nearby; Sec 35, T9S, R17E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35'43"N, 114°26’06”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.
Mink Falls: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River 0.5 mi. upstream from Twin Falls, 3.5 mi. NNE of Kimberly; named for the many mink farms in southern Idaho; Sec 4, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35′02″N, 114°20′49″W; USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5839939&p_longi=-114.3469875
Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000
Administrative area: None
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Mink Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. These falls are approximately 200 feet from the proposed Akai Falls (q.v.). The name refers to the many mink farms in southern Idaho.

Mystic Falls: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 2 mi. upstream from Auger Falls, 6.2 mi. NE of Filer; named for its mystic and flowing nature; Sec 30, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°36′50″N, 114°30′05″W; USGS map – Filer 1:24,000.
Map: USGS map – Filer 1:24,000
Administrative area: None
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Mystic Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The name refers to the falls’ “mystic, flowy” nature.

Opal Falls: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, S of Auger Falls, 5.4 mi. NE of Filer; named for opals which are a valuable gem produced in Idaho; Sec 24, T9S, R16E Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37′22″N, 114°31′34″W; USGS map – Filer 1:24,000.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.6227439&p_longi=-114.5261819
Map: USGS map – Filer 1:24,000
Administrative area: None
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Opal Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Auger Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The proponent states that the opal is Idaho’s state gem, although it is in fact the star garnet. Opals are reportedly Idaho’s second most profitable gem.

Orchard Falls: falls; on the canyon slope on the S side of the Snake River SE of Shoshone Falls, 4.5 mi. NNW of Kimberly; named for the submerged orchards under Dierkes Lake upstream from the falls; Sec 31, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35′39″N, 114°23′48″W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.
https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5940773&p_longi=-114.3965431
Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000
Administrative area: None
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Orchard Falls to a waterfall on the canyon slope on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Shoshone Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The name refers to the orchards that are now submerged under Diekes Lake upstream from the falls. According to the Southern Idaho Tourism
Office website, John Dierke planted orchards around a small lake at the head of the canyon. Irrigation of fields above the canyon caused the water table to rise and the orchards to become submerged.

**Prospector Falls**: falls; on the canyon slope on the S side of the Snake River S of Shoshone Falls, 4.4 mi. NNW of Kimberly; named for the local mining history; Sec 6, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’31”N, 114°23’58”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5919106&p_longi=-114.3994042

Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Prospector Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon slope on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The falls are located in Shoshone Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. These falls are about 300 feet from the proposed **Enchanted Falls** (q.v.). The name refers to the area’s mining history.

**Pubu Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 1.3 mi. upstream from Shoshone Falls, 4.4 mi. NNW of Kimberly; name is Chinese for waterfall and honors the Chinese miners who worked in the area; Sec 32, T9S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’51”N, 114°22’39”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.597605&p_longi=-114.3774875

Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Pubu Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The name is reportedly Chinese for waterfall and is intended to honor the Chinese miners who worked in the area.

**Rootbeer Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River S of Shoshone Falls, 4.3 mi. NNW of Kimberly; named because the water was historically used to make root beer; Sec 6, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’23”N, 114°24’03”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5896328&p_longi=-114.4009319

Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name **Rootbeer Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the south side of the Snake River in Twin Falls County. The name refers to the reported historical use of the falls’ water to make root beer.

**Springtown Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the N side of the Snake River, 3 mi. upstream from Twin Falls, 5.7 mi. SW of Eden; named for the nearby historic settlement of Springtown; Sec 11, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Jerome County, Idaho; 42°34’22”N, 114°18’27”W; USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000.


Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000

Administrative area: Idaho Department of Fish and Game lands
**Case Summary:** This proposal is to apply the new name **Springtown Falls** to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the north side of the Snake River in Jerome County. The falls are located on Idaho Department of Fish and Game lands. The name refers to the nearby historic settlement of Springtown, located across the Snake River. Springtown is listed as a locale in GNIS and labeled as “(Site)” on USGS maps.

**Sturgeon Falls:** falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 1.8 mi. downstream from Auger Falls, 4.9 mi. NE of Filer; named for a nearby well-known sturgeon fishing area in the Snake River; Sec 22, T9S, R16E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37’59”N, 114°33’35”W; USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.6330773&p_longi=-114.5598486
Map: USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000

**Sturgeon Falls:**

**Survivor Falls:** falls; on Bureau of Land Management land on the canyon rim on the N side of the Snake River, 1.5 mi. upstream from Twin Falls, 6.7 mi. WSW of Eden; named for its position at the end of a Class IV rapids on the Snake River; Sec 10, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Jerome County, Idaho; 42°34’27”N, 114°20’03”W; USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5741884&p_longi=-114.3341542
Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000

**Survivor Falls:**

**Swallow Tail Falls:** falls; on the canyon rim on the S side of the Snake River, 0.9 mi. downstream from Pillar Falls; named for the twin streams of the falls like a swallow’s tail; Sec 35, T9S, R17E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°35’46”N, 114°26’51”W; USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5961884&p_longi=-114.4473764
Map: USGS map – Twin Falls 1:24,000

**Swallow Tail Falls:**

**Tunnel Falls:** falls; on the canyon rim on the W side of Rock Creek 5.2 mi. E of Filer; named for nearby historic irrigation tunnels; Sec 7, T10S, R17E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°34’03”N, 114°30’18”W; USGS map – Filer 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5674939&p_longi=-114.5051264
Map: USGS map – Filer 1:24,000

**Tunnel Falls:**
Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Tunnel Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the west side of Rock Creek, a tributary of the Snake River. The falls are located in Rock Creek Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The name refers to local historic irrigation tunnels.

**Urie Falls**: falls; on the canyon rim on the W side of Rock Creek 0.5 mi. upstream from the Snake River, 5.1 mi. NE of Filer; named for the Urie family, who were the first to settle in this location in the early 1900s; Sec 23, T9S, R16E, Boise Meridian; Twin Falls County, Idaho; 42°37’32”N, 114°32’17”W; USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.6254384&p_longi=-114.5380708

Map: USGS map – Jerome 1:24,000

Administrative area: None

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Urie Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the west side of Rock Creek, a tributary of the Snake River. The falls is located in Auger Falls Park, administered by the City of Twin Falls. The name refers to the Urie family who homesteaded near the falls in the early 1900s.

**Vineyard Falls**: falls; on Bureau of Land Management land on the canyon rim on the N side of the Snake River, ENE of Twin Falls, 7 mi. WSW of Eden; named in relation to Vineyard Lake, which is the source of the falls; Sec 4, T10S, R18E, Boise Meridian; Jerome County, Idaho; 42°35’27”N, 114°20’46”W; USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.5907995&p_longi=-114.3460986

Map: USGS map – Kimberly 1:24,000

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management / Vineyard Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Vineyard Falls to a waterfall on the canyon rim on the north side of the Snake River in Jerome County. The falls are located in the Bureau of Land Management’s Vineyard Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern and within an area eligible for wild and scenic designation. The name refers to Vineyard Lake out of which the falls flows.

**Sanctuary Lake**: lake; 6.1 acres; in Boise National Forest, 2.4 mi. SW of Bull Trout Lake, 5.8 mi. ENE of Red Mountain Lakes; the name refers to the lake acting as a natural sanctuary for the local wildlife; Boise County, Idaho; Sec 20, T11N, R10E, Boise Meridian; 44°16’14”N, 115°17’07”W; USGS map – Bull Trout Point 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map – Bull Trout Point 1:24,000
Proponent: Matthew Ferbrache; Kuna, ID
Administrative area: Boise National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: None found
   Local Usage: None found
Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Sanctuary Lake to an unnamed 6.1-acre lake in Boise County. The lake is located 2.4 miles southwest of Bull Trout Lake and 5.8 mi. east-northeast of Red Mountain Lakes in Boise National Forest. The proponent chose the name because “the lake seemed like a sanctuary to the wildlife.”

ILLINOIS

Balls Waterhole: reservoir; 2 acres; in Saint Rose Township, 1.7 mi. SSE of Jamestown, W of Shoal Creek; named for wiffleballs that got stuck in manure pits before the reservoir was filled in; Sec 14, T3N, R4W, Third Principal Meridian; Clinton County, Illinois; 38°42’39”N, 89°30’05”W; USGS map – Saint Rose 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
Map: USGS Saint Rose 1:24,000
Proponent: Jason McCarthy; Troy, IL
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Balls Waterhole is proposed for a two-acre reservoir in Saint Rose Township in Clinton County. When asked for the origin of the name, the proponent stated “Neighbors used to play wiffleball in front of the pig barns between work. Sometimes the balls would end up over the barn and in the manure pits. These were called the Ball Pits because once a ball got in there it was gone. Now that these manure pits are gone and turned into a lake we still wanted to reference the ball pits by naming it Balls Waterhole.” There appear to be no families with the name Ball in the area.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features that include “Ball” in their names. There are several hundred features with the generic “Waterhole,” although none are in Illinois. Besides five features in Florida, and one each in Georgia and Arkansas, all are lakes, springs, or reservoirs in the western part of the U.S.

IOWA

Fiddlers Creek: stream; 8 mi. long; heads in Richland Township 2.8 mi. NE of Odebolt at 42°20’22”N, 95°12’34”W, flows generally SE through Clinton Township into Levey Township to enter the Boyer River 1.6 mi. WNW of Wall Lake; named for longtime area resident Chauncey Fox (1870-1959), who played fiddle on the banks of the stream with his neighbors; Tps86&87N, Rgs37&38W, Fifth Principal Meridian; Sac County, Iowa; 42°16’39”N, 95°07’20”W; USGS map – Lakeview 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.277412&p_longi=-95.122275

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.339458&p_longi=-
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lakeview 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: Marshall Fox; Odebolt, IA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: No record
   Local Usage: None found
   Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Fiddlers Creek is proposed for an eight-mile-long tributary of the Boyer River in Sac County. The stream heads in Richland Township, flows through Clinton Township, and into Levey Township.

The proponent reports that his grandfather Chauncey Fox (1870-1959) was a fiddler who would meet neighbors along the banks of the stream to play music. In a 1978 oral history recorded by the Iowa State Historical Society, the proponent’s father reported that the stream was locally known as Fiddlers Creek and that it had been named for Mr. Fox.

GNIS lists one feature in Iowa with “Fiddler” in its name: a stream named Fiddler Creek is located 120 miles to the southeast.

KANSAS

Swart Creek: stream; 2.3 mi. long; in Adams Township, heads 3.7 mi. WSW of Woodlawn at 39°45'44"N, 95°55'44"W, flows generally WNW to enter Tennessee Creek 3.3 mi. NE of Kelly; named for John Martin Swart (1860-1940) and Henry Swart (1890-1982), lifelong farmers in the area; Secs 21,22,27&26, T3S, R13E, Sixth Principal Meridian; Nemaha County, Kansas; 39°46'24"N, 95°57'36"W; USGS map – Oneida 1:24,000.
Mouth: 39.77336, -95.95994 / Source: 39.76234, -95.92896

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Oneida 1:24,000
Proponent: Cliff Swart; Seneca, KS
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: No record
   Local Usage: None found
   Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Swart Creek is proposed for a 2.3-mile-long tributary of Tennessee Creek in Adams Township in Nemaha County. The name would commemorate several generations of the Swart family, who have farmed in Adams Township for 125 years. John Martin Swart (1860-1940) acquired property along the stream in 1895 and helped establish a one-room schoolhouse in the area. His son Henry Swart (1890-1982) served as a justice of the peace and on the Adams Township Board. His son, Lawrence Swart (1917-1996), who was the father of the proponent, was a trustee and chairman of the Adams Township Board and president of the local
school board. The proponent described the changes over the years: “John started farming with horses on that land, then we moved to an 8N Ford tractor and now we have 4-wheel drive tractors and GPS sprayers.”

MAINE

**Change Lower Negro Island to Lower Bagaduce Island, Upper Negro Island to Upper Bagaduce Island, and Negro Islands to Bagaduce Islands**

These proposals are to change the names of Upper Negro Island and Lower Negro Island, as well as the collective names Negro Islands, located in the Town of Castine in Hancock County. The islands are situated close to the mouth of the Bagaduce River, between Castine and North Castine, and within National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Areas.

The proponent is asking to change the names that include “a racial slur.” In 1941, Fannie Eckstrom, in the volume “Indian Place-Names of the Penobscot Valley and The Maine Coast,” reported that “Bagaduce” may have derived from a misplaced Mi’kmaq word “Majabigwaduce,” which may refer to a large salt tidal bay.

An 1875 book, *History of Castine, Penobscot, and Brooksville, Maine*, used the more pejorative form of the name without applying names to the individual islands. The author wrote in a footnote: “Is it not possible that the name of these islands is derived from the ‘Negew,’ over which Edward Naylor had command, in 1662? There is no satisfactory tradition to account for the name of these islands.” In 1970, Phillip Rutherford repeated this supposition as fact in *The Dictionary of Maine Place-Names* by reporting the names as Nego Island, explaining “For the ‘Negew,’ ship commanded by Edward Naylor, 1662.” No connection could be found between these islands and the ship, which operated primarily in the nearby Penobscot River.

Local news stories report that the name is thought to refer to their use as a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Aside from the river, GNIS lists two other features with names that include “Bagaduce”: Bagaduce Peninsula, the neck of land between the Bagaduce River and the Penobscot River, and Bagaduce Falls farther upstream.

Proposal: to change names considered offensive

Map: USGS map – Castine 1:24,000

Proponent: Jonah Levy; Penobscot, ME

Administrative area: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Protected Area

Previous BGN Action: None

**Bagaduce Islands**: island; 9 acres; two islands in the Bagaduce River in the Town of Castine, 1 mi. NE of Mayo Point; named for the Bagaduce River; Hancock County, Maine; 44°24’25”N, 68°46’17”W; USGS map – Castine 1:24,000; Not: Nego Island, Negro Island, Negro Islands, Nigger Islands.

Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Negro Islands (FID 580743)
- Local Usage: Negro Islands (local news stories and articles)
- Published: Nego Island (The Dictionary of Maine Place-Names, 1970); Negro Island (USGS 2011, 2014; OCS 2000-2016; Blue Hill Heritage Trust, 2018); Negro Islands (USGS 1902, 1904, 1905, 1941, 1943; OCS 1881-1993; Atlas of Hancock County, Maine, 1881); Nigger Islands (History of Castine, Penobscot, and Brooksville, Maine, 1875)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of the Negro Islands in the Town of Castine in Hancock County, to Bagaduce Islands.

USGS maps used the name Negro Islands between 1902 and 1943; the islands were labeled individually beginning in 1973. The name was first applied to Office of Coast Survey (OCS) charts in 1881. It was incorrectly entered into GNIS from the OCS chart as Negro Island; this name was used on OCS charts after 2000 and on USGS maps after 2011. Only the individual islands were labeled on USGS maps before 2011. The Maine Coastal Island Registry lists the islands individually.

**Lower Bagaduce Island**: island; 4 acres; the more southerly of the two islands proposed to be changed to Bagaduce Islands (q.v.) in the Bagaduce River in the Town of Castine, 1 mi. W of Perkins Mountain; named for the Bagaduce River; Hancock County, Maine; 44°24’19”N, 68°46’17”W; USGS map – Castine 1:24,000; Not: Lower Negro Island.

Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Lower Negro Island (FID 570524)
- Local Usage: Lower Negro Island (local news stories and articles)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Lower Negro Island, in the Town of Castine in Hancock County, to Lower Bagaduce Island. The current Lower Negro Island has been shown on USGS maps since 1973. The island is a public preserve owned by Maine Coast Heritage Trust and is listed on the Maine Island Trail.

**Upper Bagaduce Island**: island; 5 acres; the more northerly of the two islands proposed to be changed to Bagaduce Islands (q.v.) in the Bagaduce River in the Town of Castine, 0.7 mi. S of North Castine; named for the Bagaduce River; Hancock County, Maine; 44°24’29”N, 68°46’14”W; USGS map – Castine 1:24,000; Not: Upper Negro Island.

Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Upper Negro Island (FID 577637)
- Local Usage: Upper Negro Island (local news stories and articles)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Upper Negro Island, in the Town of Castine in Hancock County, to Upper Bagaduce Island. The current name has been shown on USGS maps since 1973.
MICHIGAN

**Change Johnson Lake to Lake Pork Chop:** lake; 20 acres; located in Ely Township and Escanaba River State Forest, 0.8 mi. N of Dewey Lake, 0.9 mi. S of Little Perch Lake; the name is associated with a local intersection that resembles the shape of a pork chop and is known as Pork Chop Junction; Marquette County, Michigan; Sec 10, T45N, R28W, Michigan Meridian; 46°18'55"N, 87°47'05"W; USGS map – Chabeneau Lake 1:24,000; Not: Johnson Lake. 


Proposal: to change a name to eliminate duplication

Map: USGS map – Chabeneau Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Stuart C. Bradley; Ishpeming, MI

Administrative area: Escanaba River State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

- GNIS: Johnson Lake (FID 629344)
- Local Usage: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Johnson Lake, a 20-acre lake in Ely Township and Escanaba River State Forest in Marquette County, to Lake Pork Chop. The proponent presumes the current name refers to a previous property owner but states that no locals use the name today. The proposed name refers to a local road intersection that resembles the shape of a pork chop and is known as Pork Chop Junction. Changing the name of the lake would also reduce duplication since there are currently three lakes in the county named Johnson Lake and ten others throughout Michigan. The two in the same county are 5 miles and 17 miles from the lake in question.

The land surrounding the land is owned by the proponent, two other individuals, and the Michigan North Woods Club. All parties reportedly agree on the change to Lake Pork Chop.

MISSISSIPPI

**Outpost Creek:** stream; 3.5 mi. long; heads 7.6 mi WSW of Bateman Lake at 32°47'45"N, 88°48'45"W, flows S then SW to enter Land Creek 11 mi. WNW of Bruton Pond; refers to the property J S Outpost which is owned by J S Farms; Kemper County, Mississippi; T11N, Rgs14&15E, Choctaw Meridian; 32°46'01"N, 88°50'21"W; USGS map – Lynville 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Lynville 1:24,000

Proponent: Scott McNeil; De Kalb, MS

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: None found
   Local Usage: None found
   Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Outpost Creek to a 3.5-mile-long unnamed tributary of Land Creek in Kemper County. The stream flows in part through property owned by the proponent under the name J S Farms; the specific property is known as J S Outpost. J & S represent the initials of the proponent and his wife. The proposal was amended from J S Outpost Creek after the proponent was informed of the Commemorative Names Policy. He states that no products are sold under the “Outpost” or “J S Farms” names.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following seven names are proposed by a resident of the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The name Black Fly Brook, submitted by the same proponent, was approved by the BGN in July 2020.

Six of the proposals are new names for unnamed streams and bogs east of Black Fly Brook; the names refer to characteristic plants and invertebrates that are common in the area. One proposal is to make official a commemorative name in local use for a lake along Black Fly Brook.

Map: USGS Townsend 1:24,000

Proponent: Ronald Dubé; Mason, NH
   Administrative area: None
   Previous BGN Action: None
   Names associated with feature:
   GNIS: No record
   Local Usage: None found (except Marshalls Pond)
   Published: None found

Bladderwort Bog: swamp; approx. 40 acres; in the Town of Mason along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Skeeter Brook (q.v.) 1 mi. S of Hurricane Hills; named for bladderwort plants (Utricularia sp.) that grow in the bog; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°43′10″N, 71°44′05″W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Case Summary: The new name Bladderwort Bog is proposed for an unnamed 40-acre bog in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The name refers to carnivorous bladderwort plants (Utricularia sp.) that grow in the bog. The stream proposed as Skeeter Brook (q.v.) flows through the bog. There are no features in GNIS with “Bladderwort” in their names, nor “wort” when it refers to a plant.
**Marshalls Pond**: lake; 12 acres; in the Town of Mason along on Black Fly Brook 0.7 mi. SW of Hurricane Hill; named for Robert G. (1924-2008) and Edith (1924-1980) Marshall, long-time residents of Mason; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°43’26”N, 71°44’17”W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.7238562&p_longi=-71.7381042

Proposal: to make official commemorative name in local use

Names associated with feature:

Local Usage: Marshalls Pond (locals, 50 years)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Marshalls Pond for a 12-acre beaver pond on Black Fly Brook in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The name commemorates Robert G. (1924-2008) and Edith (1924-1980) Marshall. Mr. Marshall was a long-time resident of Mason, who served as Selectman and Highway Safety Commissioner. He was also a World War II veteran, ambulance driver in Mason, and local real estate agent. It is unknown how or when the lake became known as Marshalls Pond.

Marshall State Forest is located in the adjacent Town of New Ipswich, but it was named for Edward O. Marshall, the landowner who granted the land to the state.

**No-See-Um Brook**: stream; 0.3 mi. long; in the Town of Mason, heads 1 mi. W of Lost Valley at 42°42’53”N, 71°43’41”W, flows N to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Skeeter Brook (q.v.); the colloquial name for small biting midges (family Ceratopogonidae) that are common along the stream; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°43’08”N, 71°43’48”W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000.
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Case Summary: The new name No-See-Um Brook is proposed for an unnamed 0.3-mile-long tributary of an as stream proposed to be named Skeeter Brook (q.v.) in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The name refers to the abundant “no-see-ums,” the colloquial name for small biting midges (family Ceratopogonidae) found along the stream. The midges are also known as “sandflies.” The stream flows into the proposed Skeeter Brook in the proposed Bladderwort Bog (q.v.).

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “No-See-Um” or a similar word in their names, but there are several throughout the conterminous U.S. with various spellings of this name. Near Lake Superior, two features have “No-see-um” and two have “Noseeum” in their names. In northern Idaho and western Montana, four features have “No-see-um” (all associated), two have “Noseeum,” and one has “No-see-em” in their names. One feature each in Oregon and California have “No-See-Em” in their names, the only instances of capitalization of each part of the name. “No-see-um” or “noseeum” seem to be the most common spelling. These insects are notable where they occur; a cluster of features with “Sandfly” in their names is found in Florida and Georgia, but this is also a colloquial name for horse flies.

Skeeter Brook: stream; 1 mi. long; in the Town of Mason, heads 0.5 mi. S of Hurricane Hill at 42°43’32”N, 71°43’50”W, flows generally S then W to enter Black Fly Brook; named for mosquitoes (family Culicidae) that are common along the stream; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°43’16”N, 71°44’15”W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000.

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Case Summary: The new name Skeeter Brook is proposed for an unnamed one-mile-long tributary of Black Fly Brook in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The name refers to the abundant mosquitoes (family Culicidae) that are common along the stream. The stream flows through the proposed Bladderwort Bog (q.v.). The proposed No-See-Um Brook (q.v.) and Water Mite Brook (q.v.) flow into the stream.

A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Skeeter” in their names. The only nearby “Mosquito”-named feature is Mosquito Brook 35 miles to the east in Essex County, Massachusetts. GNIS lists 341 natural features that contain “Mosquito” in their names, with clusters in New England, the southeast U.S., the Upper Midwest, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Cascade Mountains. By contrast, only 18 features contain “Skeeter” and are widely scattered throughout the conterminous U.S.
**Stonefly Bog**: swamp; 12 acres; in the Town of Mason, 0.9 mi. WSW of Lost Valley near the source of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Stonefly Brook (q.v.); named for stoneflies (order Plecoptera) which live in and around the stream; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°42′37″N, 71°43′32″W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.710194&p_longi=-71.725592](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=42.710194&p_longi=-71.725592)

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Case Summary: The new name **Stonefly Bog** is proposed for an unnamed 12-acre bog in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County, located near the source of the proposed **Stonefly Brook** (q.v.). The bog is named for the stoneflies (order Plecoptera) that live in the bog as larvae and around the bog as adults. The presence of stoneflies is an indicator of good water quality. A query of GNIS found no features that have “Stonefly” in their names.

**Stonefly Brook**: stream; 0.7 mi. long; in the Town of Mason, heads 1 mi. WSW of Lost Valley near a swamp proposed to be named Stonefly Bog (q.v.) at 42°42′41″N, 71°43′42″W, flows W to enter Black Fly Brook 1.8 mi. SE of Nobby Hill; named for stoneflies (order Plecoptera) which live in and around the stream; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°42′42″N, 71°44′24″W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Case Summary: The new name **Stonefly Brook** is proposed for an unnamed 0.7-mile-long tributary of Black Fly Brook (BGN 2020) in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The source of the stream is near the proposed **Stonefly Bog** (q.v.). Like the bog, the brook is also named for stoneflies (order Plecoptera) that live in and around the stream.

**Water Mite Brook**: stream; 0.4 mi. long; in the Town of Mason, heads 0.8 mi. W of Lost Valley at 42°42′53″N, 71°43′30″W, flows N then W to enter Skeeter Brook (q.v.) 0.9 mi. SSE of Hurricane Hill; named for water mites (Hydrachnidia) found in the stream; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; 42°43′10″N, 71°43′44″W; USGS map – Townsend 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Case Summary: The new name **Water Mite Brook** is proposed for an unnamed 0.4-mile-long tributary of a stream proposed to be named **Skeeter Brook** (q.v.) in the Town of Mason in Hillsborough County. The name refers to the abundant water mites (Hydrachnidia) found in the stream. The larvae of the mites are parasitic on mosquitoes. The stream flows into the proposed **Skeeter Brook** in the proposed **Bladderwort Bog** (q.v.).

A query of GNIS found three features that may be named for some type of mite: a lake in Minnesota, and a bay and island in Alaska.
NORTH CAROLINA

**Stiles Mountain**: summit; elevation 2,100 ft.; located 1 mi. NE of Shuler Mountain, 6.5 mi. WSW of Murphy; the name refers to several generations of the Stiles family who resided in the area for many years; Cherokee County, North Carolina; 35°03’22’’N, 84°08’36’’W; USGS map – Persimmon Creek 1:24,000.

https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=35.05603&p_longi=-84.143251

- Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use
- Map: USGS map – Persimmon Creek 1:24,000
- Proponent: Cherokee County Board of Commissioners
- Administrative area: None
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: None found
  - Local Usage: Stiles Mountain (local residents)
  - Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Stiles Mountain for a 2,100-foot unnamed summit in Cherokee County, 6.5 miles west-southwest of Murphy. It was submitted by the Cherokee County Board of Commissioners in response to a proposal to apply the new name Gator Top to the summit (Review List 440). The county board responded that the summit has long been known as Stiles Mountain although they did not provide any specifics. BGN staff research shows that according to a 1924 deed, M.C. Stiles owned property close to the summit, while North Carolina land grant records list several individuals named Stiles in the area beginning in the early 1800s. When he learned of the county’s counterproposal, the proponent of Gator Top withdrew his proposal. GNIS list four other features, in two neighboring counties, with “Stiles” in their name.

OHIO

**Coyote Creek**: stream; 1 mi. long; in Elk Township, heads 3.2 mi. NNW of McArthur at 39°17’32”N, 82°29’21”W, flows generally E to enter an unnamed tributary of Brushy Creek 1.6 mi. SSW of Creola; named for coyotes which visit the stream; Secs4&5, T11N, R17W, Ohio River Base; Vinton County, Ohio; 39°17’32”N, 82°28’26”W; USGS map – Zaleski 1:24,000.


- Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
- Map: USGS Zaleski 1:24,000
- Proponent: Jon Costin; Columbus, OH
- Administrative area: None
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name Coyote Creek is proposed for a one-mile-long stream that flows into an unnamed tributary of Brushy Creek in Elk Township in Vinton County. The proponent, who owns land surrounding the middle part of the stream, reports that coyotes have recently begun to visit the area and that they can often be seen and heard along the stream at night.

The BGN has approved two names that include “Coyote” for features in Ohio: Coyote Run 42 miles northwest in Fairfield County in 2011; and Coyote Run 85 miles northwest in Clark County in 2020.

Gibboney Creek: stream; 3.8 mi. long; heads in Jackson Township, 2.3 mi. ENE of Timber Lake at 39°50′12″N, 83°06′46″W, flows generally E through Grove City to enter Grant Run; the name honors the Gibboney family, specifically Allen Vance Gibboney (1932-1996), who has owned property adjacent to the stream since 1967; Franklin County, Ohio; 39°50′17″N, 83°03′03″W; USGS map – Commercial Point 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map – Commercial Point 1:24,000
Proponent: Spencer Gibboney; Grove City, OH
Administrative area: none
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: None found
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Gibboney Creek to a 3.8-mile-long unnamed tributary of Grant Run in Jackson Township in Franklin County. The stream flows east through Grove City before entering Grant Run in Indian Trails Park. Allen Vance Gibboney (1932-1996) was a lifelong resident of Jackson Township who owned property near the stream from 1967 until his death. He is buried at Concord Cemetery in Grove City and the property is held in the family trust.

OREGON

Albertson Creek: stream; 1.25 mi. long; heads on Bull Mountain 2 mi. SW of Stark Reservoir at 45°24′45″N, 122°49′52″W, flows generally SSW to enter the Tualatin River 2.5 mi. SE of Pleasant Valley; the name honors the Albertson family, specifically Harold Alberston (1916-2002), who owned and cared for the property and wildlife; Washington County, Oregon; Secs 17&8, T02S, R01W, Willamette Meridian; 45°23′48″N, 122°50′14″W; USGS map – Beaverton 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map – Beaverton 1:24,000
Proponent: Kevin Albertson; Oregon


Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: None found
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Alberston Creek to a 1.25-mile-long unnamed tributary of Tualatin River in Washington County.

The name would honor the Albertson family, specifically Harold Albertson (1916-2002), a lifetime resident of Pennsylvania who was a WWII veteran and employee of Magee Carpet Company in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He visited the family’s property in Oregon for two months every summer for 30 years, and according to the proponent, “He spent months on end tending to the land, and the creek area, keeping it maintained from invasive plant species.” The property is still owned by the Alberston family today.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**Black Walnut Creek**: stream; 1.9 mi. long; heads in the Borough of Oxford at 39°47’23”N, 75°58’11”W, flows ENE into Lower Oxford Township to enter West Fork Big Elk Creek 2 mi. SW of Forestville; named for the numerous black walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*) along the stream; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 39°47’56”N, 75°56’33”W; USGS map – Oxford 1:24,000; Not: Tributary of Tributary 3 of West Fork Big Elk Creek - in part.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Oxford 1:24,000
Proponent: Gerald Iler; Oxford, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: No record
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: None found

Published: Tributary of Tributary 3 of West Fork Big Elk Creek - in part (FEMA 2017)

Case Summary: The new name Black Walnut Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.9-mile-long tributary of West Fork Big Elk Creek in Lower Oxford Township and the Borough of Oxford in Chester County. The proponent owns land along the middle section of the stream. The name refers to the numerous black walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*) found along the stream.

A 2017 FEMA map used the name Tributary of Tributary 3 of West Fork Big Elk Creek for this stream and for a tributary of this stream, even though the stream flows directly into West Fork Big Elk Creek.
**Childrens Lake**: reservoir; 7 acres; in South Middleton Township, connected via an unnamed tributary to Yellow Breeches Creek, in the unincorporated community of Boiling Springs; the name refers to generations of children who have enjoyed fishing there, feeding its ducks and geese; and experiencing its natural beauty; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; 40°08’54”N, 77°07’34”W; USGS map – Carlisle 1:24,000 (center); Not: Boiling Springs Lake.


Proposal: to make official a name in local use  
Map: USGS Carlisle 1:24,000 (center)  
Proponent: Linda Adler; Bellefonte, PA  
Administrative area: None  
Previous BGN Action: None  
Names associated with feature:  
GNIS: No record  
Local Usage: Children’s Lake (local residents), Childrens Lake (local residents)  
Published: Boiling Springs Lake (Esri Maps; 1906 postcard), Childrens Lake (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission; Childrens Lake Historic Boat Rentals), Children’s Lake (South Middleton Township Board of Supervisors meeting minutes 1992; South Middleton Township newsletter, 1996; Appalachian Trail Conservancy; visitcumberlandvalley.com; pennlive.com, 2020; Boiling Springs Historic District map; Boiling Springs Civic Association sign; “At a Place Called Boiling Springs”, 1995; Cumberland Sentinel newspaper, 2004)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name **Childrens Lake** for a seven-acre reservoir in the unincorporated community of Boiling Springs in South Middleton Township in Cumberland County. The name was submitted after the Pennsylvania State Archivist learned that it had been considered by the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee in 1988 but never forwarded to the BGN (it is not clear whether the State committee actually approved the name, although various State agencies provided their endorsement at the time).

A number of local and State sources refer to the body of water as Boiling Springs Lake and that name appeared on a 1906 postcard, but it was never recorded in GNIS so the lake remains unnamed for Federal use. A letter from the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to the Cumberland County Commissioners, dated June 2, 1988, referred to the forthcoming dedication of **Childrens Lake**, noting also that BGN policies precluded the use of the apostrophe in the name.

The name **Childrens Lake** was proposed by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and “refers to generations of children who have enjoyed fishing there, feeding its ducks and geese; and experiencing its natural beauty.” According to Wikipedia, “The lake dates to the 1750s when the dam was used to provide water power for iron production. In the mid-18th century, a grist mill was built on the southeast shore of the lake, to provide flour and grain for the iron works.” A 1995 volume entitled “At a Place Called Boiling Springs” noted that in 1987 the lake was acquired for use as a park by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

After the name **Childrens Lake** was established in 1988, it began to be used locally. Sources that have used the name (or more frequently, **Children’s Lake**) in the past three decades include correspondence and publications produced by various township departments in 1992, 1996, 2001, and 2018, and the websites of the Village of Boiling Springs and Visit Cumberland Valley uses the
name. A sign placed at the lake by the Boiling Springs Civic Association reads “Children’s Lake,” while a business that operates at the lake is called Childrens Lake Historic Boat Rentals. A February 2020 newspaper article referred to upcoming repairs by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission at Children’s Lake.

The South Middleton Township Manager has confirmed local support for the name.

**Farm Pond**: lake; 0.35 acres; in West Brandywine Township, along an unnamed stream proposed to be named West Branch Springton Creek (q.v.); Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°02’56”N, 75°47’03”W; USGS map – Wagontown 1:24,000.


Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Wagontown 1:24,000
Proponent: Matt Waltz; Carlisle, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
  - Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Farm Pond is proposed for a 0.35-acre pond located along an unnamed stream in West Brandywine Township in Chester County proposed to be named West Branch Springton Creek (q.v.). The proponent originally requested that the pond and the stream be named in recognition of his family’s farm, which operated on the site for over 20 years, but when it was determined that the names would violate the Commemorative Names Policy, he amended the proposals to Farm Pond and West Branch Springton Creek; he also submitted a third proposal to name the unnamed stream into which the proposed West Branch Springton Creek flows Springton Creek. According to GNIS, there are no other bodies of water in Pennsylvania named Farm Pond.

**Gray Rock Creek**: stream; 0.7 mi. long; in Cheltenham Township, heads at 40°05’21”N, 75°09’01”W, flows ENE to enter Tacony Creek; named for a distinctive gray rock in the stream; Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; 40°05’31”N, 75°08’18”W; USGS map – Germantown 1:24,000.

Source: https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=40.089057&p_longi=-75.150207

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Germantown 1:24,000
Proponent: Alexandra Diagne; Wyncote, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
Case Summary: The new name **Gray Rock Creek** is proposed for an unnamed 0.7-mile-long tributary of Tacony Creek in Cheltenham Township in Montgomery County. The name refers to a distinctive gray rock in the stream. This stream is not shown on USGS topographic maps or in the National Hydrography Dataset, but local maps and aerial imagery show the presence of a stream here. The stream flows partly through underground culverts.

There is no local name in use for the stream, but several nearby unnamed streams do have locally used names. The tributary 0.9 miles downstream along Tacony Creek is labeled as “Rock Creek” on many local maps and also on FEMA maps.

**Change **Sq__ Run** to **Haven Run**: stream; 5.8 mi. long; heads in Indiana Township 1.5 mi. SW of Indianola at 40°33'19"N, 79°53'07"W, flows generally S through Fox Chapel Borough and O’Hara Township to enter the Allegheny River 1.2 mi. WSW of Sycamore Island; named because the stream was a safe haven during Seneca Indian settlement; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; 40°29'04"N, 79°52'38"W; USGS map – Pittsburgh East 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Sq__ Run.


Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Pittsburgh East 1:24,000 (mouth)
Proponent: William Vincett; Pittsburgh, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Sq__ Run (FID 1188366)
- Local Usage: None found

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State Names Authority
- Pennsylvania

Tribes
- No response to Review List notice

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of **Sq__ Run**, a tributary of the Allegheny River in Allegheny County, to **Haven Run**. The stream heads in Indiana Township, flows through Fox Chapel Borough, and ends in O’Hara Township. According to a representative of O’Hara Township, the proposed name refers to the stream valley’s use as a safe haven during Seneca Indian settlement.

The name **Sq__ Run** has been shown on USGS maps since 1951 and also appeared on the 1876 Atlas of the County of Allegheny.
In August 2020, the O’Hara Township Council voted to change the name of Sq__ Valley Park, located along the stream, to O’Hara Township Community Park.

**Spirit Creek**: stream; 1.2 mi. long; heads in Lower Alsace Township 0.7 mi. NE of Antietam Reservoir at 40°21’44”N, 75°51’31”W, flows SSW into Exeter Township to enter Antietam Creek 0.7 mi. NW of Schwarzwald Hill; named to honor the spirit of the Lenape and American people who inhabited the area; Berks County, Pennsylvania; 40°20’51”N, 75°51’57”W; USGS map – Birdsboro 1:24,000; Not: Tributary B to Antietam Creek - in part.


- Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
- Map: USGS Birdsboro 1:24,000
- Proponent: Rhonda Dobbins; Reading, PA
- Administrative area: None
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
- Published: Tributary B to Antietam Creek - in part (FEMA 2012)

Case Summary: The new name Spirit Creek is proposed for a 1.2-mile-long tributary of Antietam Creek in Exeter Township and Lower Alsace Township in Berks County. The proponent owns land surrounding the middle section of the stream. She states that the history of the area “shows the Lenni-Lenape Indians were the first occupants of this area. I was told by a very old woman [that] all the people in this area came here to pick berries and use the creek. I thought between the Lenni-Lenape and the people of this area using it ‘Spirit Creek’ would fit and honor all the people of the past.” A FEMA map published in 2012 labeled the lower part of the stream as Tributary B to Antietam Creek.

**Springton Creek**: stream; 0.4 mi. long; heads in West Brandywine Township at 40°03’09”N, 75°47’02”W, flows S into East Brandywine Township to enter Culbertson Run; named in association with nearby Springton Road; Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°02’50”N, 75°46’53”W; USGS map – Wagontown 1:24,000; Not: Tributary 3 of Culbertson Run.


- Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
- Map: USGS Wagontown 1:24,000
- Proponent: Matt Waltz; Carlisle, PA
- Administrative area: None
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: No record
  - Local Usage: None found
Published: Tributary 3 of Culbertson Run (FEMA 2017)
Case Summary: The new name Springton Creek is proposed for a 0.4-mile-long tributary of Culbertson Run in East Brandywine Township and West Brandywine Township in Chester County. The stream flows along Springton Road, and the small community of Springton is located 1.7 miles to the north-northeast. A FEMA map published in 2017 labeled the stream Tributary 3 of Culbertson Run. The proponent submitted additional proposals for the names West Branch Springton Creek and Farm Pond.

Springton Reservoir and a cluster of subdivisions with “Springton” in their names are 20 miles to the east-southeast in neighboring Delaware County.

West Branch Springton Creek: stream; 0.1 mi. long; in West Brandywine Township, heads at 40°02’55”N, 75°47’07”W, flows E into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Springton Creek (q.v.); Chester County, Pennsylvania; 40°02’57”N, 75°47’01”W; USGS map – Wagontown 1:24,000.
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Wagontown 1:24,000
Proponent: Matt Waltz; Carlisle, PA
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: None found
Case Summary: The new name West Branch Springton Creek is proposed for a 0.1-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream in West Brandywine Township in Chester County; the unnamed stream is proposed to be named Springton Creek (q.v.). The proponent originally requested that the stream be named in recognition of his family’s farm but when it was determined that the name would violate the Commemorative Names Policy, he amended the proposal to West Branch Springton Creek; the small pond along the tributary is proposed to be named Farm Pond (q.v.).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lake Matthew: reservoir; 3.5 acres; located 1.3 mi. SW of Red Bank; named for the translation of the name which means “gift from God”; Lexington County, South Carolina; 33°54’54”N, 81°14’38”W; USGS map – Lexington 1:24,000.
Proposal: new name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Lexington 1:24,000
Proponent: Tommy Hensley; Lexington, SC
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
   GNIS:  No record
   Local Usage: None found
   Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Lake Matthew is proposed for an officially unnamed 3.5-acre reservoir near Red Bank in Lexington County. The proponent states that “the nine owners whose property is on this feature would like to name it ‘Lake Matthew’ this would be honor of the biblical meaning ‘God's Chosen’ and it has a nice ring. . . [T]he property owners on ‘Lake Matthew’ have invested several thousands of dollars to make it a center piece of our properties. In addition we want to name it so we can have it as a part of our home's appraisal.”

“Matthew” ultimately derives from the Hebrew name “Matityahu” or “Mattithiah” which means “gift of Yahweh” or “gift of God.”

TENNESSEE

Slinky Falls: falls; located along Falling Water Creek, 1 mi. W of Buzzard Point; the name refers to the falls’ stairstep cascades through a narrow gorge; Hamilton County, Tennessee; 35°11’40”N, 85°17’23”W; USGS map – Fairmount 1:24,000.
   Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature
   Map: USGS Fairmount 1:24,000
   Proponent: Steve Rogers; Chattanooga, TN
   Administrative area: None
   Previous BGN Action: None
   Names associated with feature:
      GNIS:  No record
      Local Usage: None found
      Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Slinky Falls is proposed for a waterfall located along Falling Water Creek in Hamilton County and just outside Falling Water Falls State Natural Area. The name refers to the stairstep cascades through a narrow gorge.

The BGN has approved names for four nearby falls submitted by the same proponent: Rockstack Falls in 2014 upstream of the proposed Slinky Falls on Falling Water Creek; Freudenberg Falls in 2015 and Slider Falls in 2019, both downstream of the proposed Slinky Falls; and Flatrock Falls in 2015 on an unnamed tributary of Falling Water Creek. Slinky is a registered trademark of Poof-Slinky, Inc.

Stevens Creek: stream; 2 mi. long; heads 1.2 mi. SW of Finnegans Knob at 35°51’20”N, 87°01’13”W, flows generally N through Sweeney Hollow to enter Leipers Fork 1.6 mi. NE of Sulphur Spring Hollow; the name honors Richard Frank Stevens (1922-1983), U.S. Air Force master sergeant who served in World War II, and the Vietnam and Korea wars, and purchased 105 acres on Sweeney Hollow Road in 1966; Williamson County, Tennessee; 35°52’58”N, 87°00’53”W; USGS map – Fairview (mouth) 1:24,000.

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS map – Fairview (mouth) 1:24,000
Proponent: Kevin Stevens; Bon Aqua, TN
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: None found
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Stevens Creek to a two-mile-long unnamed tributary of Leipers Fork in Williamson County. The stream flows in part through the proponent’s family property and along Sweeney Hollow Road.

The name would honor the proponent’s father, Richard Frank Stevens (1922-1983), a U.S. Air Force master sergeant who served in World War II, and the Vietnam and Korea wars. In 1966 Mr. Stevens purchased 105 acres along Sweeney Hollow Road and was employed as a shipping and receiving superintendent at Kusan Manufacturing. Mr. Stevens is buried at the National Cemetery in Madison, Tennessee.

TEXAS

**East Meadows Place Bayou, Meadows Place Bayou, West Meadows Place Bayou**

The following three names are proposed for a system of channelized streams that flow into Keegans Bayou. The main stream heads in the City of Stafford in Fort Bend County, flows north through the City of Meadows Place, and into the City of Houston in Harris County. The names reference the City of Meadows Place.

A local news story referred to the stream system as a “Fort Bend County drainage bayou that dissect the city.” A City of Meadows Place document described the features as “our bayou system (Drainage Ditch).”

Proposal: new names for unnamed features
Map: USGS Alief 1:24,000
Proponent: Richard Ramirez; Meadows Place, TX
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: No record
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: D118-08-00 (FEMA 2007) - in part
**Meadows Place Bayou**: stream; 1.4 mi. long; heads in the City of Stafford 1.8 mi. NE of Alkire Lake at 29°38′20″N, 95°35′19″W, flows N into the City of Meadows Place then NE into the City of Houston to enter Keegans Bayou; named for the City of Meadows Place; Harris County and Fort Bend County, Texas; 29°39′33″N, 95°35′09″W; USGS map – Alief 1:24,000; Not: D118-08-00 - in part.


Case Summary: The new name Meadows Place Bayou is proposed for an officially unnamed 1.4-mile long channelized stream in the City of Houston in Harris County and the City of Meadows Place and the City of Stafford in Fort Bend County. The stream flows into Keegans Bayou.

A 2007 FEMA map labels the lower part of the stream as D118-08-00; this is also the designation used by the Harris County Flood Control District. Keegans Bayou is labeled on this map as “D118-00-00 (Keegans Bayou)”.

**East Meadows Place Bayou**: stream; 0.3 mi. long; in the City of Meadows Place, heads 2.6 mi. NE of Cleveland Lake at 29°39′12″N, 95°34′58″W, flows NE then SE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Meadows Place Bayou (q.v.); Fort Bend County, Texas; 29°39′19″N,
95°35’14”W; USGS map – Alief 1:24,000.
Case Summary: The new name East Meadows Place Bayou is proposed for an unnamed 0.3-mile long stream in the City of Meadows Place in Fort Bend County.

**West Meadows Place Bayou:** stream; 0.5 mi. long; in the City of Meadows Place, heads 2.8 mi. NE of Alkire Lake at 29°39’16”N, 95°35’38”W, flows NW to enter the proposed Meadows Place Bayou (q.v.); named for the City of Meadows Place; Fort Bend County, Texas; 29°39’19”N, 95°35’14”W; USGS map – Alief 1:24,000.
Case Summary: The new name West Meadows Place Bayou is proposed for an unnamed 0.5-mile long stream in the City of Meadows Place in Fort Bend County.

**UTAH**

**Change Sq__ Basin to Native Basin, Sq__ Basin Creek to Native Basin Creek, Sq__ Lake to Native Lake, and Sq__ Peak to Native Peak**

The following four proposals are to change the names of four features in Duchesne County that contain the word “Sq__”:  Sq__ Basin, Sq__ Basin Creek, Sq__ Lake, and Sq__ Peak. These features are all located in the High Uintas Wilderness in Ashley National Forest. Each of the proposals is to replace “Sq__” with “Native.”

The proponent states, “Many people in multiple Native American tribes consider ‘Sq__’ to be an offensive label” and that replacing the word with “Native” “reminds us of all native peoples, instead of the existing disparaging reference to Native American women.” However, he also states (the same wording appeared in all four applications): “Based on my understanding of native tribal members in Utah and other places nationwide, I hope ‘Sq__ Basin’ is renamed. However, I certainly defer to people from those communities to speak for themselves. I fully support ‘Native Basin’ or *any other* name put forward by members of the Ute, Goshute, and other tribes or anyone better informed than me about the history of this area... The name ‘Sq__ Basin’ should remain only if Indian people strongly support that name... It makes sense to me for the new name for ‘Sq__ Basin’ to match new names for what is presently ‘Sq__ Lake’ which feeds ‘Sq__ Basin Creek,’ all below ‘Sq__ Peak.’ For simplicity, I like the idea of all four natural features having the same name, whatever that ends up being. However, keeping the four the same is not a priority to me, but I would like to see all of these features renamed to *something.*... In the case of any conflict [with other proposals or renaming efforts], I support whatever comes of that more formal dialogue, preferring that the outcome be driven by voices from the tribes even if state and federal officials facilitate. I hope change comes soon once they have taken the time necessary... The views in this name change proposal reflect the best information I could find. I defer to Ute, Goshute, and other
indigenous peoples in all cases regarding what should be done about these names on their historical lands in the present-day USFS-managed wilderness.”

Sq____ Peak was first labeled on USGS maps in 1968 and was found at the time to be in local use. The other three names first appeared on USGS maps in 1967 and were also presumably found to be in local use.

When asked to comment, the Duchesne County Commissioners responded “These four place names should not be changed until there is consultation between the affected land management agency (the Ashley National Forest), Duchesne County and the Ute Indian Tribe. We are not in favor of replacing ‘Sq__’ with ‘native’ at any of the four locations.”

Proposal: to change names considered to be offensive
Map: USGS Explorer Peak 1:24,000
Proponent: Levi Pace; Millcreek, UT
Administrative area: Ashley National Forest / High Uintas Wilderness

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**Native Basin**: basin; approx. 6,000 acres, 5.4 mi. long, 2.3 mi. wide; in Ashley National Forest / High Uintas Wilderness, W of Brown Duck Mountain; the name is a non-derogatory replacement for “Sq__”; Sec 14, T3N, R7W, Uintah Meridian; Duchesne County, Utah; 40°38′10″N, 110°39′55″W; USGS map – Explorer Peak 1:24,000 (central point); Not: Sq__ Basin. [https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1446066](https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1446066)

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Sq__ Basin (FID 1446066)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Basin, a 5.4-mile-long, 2.3-mile-wide basin in Duchesne County, to Native Basin. Sq__ Basin Creek and Sq__ Lake are located in the basin.

**Native Basin Creek**: stream; 2.2 mi. long; in Ashley National Forest / High Uintas Wilderness, heads at Sq__ Lake (proposed Native Lake (q.v.)) 2.3 mi. NW of the summit of Brown Duck Mountain at 40°39′21″N, 110°39′17″W, flows S then WSW to enter East Fork Rock Creek; name is a non-derogatory replacement for “Sq__”; Secs 22,23&14, T3N, R7W, Uintah Meridian; Duchesne County, Utah; 40°38′20″N, 110°40′34″W; USGS map – Explorer Peak 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Basin Creek. [https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1446067](https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1446067)

Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
- GNIS: Sq__ Basin Creek (FID 1446067)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Sq Basin Creek, a 2.2-mile-long tributary of East Fork Rock Creek in Duchesne County, to Native Basin Creek. The stream flows out of Sq Lake through Sq Basin.
**Native Lake**: lake; 10 acres; in Ashley National Forest / High Uintas Wilderness, 2.4 mi. NW of the summit of Brown Duck Mountain; name is a non-derogatory replacement for “Sq__”; Sec 14, T3N, R7W, Uintah Meridian; Duchesne County, Utah; 40°39’28”N, 110°39’22”W; USGS map – Explorer Peak 1:24,000; Not: Sq__ Lake.  
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: Sq__ Lake (FID 1446078)

**Case Summary**: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Lake, a 10-acre lake in Duchesne County, to Native Lake. The lake is the source of Sq__ Basin Creek in Sq__ Basin.

**Native Peak**: summit; elevation 12,855 ft.; in Ashley National Forest / High Uintas Wilderness, 4.5 mi. NNW of Brown Duck Peak; name is a non-derogatory replacement for “Sq__”; Sec 35, T4N, R7W, Uintah Meridian; Duchesne County, Utah; 40°42’01”N, 110°38’36”W; USGS map – Explorer Peak 1:24,000; Not: Explorer Peak, Sq__ Peak.  
- Previous BGN Action: Explorer Peak (BGN 1954); Sq__ Peak (BGN 1968)
- Names associated with feature:
  - GNIS: Sq__ Peak (FID 1446082)

**Case Summary**: This proposal is to change the name of Sq__ Peak, a 12,855-foot summit in Duchesne County at the north end of Sq__ Basin, to Native Peak.

In 1954, the BGN mistakenly applied the name Explorer Peak to this summit, rather than another about a mile to the north. A group of Explorer Scouts had climbed that summit in 1954, where they placed a plaque. In 1968, the BGN revised the 1954 decision after learning from field mappers that the name in local use for this summit was Sq__ Peak.

Utah Place Names, published in 1990, reported that Sq__ Peak “is a summer camping site of the Uinta Basin Ute Indians.” This may be a reference to the Uintah Band of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation. [The official name Uinta Basin differs from the local spelling “Uintah.”]

**North Cache Spring**: spring; located 1.8 mi. ESE of Stewart Spring, 0.9 mi. NE of Richmond; the name refers to the spring’s location in northern Cache County; Sec 25, T14N, R1E, Salt Lake Meridian; Cache County, Utah; 41°55’37”N, 111°47’23”E; USGS map – Richmond 1:24,000.  
- Proposal: to make official a name in published use
- Map: USGS Richmond 1:24,000
- Proponent: Paul Inkenbrandt; Salt Lake City, UT
- Administrative area: None
- Previous BGN Action: None
- Names associated with feature:
GNIS: No record
Local Usage: None found
Published: North Cache Spring (Utah Geological Survey report, ca. 2012 [by proponent])
Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name North Cache Spring for a spring near Richmond in Cache County. The name refers to the spring’s location in northern Cache County and within the Cache Valley.

The proponent, a Utah Geological Survey geologist, submitted this proposal in 2012. He had first used the name in a Utah Division of Drinking Water drinking water source protection plan for the City of Richmond (titled “Delineation of Drinking Water Source Protection Zones for the City Creek, Cherry Creek, and the North Cache Springs in Cache County, Utah”) and wished to have the name be made official for Federal use. BGN staff discussed whether the name might be added directly into GNIS citing the report, but records show that staff did not follow up on the issue.

The proponent still wishes to have the BGN vote on the name North Cache Spring and reports that the name has not been used in any other sources. He does not plan to propose any other spring names that he used in the report.

VERMONT

*** Note: The following proposal has been withdrawn pending a review of other options.

Change Negro Brook to Susanna Toby Brook: stream; 2.1 mi. long; in the Town of Townshend, heads 1.4 mi. SW of Bald Mountain at 43°01’20”N, 72°42’47”W, flows NE through Townshend State Forest into the West River; named for Susanna Toby (ca. 1750-1855), an early Black resident of Townshend; Windham County, Vermont; 43°02’36”N, 72°41’35”W; USGS map – Townshend 1:24,000; Not: Negro Brook.

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive
Map: USGS Townshend 1:24,000
Proponent: Evan Litwin & Alexander Hazzard; Burlington, VT
Administrative area: None
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
GNIS: Negro Brook (FID 1461200)
Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Brook, a 2.1-mile-long tributary of the West River in the Town of Townshend in Windham County, to Susanna Toby Brook. The stream flows through Townshend State Forest.

The proponents state “the word ‘Negro’ is an outdated, offensive, and pejorative term. . .” The proposed replacement name would honor Susanna Toby (ca. 1750-1855), an early Black resident of Townshend. The proponents conducted extensive research on the life of Ms. Toby (sometimes spelled Susannah Tobe) and other early residents of Townshend.
Susanna was born in Maine and married James Huzzy (also spelled Huzzey or Hussey) in Massachusetts in 1776. James twice served in the Continental Army as a substitute for his enslaver’s son and fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. He then served until the end of the Revolutionary War in order to gain his freedom. James and Susanna moved to Townshend by 1810. After James’ death in 1822, Susannah was listed on Census records as head of household. She died in Townshend at the age of 104.

The name Negro Brook was first shown on USGS maps in 1930. It was in local use as early as 1869, as recorded on Beer’s Atlas of Windham Co. Vermont. There is no record of why the name was applied, but there are local anecdotes of a Black-owned mill along the stream. Although it is not certain if Susanna Toby and James Huzzy lived along the stream, the proponents wish to highlight and honor their history as Townshend residents.

The proponents submitted many letters and emails of support for the name Susanna Toby Brook, including from numerous county and State residents, as well as from the Vermont Partnership for Fairness and Diversity; the Rokey Museum; the Windham County Democratic Committee; and the Vermont Peace and Justice Center. The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, also received numerous letters and emails in support of the change. The Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation recommends approval.

VIRGINIA

*** Note: the following proposal was amended from the original submission of Franklin Cliffs

Franklins Spirit Cliffs: cliff; elevation 1,875 ft.; approx. 1,000 ft. long; in George Washington National Forest, on the SE side of Massanutten Mountain 1.2 mi. NE of Habron Gap; named for John Franklin Payne (1929-2004), a farmer and businessman who lived in nearby Bentonville; Page County, Virginia; 38°47′31″N, 78°25′37″W; USGS map – Rileyville 1:24,000. [https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.791917&p_longi=-78.426828](https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=38.791917&p_longi=-78.426828)

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Map: USGS Rileyville 1:24,000
Proponent: Susan Payne; Bentonville, VA
Administrative area: George Washington National Forest
Previous BGN Action: None
Names associated with feature:
  GNIS: No record
  Local Usage: None found
  Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Franklins Spirit Cliffs is proposed for an approximately 1,000-foot long series of cliffs on the southeast side of Massanutten Mountain in Page County and within George Washington National Forest.

The name is intended to commemorate John Franklin Payne (1929-2004), a farmer and businessman who lived and worked in Bentonville, north of the cliffs in Warren County. The proponent, the daughter of Mr. Payne, reports that Mr. Payne was active in the community and
also served in the Seabees during World War II. She suggests that Franklin Cliffs “sounds better than a name like ‘Johns Cliffs.’” She reports also that her son, named Franklin for his grandfather, hiked to the cliffs on the anniversary of Mr. Payne’s death and suggested naming the cliffs after him. The proponent acknowledges that “the geographical feature has no direct connection to Mr. Payne other than his enjoyment of the Page County/Rileyville area,” but noted that the cliffs are “a feature he long admired over the 43 years he lived in the area.”

GNIS lists cliff named Franklin Cliffs in Page County, located in Shenandoah National Park near Big Meadows; an overlook on Skyline Drive is named Franklin Cliffs Overlook. That name reportedly commemorates William Buel Franklin, a Union Civil War general, who does not appear to have had an association with the area. This name was a 1933 BGN decision, along with many other names in the park, but no information about the name was recorded. Although within the same county, the two features are approximately 17 miles apart.