

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

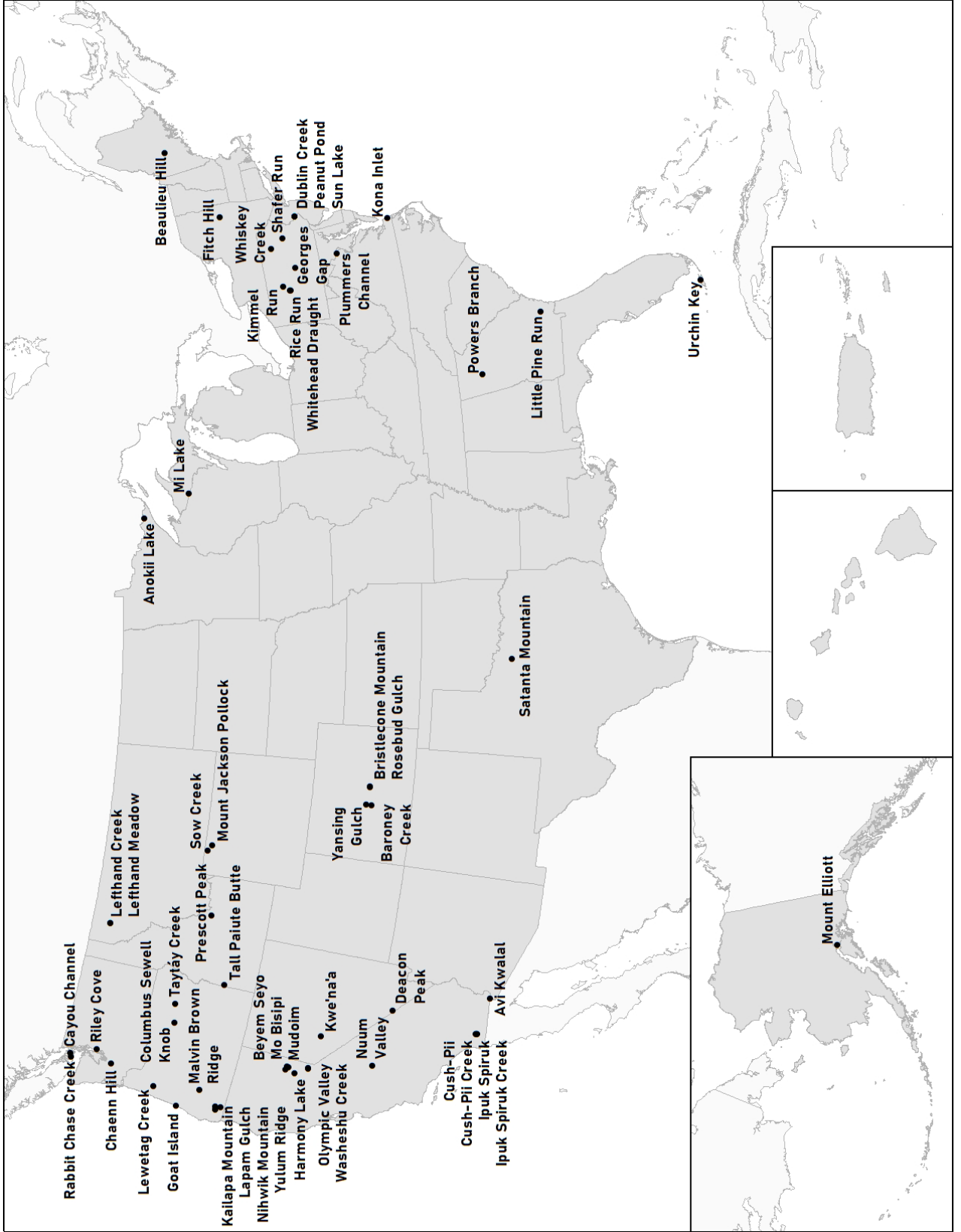
Please note that this Quarterly Review List includes one or more proposals that have been submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) to change a name that contains the word “Sq__”.

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

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

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

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



ALASKA

Mount Elliott: summit; elevation 4,710 ft., located in Chugach State Park, in the Chugach Mountains, between Long Lake and Williwaw Lakes; named for T-Sgt. Robert ‘Bob’ T. Elliott, Jr. (1926-1960), who died while attempting to assist three mountaineers in need of evacuation from Denali (then Mount McKinley); Sec 24, T12N, R2W, Seward Mer.; Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska; 61°07’04”N, 149°32’47”W; USGS map – Anchorage A-7 SW 1:25,000. 61.117873 -149.546257

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in local use

Map: USGS Anchorage A-7 SW 1:25,000

Proponent: Gerrit Verbeek; Palmer, AK

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Mount Elliott (mountain climbing community)

Published: Mount Elliott (SCREE 1968, 1987, 2004, 2005; Imus map of Chugach State Park 2000; National Geographic map of Chugach State Park 2014; peakbagger.com; AKMountain.com)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Mount Elliott for a 4,710-foot summit in Chugach State Park, in the Chugach Mountains and the Municipality of Anchorage. The proponent, a resident of Palmer, reports that the name has been used in the mountain climbing community since 1961. It honors Technical Sergeant Robert ‘Bob’ T. Elliott, Jr., “a military paramedic serving in the 71st Air Rescue Squadron and 5040th Operations Squadron at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, [who] in May 1960 died, along with pilot William A. Stevenson, while attempting to assist 3 mountaineers in need of evacuation from Denali (then Mt. McKinley) when the Cessna 180 piloted by Stevenson crashed at 17,200 feet.”

An online biography of Elliott noted that he had spent a year in Korea training airplane pilots and that he “in particular was well-suited to join the effort as a veteran of multiple rescue missions who himself had summited Denali in 1958.” It adds, “In 1962 [sic], two years after Mt. Elliott was named, the peak across the valley from it was named Mt. Williwaw after 3 Army soldiers who lost their lives in a williwaw windstorm while training in the area. Although it is complete coincidence, it is fitting that a mountain named for Robert Elliott wound up on the far end of a ridge stretching out from Anchorage towards a mountain named for people who needed rescue.” The name Mount Williwaw was approved by the BGN in September 1964.

The November and December 1968 editions of SCREE, the newsletter of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, referred to the naming of Mount Elliott in honor of Robert Elliott, and the name also appeared in various editions between 1970 and 2004. The name has been listed at the peakbagger.com website since 2004. It also appears on maps of Chugach State Park published by Dave Imus in 2000 and by National Geographic in 2014.

CALIFORNIA

Change Pilot Knob to Avi Kwalal: ridge; elevation 891 ft., approx. 1.75 miles long, 1.4 mi. wide; on the Fort Yuma Reservation (Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation) and in the Pilot Knob Area of Critical Environmental Concern (Bureau of Land Management) at the SE end of Pilot Knob Mesa, 7.2 mi WNW of Yuma; the name is the Quechan name for the ridge, a sacred Quechan location; Secs 27,26,35&34, T16S, R21E, San Bernardino Meridian; Imperial County, California; 32°43'56"N, 114°44'48"W; USGS map – Yuma West 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Avie Quah-la-Altwa, Avikwala, Avi kwalal, Avikwalal, Avikwalali, Cerro de San Pablo, Ha-bee-co-la-la, Ha-bee-co-là-là, Pilot Peak, Pilot Knob, Pilot Ridge, San Pablo, Sierra Culaya.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/247467>

Proposal: name change to recognize local use

Map: USGS map – Yuma West 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Jordan D. Joaquin; Yuma, AZ

Administrative area: Fort Yuma Reservation / Pilot Knob Area of Critical Environmental Concern (Bureau of Land Management)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Pilot Knob (FID 247467)

Local Usage: Avi Kwalal (Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation); Pilot Knob (Bureau of Land Management)

Published: Avie Quah-la-Altwa (*Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey*, 1857; *California Place Names*, 1969); Avikwala (“Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States”, DOE, 2010); Avi kwalal (“An Assessment of the Imperial Sand Dunes as a Native American Cultural Landscape”, BLM, 2002); Avikwalal (*Utah Rock Art*, Vol XIX, 1999; “An Assessment of the Imperial Sand Dunes as a Native American Cultural Landscape”, BLM, 2002; “Imperial Irrigation District Water Conservation and Transfer Project Final EIR/EIS”, USBR, 2002; “Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States”, DOE, 2010; *Society for California Archaeology Proceedings*, Volume 25, 2011; *Indian Country Today*, 2018); Avikwalali (“Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States”, DOE, 2010); Cerro de San Pablo (*California’s Geographic Names*, 1998); Ha-bee-co-la-la (*California Place Names*, 1969); Ha-bee-co-là-là (*Report of the Secretary of War* [Whipple Report], 1851); Pilot Knob (USGS 1903, 1905, 1940, 1952, 1953, 1964, 1965, 1993; USACE 1942; *Report of the Secretary of War* [Whipple Report], 1851; *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey*, 1857; *California Place Names*, 1969, 1998), Pilot Peak (*California’s Geographic Names*, 1998); Pilot Ridge (Coast and Geodetic Survey 1964); Sierra Culaya (*Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey*, 1857)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Pilot Knob in Imperial County to Avi Kwalal. The ridge is 1.75 miles long and 1.4 mi. wide, with an elevation of 891 feet, and located in the southeastern corner of California. The eastern third of the ridge is located on the Fort Yuma Reservation, while the western two-thirds are within the Bureau of Land Management’s Pilot Knob Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

The name Avi Kwalal is the Quechan name for the ridge and is proposed to be made official by the President of the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation. This name was submitted in “adamant opposition” to an earlier proposal to name the ridge Chesed Hills (Review List 443), a reference to “the Hebrew word for loving kindness of God towards humanity.”

The Quechan Tribal President wrote that “[t]he mountain is revered as a sacred location in the Quechan culture and is deeply tied to the larger traditional cultural landscape. The Quechan people have a traditional name for this feature – Avi Kwalal. It has been known by this name to the Quechan since time immemorial and is still a part of our cultural patrimony.”

A report prepared for the Bureau of Land Management in 2002 titled “An Assessment of the Imperial Sand Dunes as a Native American Cultural Landscape” reported:

A few miles north of Xuksil [a Quechan settlement], about 2 miles east of the Sand Dunes, on the west side of the Colorado River, is the small mountain formation known as Pilot Knob (*Avi kwalal*). The small mountain just south of the main mass of Pilot Knob is called *Avi kwinuur*. Pilot Knob is a striking physical feature in the visual landscape of the eastern side of the Dunes. A number of tribes of the Lower Colorado region are associated with Pilot Knob in the ethnohistoric record, including the Quechan, Kamia, Halchidhoma, Kaveltcadom, Cocopah, Paipai, and Mohave. It has been identified as a seasonal campground for Cocopah, Quechan, Halchidhoma, and Kamia (Desert Planning Staff Field Notes 1979). Quechan and Cocopah consultants identified Pilot Knob as a boundary between joint Quechan/Kamia holdings and Cocopah land (Woods Field Notes [WFN] 1978-1980).

Pilot Knob is sacred to the Quechan and other Lower Colorado tribes. It is the point of departure and return for the all-important *Keruk* (mourning) ceremony, a place where dreams and visions were received, and figures importantly in the creation myths of the Yuman Tribes of the Lower Colorado region. The mountain contains evidence of habitation sites, rock art, rock rings, trails, and numerous lithic and sherd scatters

The *Xam Kwatchan* Trail or trail network (Baksh 1997; Johnson 2001; Bee 1982; Forbes 1965) was a major travel corridor that connected *Avikwame* (Newberry Mountain near modern-day Needles, California) and *Avikwalal* (Pilot Knob near Yuma). This trail has major cultural and religious significance to Yuman groups, as well as serving to facilitate secular travel. The name is translated from Quechan as “another coming down” (Forbes 1965) and refers to the origin story of the Quechan and other Yuman groups. All peoples were first created at *Avikwame*, and the *Xam Kwatchan* was the route they took as they migrated to the south. Subsequently, religious practitioners returned to *Avikwame* for spiritual guidance, traveling along the *Xam Kwatchan*, physically or in a dream state. In the beginning, when the Creator died and was cremated at *Avikwalal*, the first *Keruk* ceremony was held, including a pilgrimage along the *Xam Kwatchan*. Subsequently, pilgrimages along this trail were part of the *Keruk*. It was said that the pilgrimage took four days to accomplish.

Further communication between the Tribe and the BLM yielded additional information regarding the name:

The Pilot Knob area is sacred to local Native American tribes. Pilot Knob is known as Avikwalal and is the starting place for the traditional Keruk ceremony reenacting the death of the creator god Kukumat and the procession of the first people who carried his body back to Avikwaame (Newberry or Spirit Mountain near Laughlin, Nevada). Also, the Xam Kwatcan Trail was a major network of trails that connected Avikwaame and Avikwalal. These ceremonial trails and associated ranges/peaks and other landforms of the Lower Colorado River including Awikwalal (Pilot Knob) have major cultural and religious significance to many local Native American groups.

A report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 2002 titled “Imperial Irrigation District Water Conservation and Transfer Project Final EIR/EIS” reported:

The AAC [All-American Canal], from Pilot Knob to Drop 4, traverses through land that contains the remains of cultural activity from prehistoric times until recent historic periods. The Pilot Knob area, which is adjacent to the AAC near Yuma, is one of the most significant and sensitive cultural resource areas in the Colorado Desert. Pilot Knob, which contains abundant and diverse archaeological remains, was the focus of traditional ceremonies and symbolism for the Quechan, Cocopah, Kamia, and possibly other Indian groups. Pilot Knob and parts of the gravel terraces on its south side are sacred in the religious practices of the Quechan Indian Tribe, on whose behalf the BLM has restricted public access. Pilot Knob has been established as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern along the AAC to protect archaeological and Native American cultural resources (Reclamation 1994).

Various spellings of Avi Kwalal have been published such as Avikwala, Avi kwalal, Avikwalal, and Avikwalali (the first and last appear to be errors in a Department of Energy document).

Although current USGS maps and GNIS place the name Pilot Knob on the second-highest peak in the ridge at the location of the “West Pilot” survey marker, earlier maps appear to apply it to the highest peak. Historical use of the name clearly referred to the entire ridge. Erwin Gudde’s 1969 *California Place Names* reported: “Pilot Knob [Imperial]. This black rock was called *San Pablo* in WU Anza’s diary entry of February 10, 1774. The present name was used as early as 1846 by soldiers, surveyors, and immigrants, and seldom has a name been applied more appropriately. The Indian name for the knob was *Ha-bee-co-la-la* (Whipple, 1849), or *Avie Quah-la-Altwa* (Emory, *Report*, p. 104). *Avi* or *habi* is the Yuman word for ‘mountain.’”

The “West Pilot” survey mark datasheet, provided by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, contains several references to the name Pilot Knob:

- the 1934 station description: “station is on the highest point of the SW end of the main ridge of Pilot Knob, 3/8 mile SW of the aviation beacon site which is on the highest point of the mountain.”
- a 1964 station recovery report: “the station is located about 7 miles west of Yuma, 2 miles north of U.S. Highway 80, 1/4 mile southwest of an aviation beacon, at the southwest end of the main ridge of Pilot Ridge [*sic*].”

- another 1964 station recovery report: “the station is located on the western end of a prominent ridge known as Pilot Knob, that has a beacon on it.”
- a 1974 station recovery report: “the station is located 7 miles west of Yuma, 3/4 mile south of I-8, 1/2 mile north of the All American Canal and on the highest [*sic*] and most westerly peak of Pilot Knob. To reach the station. . . bear left and go southeast for 1.15 miles to the base of Pilot Knob and a trail leading southwest. Pack southwest to the top of the ridge for about 1 hour and the station on the most westerly peak.”

Historical references to the name Pilot Knob generally apply the name to the entire ridge:

- The 1851 *Report of the Secretary of War* [Whipple Report]: “we came to the foot of ‘Pilot knob,’ . . . an isolated mountain, [that] rises above us to the height of about fifteen hundred feet [*sic*] [this report gives the Yuma word for Pilot Knob as Ha-bee-co-là-là and the Yuma word for Pilot Range as Que-you-so-wiu-a; it is unknown to what feature Pilot Range refers.]
- William H. Emory’s 1857 *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey*: “Seven and a half miles below the post [Fort Yuma], is another high, prominent, and isolated hill, called Pilot Knob [Part I, page 103]. . . In passing up the river on the right bank to the junction of the Gila, we encounter a rocky ridge abutting directly on the river bank; thence rising inland into high rugged peaks, it forms the “Pilot Knob range [page Part I, 128; this seems to refer to a separate feature upstream from the unnamed range that includes the present-day Pilot Knob]. . . Eight miles below Fort Yuma another trace of the action of earthquakes is exhibited on the eastern foot of the Sierra Culaya, or Pilot Knob, as it is styled by the Americans. [Part II, page 98].”
- William P. Blake’s 1858 *Report of a Geological Reconnaissance in California*: “Another object made its appearance. . . Pilot Knob, an isolated elevation on the banks of the Colorado River [page 110]”
- George Wharton James’ 1906 *The Wonders of the Colorado Desert (Southern California)*: “Pilot Knob is a well-known landmark that has guided many a weary traveler over the desert. . . It rises, solitary, from the Colorado River plain, a few miles southeast [*sic*] of Yuma. [page 81]”
- Camp Pilot Knob was part of the U.S. Army’s Desert Training Center located north of the hills. According California Registered Historical Landmark No. 985, placed on site in 1990 by “the [California] State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management and Squibob Chapter, E Clampus Vitus,” the camp was “established by General George S. Patton, Jr., to prepare American troops for battle during World War II. It was the largest military training ground ever to exist [presumably this refers to the entire Desert Training Center]. At the peak of activity here at [Camp] Pilot Knob, June - December, 1943, the 85th Infantry Division, and the 36th And 44th Reconnaissance Squadrons of the 11th (Mechanized) Cavalry trained for roles in the liberation of Europe, 1944-1945.” The camp operated between January 1943 and June 1944.

This proposal does not impact Pilot Knob Mesa, a flat area that lies east of the Algodones Dunes and runs northwest from Pilot Knob. It is a separate feature with Pilot Knob as its highest point.

Change S__ Valley to Beyem Seyo; S__ Lake to Harmony Lake; S__ Queen Creek to Mo Bisipi, and S__ Valley Peak to Mudoim

The following four proposals were submitted by the Executive Director of the Maidu Summit Consortium to change names of geographic features in Sierra County and Plumas County that the consortium considers offensive. They were submitted in response to proposals submitted previously by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (see Review List 416); **note**: three of the four Washoe names have since been withdrawn and the Washoe Tribe now endorses the Maidu names. The Washoe Tribe is requesting that the fourth proposal, for Seshme Creek, continue to be considered, as that location is a significant site in the Washoe culture. The origin of the existing Sq__ names has not been determined.

GNIS lists five other geographic features in Plumas County with names that include the word “S__”: a summit, a valley, and three springs; these have not been addressed by either Tribe.

Local government	Plumas County Board of Supervisors*	Pending
	Sierra County Board of Supervisors*	Pending
State Names Authority	California	Pending
Federal Agency	USFS	Pending
Tribes	Maidu Summit Consortium	Support**
	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	Support***

* Plumas County: Beyem Seyo, Mo Bisipi, Mudoim

* Sierra County: Harmony Lake

** proponent

*** Beyem Seyo, Harmony Lake, Mudoim

Change S__ Valley to Beyem Seyo: valley; 9.8 mi. long.; in Plumas National Forest and Dixie Mountain State Game Refuge, heads 7.6 mi. NE of Lake Davis at 39°59’15”N, 120°23’49”W; the name means “they used to dig here” in the Maidu language; Plumas County, California; T25N, Rgs13&14E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 40°02’50”N, 120°33’24”W; USGS map – Babcock Peak 1:24,000; Not: S__ Valley.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1654967>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Babcock Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Trina Cunningham; Chester, CA

Administrative area: Plumas National Forest

Previous BGN Action: S__ Valley (BGN 1973)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Valley (FID 1654967)

Local Usage: S__ Valley

Published: S__ Valley (USGS maps since 1950; USFS Plumas National Map visitor maps since 1971; *DeLorme California Atlas & Gazetteer*, 2010)

Case Summary: The name S__ Valley has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1950. The proposed name is from the Maidu language and means “they used to dig here.” In 1973, the

BGN rendered a decision on the name S__ Valley, although it was simply to change the application; the name was not addressed.

The previous proposal, for Delmooah Valley, has since been withdrawn. That name is from the Washoe language and means “flat grassy place” in the Washoe language.

Change S__ Lake to Harmony Lake: lake; 4.3 acres; in Plumas National Forest, 0.6 mi. SE of Gold Lake, 0.9 mi. SW of Goose Lake; Sierra County, California; Sec. 20, T21N, R12E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 39°40’08”N, 120°39’09”W; USGS map – Gold Lake 1:24,000; Not: S__ Lake.
<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/267634>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Gold Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Trina Cunningham; Chester, CA

Administrative area: Plumas National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Lake (FID 267634)

Local Usage: S__ Lake

Published: S__ Lake (USGS maps since 1891; Sierra County online map)

Case Summary: The current name of this 4.3-acre lake is S__ Lake which has been labeled as such on USGS topographic maps since 1891. The origin of the existing name is not known.

The previous proposal, for Damalusung Lake, has since been withdrawn. That name is from the Washoe language and means “star eye” in the Washoe language.

Change S__ Queen Creek to Mo Bisipi: stream; 13 mi. long; in Plumas National Forest and Dixie Mountain State Game Refuge, heads 8.9 mi. NE of Lake Davis at 39°59’59”N, 120°22’43”W; the name means “place where we stay” in the Maidu language; Plumas County, California; T25N, Rgs13&14E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 40°03’26”N, 120°34’20”W; USGS map – Babcock Peak 1:24,000; Not: S__ Queen Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/267638>

Proposal: change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Babcock Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Trina Cunningham; Chester, CA

Administrative area: Plumas National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None found

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Queen Creek (FID 267638)

Local Usage: S__ Queen Creek

Published: S__ Queen Creek (USGS maps since 1893; USFS Plumas National visitor maps since 1971; *DeLorme California Atlas & Gazetteer*, 2010)

Case Summary: The name S__ Queen Creek has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1893. The proposed name is from the Maidu language and means “it stands up.”

The previous proposal, for Seshme Creek (Review List 416) is from the Washoe language and means “blue camas creek” in the Washoe language.

Change S__ Valley Peak to Mudoim: summit; elevation 6,826 ft.; in Plumas National Forest, 9.5 mi. NE of Lake Davis, 20 mi. SE of Janesville; the name means “it stands up” in the Maidu language; Plumas County, California; Sec. 15&10, T25N, R14E, Mount Diablo Meridian; 40°01’43”N, 120°24’05”W ; USGS map – Ross Canyon 1:24,000; Not: S__ Valley Peak.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/235328>

Proposal: change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Ross Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: Trina Cunningham; Chester, CA

Administrative area: Plumas National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Valley Peak (FID 235328)

Local Usage: S__ Valley Peak

Published: S__ Valley Peak (USGS maps since 1950; USFS Plumas National Map Visitors Maps since 1971; Plumas County online map; *DeLorme California Atlas & Gazetteer*, 2010)

Case Summary: The name S__ Valley Peak has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1950. The proposed name is from the Maidu language and means “it stands up.”

The previous proposal, for Delunga Peak, has since been withdrawn. That name is from the Washoe language and means “rock pile” in the Washoe language.

Change Stonewall Peak to Cush-Pii, Stonewall Creek to Cush-Pii Creek, Little Stonewall Peak to Ipuk Spiruk, and Little Stonewall Creek to Ipuk Spiruk Creek

The following four proposals were submitted by a resident of San Diego County to change the names of two summits and two associated streams in San Diego County that contain the word “Stonewall.” The features’ names are derived from the nearby former Stonewall Mine, originally called the Stonewall Jackson Mine, which was named for Confederate Lieutenant General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson. The proponent views these names as “a monument to the Confederacy,” which has no association with California. She believes the names should be changed because “Stonewall Jackson is associated with fighting to maintain the enslavement of Blacks during the Civil War in the 1860s” and that “[m]ountains whose names are maintained by the federal government should consider ALL people and allow for ALL people to feel welcome visiting and hiking them.”

The proponent is proposing to rename the summits to their Kumeyaay names, and to apply associated names to the nearby streams:

- Stonewall Peak to Cush-Pii, which means “sharp peak”
- Little Stonewall Peak to Ipuk Spiruk, which means “broken neck”
- Stonewall Creek to Cush-Pii Creek
- Little Stonewall Creek to Ipuk Spiruk Creek

The Kumeyaay name for the peak is referenced online as Coosh-Pi, Cush-Pi, or Cushi-Pi, but the proponent reports that the Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy informed her that the correct

spelling is Cush-Pii. She reports that a Kumeyaay tribal member told her about the name Ipuk Spiruk. Stonewall Peak and the area around it are traditional Kumeyaay lands and the summit was a source for soapstone.

Historians report that the San Diego County gold rush started when a formerly enslaved person from Kentucky discovered placer gold in 1869 a few miles north of Stonewall Peak. Many Confederate sympathizers moved to the area during this time. Historians differ on the details of the origins of the Stonewall Mine, crediting the discovery of a gold vein there to either a Tennessee Confederate sympathizer named William Skidmore or to a miner from England named Charles Hensley. The two men staked a claim, naming it the Stonewall Jackson Mine. “Jackson” was likely dropped from the name due to anti-Confederate views of immigrating miners or because the mine was soon owned by pro-Union Republicans. The mine ceased operations in 1895.

After submitting her proposal, the proponent contacted several local groups to seek their input: the Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy; the California State Parks Tribal Affairs Program; California Department of Parks and Recreation; California State Assembly members; and the San Diego County Supervisors.

Prior to this proposal, California State Parks developed the Reexamining Our Past Initiative, which according to the agency’s webpage, will “identify and remove residual derogatory place names; inappropriate honorifics associated with the historical legacy of some of its monuments, statues and plaques; and inadequate interpretive programs or exhibits that fall short in fully contextualizing California’s history in parks.”

Cush-Pii: summit; 5,730 ft. elevation; in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park 2.2 mi. NE of Cuyamaca Peak; the name is Kumeyaay and means “sharp peak”; T14S, R4E, San Bernardino Meridian; San Diego County, California; 32°57’40”N, 116°34’19”W; USGS map – Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000; Not: Coosh-Pi, Cush-Pi, Cushi-Pi, Sharp Peak, Stone Wall, Stonewall Peak.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/273917>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne Edwardson; Coronado, CA

Administrative area: Cuyamaca Rancho State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Stonewall Peak (FID 273917)

Local Usage: Cush-Pi (San Diego Peak Bagging blog, 2021; 100 Peaks [San Diego County] blog, 2009); Cush-Pii (Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy); Stonewall Peak (Cuyamaca Rancho State Park)

Published: Coosh-Pi (“Place Names in Ipa Language”, americanindiansource.com, 2021); Cush-Pi (Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians website, 2021; Kumeyaay.com, 2021); Cushi-Pi (Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association newsletter, March 2020; Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians website, 2021); Sharp Peak (*San Diego County Place Names A to Z*, 2005); Stone Wall (Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association newsletter, March 2020); Stonewall Peak (USGS 1903, 1942, 1960, 1979; AMS 1958; USFS 1997; “A

dictionary of altitudes in the United States (fourth edition)", USGS, 1906; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park brochure and map, 2010; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park Physical and Biological Resources Inventory, 2014; *Anza-Borrego A to Z*, 2001; *San Diego County Place Names A to Z*, 2005)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Stonewall Peak, a 5,730-foot summit in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in San Diego County, to Cush-Pii. The proposed name is the Kumeyaay name for the summit and means "sharp peak."

The proponent initially submitted the name spelled as Cushi-Pi, a spelling that is used on the "Kumeyaay Sense of the Land and Landscape" webpage on the the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians website (along with the spelling Cush-Pi, which appears to be used by local hikers). The Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy provided the spelling Cush-Pii after the proponent contacted them about the proposal.

The name Stonewall Peak has been used on USGS maps since 1903.

San Diego County Place Names A to Z, published in 2005, reported that the summit was called Sharp Peak prior to 1870 when the Stonewall Mine started operations. No other use of this name could be found.

The "Kumeyaay Sense of the Land and Landscape" webpage on the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians website provides the following details under a section titled "Places of Power and Meaning" (bolding in original):

"Stonewall Peak: According to a story related by J. P. Harrington a fearsome Kumeyaay monster lived in an overhang on the west side of this prominent peak in the Cuyamacas. Additionally, it has always been known as [a] place of power in part because of the presence of teaxon/teahon a type of soapstone."

"Cushi-Pi: Stonewall Peak, known to our people also as Cush-Pi [*sic*] meaning "Sharp Peak" is one of the prominent landmarks in the Cuyamaca Mountains. Steatite (soapstone) from Cushi-pi was quarried and used for a variety of purposes by the Kumeyaay. This shared resource became arrow shaft straighteners, pipes, effigies, sucking tubes, and in powder form carried magical power."

A webpage titled "More Ipai Place Names" at americanindiansource.com provides the spelling as Coosh-Pi (Ipai is a language closely related to Kumeyaay and Ipai speakers are part of the Kumeyaay people).

Cush-Pii Creek: stream; 2.8 mi. long; in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, heads 3.4 mi. NE of Cuyamaca Peak at 32°58'02"N, 116°33'15"W, flows generally S to enter the Sweetwater River 3 mi. ENE of Oakzanita Peak; T14S, R4E, San Bernardino Meridian; San Diego County, California; 32°55'59"N, 116°33'13"W; USGS map – Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000; Not: Stonewall Canyon, Stonewall Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/273614>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne Edwardson; Coronado, CA

Administrative area: Cuyamaca Rancho State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Stonewall Creek (FID 273614)

Local Usage: Stonewall Canyon (Cuyamaca Rancho State Park); Stonewall Creek (Cuyamaca Rancho State Park)

Published: Stonewall Canyon (San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Integrated Flood Management Planning, 2013; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park Physical and Biological Resources Inventory, 2014); Stonewall Creek (USGS 1960; USFS 1997; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park brochure and map, 2010; San Diego *Reader*, 2015)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change to the name of Stonewall Creek, a 2.8-mile-long tributary of the Sweetwater River in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in San Diego County, to Cush-Pii Creek. The name is associated with the proposed change from Stonewall Peak to Cush-Pii (q.v.).

The name Stonewall Creek has been used on USGS maps since 1960. Two local documents erroneously refer to the stream as Stonewall Canyon, and the GNIS record states “Stonewall Canyon was erroneously collected from the map.” The name has never appeared on USGS maps but the GNIS error has been carried forward in some sources. An April 2013 flood management planning document from the San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management listed Stonewall Canyon in a list of 15 rivers and creeks. An August 2014 resource inventory for Cuyamaca Rancho State Park reported that the Sweetwater River “has five perennial tributaries: Juaquapin Creek, Japacha Creek, Cold Stream, Harper Creek, and Stonewall Canyon” and mentions two other “perennial creeks.” It also reported vegetation “in Stonewall Canyon.” Local usage seems to distinguish or conflate Stonewall Creek with the valley through which it flows. The creek and the canyon should be considered distinct features.

Ipuk Spiruk: summit; elevation 5,250 ft.; in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, 2.7 mi. NE of Cuyamaca Peak; the name is Kumeyaay and means “broken neck”; T14S, R4E, San Bernardino Meridian; San Diego County, California; 32°57’56”N, 116°33’53”W; USGS map – Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000; Not: Little Stonewall Peak.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/272128>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne Edwardson; Coronado, CA

Administrative area: Cuyamaca Rancho State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Stonewall Peak (FID 272128)

Local Usage: Ipuk Spiruk (Kumeyaay.com Facebook page, 2021); Little Stonewall Peak (Cuyamaca Rancho State Park)

Published: Little Stonewall Peak (USGS 1960; USFS 1997; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park brochure and map, 2010; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park Physical and Biological Resources Inventory, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Little Stonewall Peak, a 5,250-foot summit in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in San Diego County, to Ipuk Spiruk. The proposed name is the Kumeyaay name for the summit and reportedly means “broken neck.” The name Little Stonewall Peak has been used on USGS maps since 1960.

A 2021 post on the Kumeyaay.com Facebook page included a picture of Stonewall Peak and Little Stonewall Peak. A comment on the post reads “Cush-pi and it’s [sic] brother MT., ‘Ipuk Spiruk.’” No other published use of the name Ipuk Spiruk could be found.

Ipuk Spiruk Creek: stream; 3.5 mi. long; heads in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, 3 mi. SE of North Peak at 32°58’56”N, 116°32’31”W, flows SSW into Cuyamaca Rancho State Park then generally NW to enter Lake Cuyamaca 2.9 mi. NE of Cuyamaca Peak; the name is associated with the nearby summit proposed to be named Ipuk Spiruk (q.v.); T14S, R4E, San Bernardino Meridian; San Diego County, California; 32°58’54”N, 116°34’39”W; USGS map – Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000; Not: Little Stonewall Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/272127>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cuyamaca Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Anne Edwardson; Coronado, CA

Administrative area: Anza-Borrego Desert State Park / Cuyamaca Rancho State Park

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Little Stonewall Creek (FID 273917)

Local Usage: Little Stonewall Creek (Cuyamaca Rancho State Park)

Published: Little Stonewall Creek (USGS 1960; USFS 1997; California Department of Fish and Game report, 1994; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park brochure and map, 2010; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park Physical and Biological Resources Inventory, 2014)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change to the name of Little Stonewall Creek, a 3.5-mile-long tributary of Lake Cuyamaca in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in San Diego County, to Ipuk Spiruk Creek. The name is associated with the proposed change from Little Stonewall Peak to Ipuk Spiruk (q.v.). The name Little Stonewall Creek has been used on USGS maps since 1960.

Change S__ Valley to Nuum Valley: populated place (unincorporated); 8.5 mi. NE of Orange Cove, 2 mi. ESE of Bear Mountain; the name is the Western Mono word meaning “human being” or “the people”; Sec 3, T14S, R25E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Fresno County, California; 36°44’25”N, 119°14’48”W; USGS map – Tucker Mountain 1:24,000; Not: S__ Valley, S__ valley.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1659853>

Proposal: change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Tucker Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Roman C. Rain Tree; Fresno, CA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: S__ Valley (BGN 1957, 1967)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Valley (FID 1659853)

Local Usage: S__ Valley (residents)

Published: S__ Valley (USGS 1950, 1966, 1982; AMS 1948, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1966; National Park Service brochure, 1919; *California As It Is*, 1888; *History of Fresno County California*, 1919; California Division of Highways, 1935); S__ valley (General Land Office 1944)

Local government	Fresno County Board of Supervisors	Pending
State Names Authority	California	Pending
Tribes		Pending
Other	See text below	Support

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Valley, an unincorporated populated place in Fresno County, to Nuum Valley. The community is located in a natural basin that is also named S__ Valley. The Census Bureau tabulates data and has purview over the name of S__ Valley Census Designated Place.

This proposal is being submitted by a representative of the Rename S-Valley Coalition, which states that the existing name is “deeply offensive, racist, misogynistic, and derogatory.” The replacement name is from the Western Mono language and means “a human being” or “the people.” They add, “The word ‘S__’ is unequivocally divisive to the entire community and is problematic beyond its community namesakes’ borders. Even if unintentional, the current name furthers negative stereotypes about Indigenous people and causes harm and embarrassment for non-native residents. It is clear that the word is now offensive due to its pejorative usage over time, despite the lack of awareness by Non-Native Americans.”

The proponent, who is also a lifelong resident of Fresno and a member of the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians and Choinumni tribes (not federally recognized) but submitting the proposal as a private citizen, states:

“Nuum” was a commonplace word among the tribes indigenous to the valley prior to European contact . . . and was used by the Western Mono people to describe themselves, and [was] borrowed by the Yokuts people to describe the Western Mono Tribes of the area.

The utilization of a locally indigenous tribal word, “Nuum Valley” preserves the integrity of accurate tribal representation, is representative of all indigenous tribal entities, welcomes new residents, reaffirms existing residential pride of its indigenous heritage, and eliminates further intergenerational trauma inflicted [by the word “S__”]. Delight for the name is already exhibited in residents’ preference and use of it as their return address. The word “Nuum,” and variations of it, are shared, found, and used by each tribe indigenous to the valley: Choinumni, Wukchumni, Wuksachi Tribe (Eshom Valley Band), and the Dunlap Band of Mono (Composed of the Entimbich and Wobonuch).

Our coalition also considered “Chukaimina Valley,” “Bear Mountain Valley,” “Bear Valley,” and most recently “Yokut Valley”, also meaning the “People” [T]he Rename S Valley coalition favors the sentiments of local residents and members of area tribes with a strong preference for “Nuum Valley.” [This proposal has the support of] neighboring indigenous

tribal Fresno County residents, other California Indian Tribes, an advisory committee of Fresno County Native American elders, non-native S-Valley Residents, and a broad array of community-based, faith-based, Native-led, political, and academic institutions and organizations, including but not limited to: the Fresno American Indian Health Project; California State University, Fresno faculty and the Fresno State Ethics Center; Faith In The Valley; the Islamic Cultural Center of Fresno; the Editorial Board of the Fresno Bee; Central Valley Natives For Change; the Sovereign Bodies Institute; Restoring Justice for Indigenous Peoples; Showing Up for Racial Justice; the California Latina Democrats; the Fresno Diocese; and the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California. At a community webinar held in June 2021, the public voiced overwhelming support for the name change—over 90% of the community present voiced support for the renaming campaign. Speakers highlighted the harmful impacts of the s-word on Indigenous communities and the urgency of the moment.

There has already been extensive media coverage of this name change effort. The proposal further states:

Some tribal leaders have expressed a need for a wider call for an open community dialogue, than our hosted virtual community town hall, to propose and officially select a name. They have expressed no direct opposition to the name, “Nuum Valley”, only the process of its selection. While they unequivocally support the removal of the name, they have expressed their sentiments that more input is needed for the final name. They simply ask for a greater opportunity for indigenous and non indigenous residents to voice their sentiments.

The name S__ Valley, as applied to the community, was first shown on USGS maps in 1950, in a location to the west of the current location. (The name S__ Valley as applied to the natural basin was first shown on a 1924 USGS map.) The BGN made the name S__ Valley official for the community in 1957 and for the basin in 1959. In the 1960s, the community moved to its current location and the BGN revised the decision in 1967 to reflect the move.

The name of the community was shown on a 1944 General Land Office map of California as S__ valley. The name S__ Valley was also shown for the community in

- *California As It Is* (1888)
- A map in *The San Joaquin Valley of the State of California* (1901)
- A National Park Service brochure titled “General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant [Kings Canyon] National Parks” (1919)
- *History of Fresno County California* (1919), which reported “In the early days the Indians left their S__s in this beautiful spot while they went to do battle with the foe, and to gather meat from the hunt for the coming winter.”
- A California Division of Highways Fresno County map (1935)
- A California State Automobile Association map, “Routes to Yosemite National Park” (1948)
- *California Place Names* (1949)
- many other sources

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

Change S__ Valley to Olympic Valley: valley; 3.7 mi. long, approx. 0.6 mi. wide at low end; heads 1.6 mi. ENE of Granite Chief at 39°12'20"N, 120°15'33"W, trends SE then NE along S__ Creek (proposed Washeshu Creek (q.v.)), through part of Tahoe National Forest to open on the valley of the Truckee River 4 mi. NW of Tahoe City; the name refers to the 1960 Winter Olympics held at the ski resort near the head of the valley; Secs 28,29&32-30, T16N, R16E and Sec 25, T16N, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Placer County, California; 39°11'58"N, 120°13'24"W; USGS map – Tahoe City 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Ladies Paradise, S__ Valley. Mouth: 39.199566, -120.223449 / Head: 39.2054203, -120.259129

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Tahoe City 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Darrel Cruz; Gardnerville, NV

Administrative area: Tahoe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Peak (FID 235324)

Local Usage: Olympic Valley (Palisades Tahoe ski area; Placer County); S__ Valley (Placer County)

Published: Ladies Paradise (*California's Geographic Names*, 1998); Olympic Valley (NOAA Storm Data document, 1997; Placer County website, 2021; Palisades Tahoe ski area website, 2021); S__ Valley (USGS 1891, 1893, 1895, 1955, 1977, 1992; USFS 2000; AMS 1958, 1960; *Britton & Rey's Map of the State of California*, 1857; *Topographical Map of Central California*, 1873; *History of Placer County California*, 1882; Wheeler Survey, 1882, 1889; many Federal, State, and local sources)

Local government	Placer County Board of Supervisors	Pending
State Names Authority	California	Pending
Tribes		Pending
	Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California*	Support

* proponent

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Valley, a 3.7-mile-long valley in Placer County, to Olympic Valley. The lower part of S__ Creek (proposed Washeshu Creek) flows through the valley. The valley is partly within Tahoe National Forest and the Palisades Tahoe ski area (formerly S__ Valley Ski Resort or S__ Valley, USA).

The proposal was submitted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California, who writes “The name S__ has been determined to be an offensive term used to describe any Native American woman. Olympic Valley has been used for many years as a name for the valley. The post office is called Olympic Valley. Recently the State of California has decided to remove offensive place names and replace them with other less offensive names. I have been in contact with some citizens of the valley, businesses and the Town Hall and announced my intention to rename S__ Valley to Olympic Valley and it seems supportive at this time. The Town Hall is considering renaming features and the proposed Olympic Valley will

assist them in their renaming process. As a Washoe Tribal member with roots in the valley and as a property in the valley as a taxpayer we have a vested interest to see the new name come to fruition.”

The valley has been labeled as S__ Valley on USGS maps since 1891 and the name dates back to an 1857 map of the State.

The name Olympic Valley came into use around the time of the 1960 Winter Olympics, which were hosted at the ski resort near the head of the valley. The resort was known as “S__ Valley,” “S__ Valley Ski Resort,” “S__ Valley Ski Area,” or “S__ Valley USA” until September 2021, when the owners renamed it “Palisades Tahoe.”

The unincorporated community in the valley and around the ski resort is locally known as “Olympic Valley” but was also known historically as “S__ Valley.” The community is not recorded in GNIS and was only shown (with the label “Olympic Valley”) on one 1:100,000-scale USGS topographic map. The U.S. Postal Service operates the Olympic Valley Post Office and has authorized the use of “Olympic Valley” as the last line (city, state) for mailing addresses in the area. GNIS does not record any named communities within S__ Valley.

There is an unincorporated community, along with an associated basin, in Fresno County also named S__ Valley, approximately 175 miles from the valley in question. U.S. House of Representatives Report No. 1499, on H.R. 10654 (85th Congress, 2nd Session), “A Bill to authorize certain activities by the armed forces in support of the VIII Olympic Winter Games,” noted “It will be noted that the bill refers to ‘S__ Valley, Placer County, Calif.,’ as the site of the sports arena to be constructed for the winter games. Testimony given to the committee indicates that the National Board of Geographic Names [*sic*] recently rendered a decision that S__ Valley, Fresno County, Calif., has the right to be so called in view of the fact that for over 40 years there had been a post office and a small town by that name in Fresno County [this refers to 1958 BGN decisions for the name S__ Valley to apply to the Fresno County locations; these decisions did not preclude use of the name S__ Valley for the valley in Placer County]. It is the committee’s understanding that the officials of the VIII Olympic Winter Games proposes to ask for a post office at the site of the games under the name of ‘Olympic Valley.’”

The 1998 volume *California’s Geographic Names* by David L. Durham lists the variant Ladies Paradise for the valley. This name was referenced in the 1882 *History of Placer County California* in a passage about the planned and failed Emigrant Road: “the ‘beautiful S__ Valley’ transformed into ‘Ladies’ Paradise’ . . . nothing of the kind happened.” No other information about this name could be found.

Edwin Gudde’s *California Place Names* notes “The name of the post office [in S__ Valley] was changed from S__ Village to Olympic Valley on Aug. 1, 1960, in anticipation of the Winter Olympic Games at S__ Valley.”

The proponent of the change from S__ Valley to Olympic Valley has also submitted proposals to rename nearby S__ Peak to Washeshu Peak (BGN Review List 445) and S__ Creek to Washeshu Creek.

Change S__ Creek to Washeshu Creek: stream; 6 mi. long; heads 0.25 mi. E of Granite Chief at 39°11'54"N, 120°16'57"W, flows generally ENE through part of Tahoe National Forest and through S__ Valley (proposed Olympic Valley (q.v.)), to enter the Truckee River 4 mi. NW of Tahoe City; the name means “many washoe” and refers to the stream’s location in Washoe traditional lands; Secs 28,29&32-30, T16N, R16E and Sec 25,26&35, T16N, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Placer County, California; 39°12'42"N, 120°11'55"W; USGS map – Tahoe City 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: S__ Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/235306>

Proposal: to change a name considered to be derogatory

Map: USGS Tahoe City 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Darrel Cruz; Gardnerville, NV

Administrative area: Tahoe National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Creek (FID 235306)

Local Usage: S__ Creek

Published: S__ Creek (USGS 1891, 1893, 1895, 1940, 1953, 1955, 1977, 1992; USFS 2000; AMS 1958, 1960; many Federal, State, and local sources)

Local government	Placer County Board of Supervisors	Pending
State Names Authority	California	Pending
Tribes		Pending
	Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California*	Support

* proponent

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Creek, a six-mile-long tributary of the Truckee River in Placer County, to Washeshu Creek. The lower part of the stream flows through S__ Valley (proposed Olympic Valley (q.v.)) and through parts of Tahoe National Forest and the Palisades Tahoe ski area (formerly S__ Valley Ski Resort or S__ Valley, USA). The stream has been labeled S__ Creek on USGS maps since 1891.

The proposal was submitted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California, who believes the current name is “an offensive slur towards Native American women.” He notes that “Placer County does not have any names after the aboriginal people and the new name is perfectly appropriate to name a stream in recognition of the original inhabitants.”

The proponent also submitted a proposal to rename nearby S__ Peak to Washeshu Peak (BGN Review List 445); that proposal stated that “washeshu” means ‘many washoe.’

COLORADO

Change S__ Creek to Baroney Creek: stream; 9 mi. long; heads in Pike and San Isabel National Forests at Shavano Lake at 38°37'22"N, 106°13'32"W, flows SE through Colorado State Land Board land to enter the Arkansas River 5.7 mi. NW of Salida; named for Antoine Francois Baronet "Baroney" Vasquez (1783-1828), an interpreter and guide with Zebulon Pike's expedition, which camped near the mouth of the stream on December 25, 1806; Tps50&51N, Rgs8&7E, New Mexico Meridian; Chaffee County, Colorado; 38°34'59"N, 106°04'54"W; USGS map – Salida West (mouth); Not: S__ Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/189450>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Salida West (mouth)

Proponent: Tom Rollings; Buena Vista, CO

Administrative area: Colorado State Land Board land / Pike and San Isabel National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Creek (FID 189450)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Creek (USGS 1956, 1983, 1984; USGS/USFS 1994; AMS 1956, 1960, 1968; Wheeler Expedition maps, 1876; Hayden Expedition maps, 1881)

Local government	Chaffee County Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Colorado	Pending
Federal agency	USFS	Pending
Tribes		Pending

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Creek, a 9-mile-long tributary of the Arkansas River in Chaffee County, to Baroney Creek. The stream heads in Pike and San Isabel National Forests and flows through land managed by the Colorado State Land Board.

The proponent states that "the name of the creek is offensive to both Native Americans and many present-day local residents of Chaffee County."

The proposed name would commemorate Antoine Francois Baronet Vasquez (1783-1828), who was the interpreter and guide for Zebulon Pike's expedition from 1806-1807. He was called "Baroney" by the expedition, as recorded in Pike's journals. The proponent, who has written a book about the expedition, reports that Vasquez "was instrumental in both interpreting (though he did not know Spanish very well) and turning deer and buffalo skins into clothing. It was he who helped show the men how to use animal skins to cover their upper bodies and sew hides into leggings."

According to historians who studied Pike's journals, the expedition camped at or near the mouth of the stream on December 25, 1806. In 1964, the State Historical Society of Colorado placed a marker a half mile north of the stream's mouth commemorating the encampment, which reads, in part: "On Christmas Eve two hunting parties shot eight buffalo, and Christmas Day was spent near the mouth of S__ Creek . . . feasting on buffalo and repairing equipment."

Vasquez was born in St. Louis to a Spanish father and Quebecois mother. The 1908 volume *A History of Missouri* reports that in 1823, he was “employed as an interpreter among the Indians by Gov. Wm. Clark, and acted also as subagent.” Online genealogy sources report his death in 1828, with no details.

The name S__ Creek was labeled on Wheeler Expedition maps in 1876 and Hayden Expedition maps in 1881, and first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1956.

Change S__ Mountain to Bristlecone Mountain: summit; elevation 10,364 ft.; 0.2 mi. NW of Victor, 2.8 mi. SE of Cripple Creek; named for the tree that is common in the area; Secs30&29, T15S, R69W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Teller County, Colorado; 38°42’53”N, 105°08’48”W; USGS map – Cripple Creek South 1:24,000; Not: S__ Mountain.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/191268>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cripple Creek South 1:24,000

Proponent: Katie Blake; Victor, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Mountain (FID 191268)

Local Usage: S__ Mountain (City of Victor)

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

Local government	Teller County Commissioners	Pending
	Cripple Creek City Council	Support
	Victor City Council	Pending
State Names Authority	Colorado	Pending
Tribes		Pending
Other	Greater Woodland Park Chamber of Commerce	Support

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

The proposal was submitted in response to a previous application, to change the name to Sunnyside Mountain, which referred to the summit’s proximity to Sunnyside Cemetery. The summit is almost entirely within the Cripple Creek & Victor Mine owned by the Newmont Mining Corporation. Much of the northern side of the summit has been removed by mining. The name Bristlecone Mountain was submitted by a representative of the mining company, who reports that its Women and Allies Business Resource Group conducted a vote in November 2021 and agreed to a name that “refers to the tree that is common and loved in the area.” The proponent of Sunnyside Mountain has withdrawn her proposal and supports the new proposal.

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

The mining company has also proposed Rosebud Gulch (q.v.) as a replacement name for nearby S__ Gulch.

Change S__ Gulch to Rosebud Gulch: valley; 0.5 mi. long; heads 1.4 mi. SSE of the City of Cripple Creek at 38°43’38”N, 105°10’07”W, trends SW to join the valley through which Cripple Creeks flows; named in association with Rosebud Hill, located near the mouth of the gulch; Secs25&24, T15S, R69W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Teller County, Colorado; 38°43’25”N, 105°10’32”W; USGS map – Cripple Creek South 1:24,000; Not: S__ Gulch.

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

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Cripple Creek South 1:24,000

Proponent: Katie Blake; Victor, CO

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Gulch (FID 191298)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Gulch (USGS 1951, 1983; Cripple Creek Gold District historical marker)

Local government	Teller County Commissioners	Pending
	Cripple Creek City Council	Support
	Victor City Council	Pending
State Names Authority	Colorado	Pending
Tribes		Pending
Other	Greater Woodland Park Chamber of Commerce	Support

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Gulch, a 0.5-mile-long valley in Teller County, to Rosebud Gulch. The proponent believes the word “S__” is offensive and should be changed. She also submitted the proposal to change the name of nearby S__ Mountain to Bristlecone Mountain (q.v.).

This proposal is a counterproposal to Mound Gulch (BGN Review List 444); the latter name refers to the former community of Mound City, which once existed along the valley. The Newmont Mining Corporation, which manages the Cripple Creek & Victor Mine at the head of the valley, does not support the original proposal and believes the name Rosebud Gulch would be more appropriate; it refers to Rosebud Hill, located near the mouth of the valley. The hill was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 1951, but further research shows that it dates from at least 1915 when it and nearby Rosebud Mill were shown on a map in a financial bulletin. The

name S__ Gulch originally applied to a longer, approximately two-mile-long valley, but the upper section was removed by mining operations and only the lower 0.5-mile section remains.

In this case, the proponent of Mound Gulch does not support the counterproposal, citing ongoing concerns regarding the mining company's impacts to the local environment, and has not withdrawn her application. She has, however, indicated she would be open to other options.

Change Chinaman Gulch to Yansing Gulch: valley; 1.5 mi. long; on Bureau of Land Management land, heads 2 mi. NW of Bald Mountain at 38°47'56"N, 106°03'43"W, trends NW to open onto the valley of Trout Creek 1.3 mi. E of Johnson Village; the name is Chinese for "resilience" and refers to the character of the area's Chinese railroad workers; Secs 26-25, T14S, R78W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Chaffee County, Colorado; 38°48'34"N, 106°04'56"W; USGS map – Buena Vista East 1:24,000; Not: Chinaman Gulch.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/196664>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Buena Vista East 1:24,000

Proponent: Colorado Asian Pacific United; Denver, CO

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chinaman Gulch (FID 196664)

Local Usage: Chinaman Gulch, Chinamen's Gulch, Chinamen Gulch, Chinamens Gulch (offroad and 4x4 internet forums)

Published: Chinaman Gulch (USGS 1982, 1994, 2011, 2013, 2016; Bureau of Land Management 2018; *Chaffee County Times* 2018); Chinaman's Gulch (Bureau of Land Management 2018; Chaffee County Sherriff's Office 2016); Chinamen Gulch (Bureau of Land Management 2018; Stay The Trail Education & Stewardship Alliance map 2018; *Chaffee County Times* 2018)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Chinaman Gulch, a 1.5-mile-long valley in Chaffee County, to Yansing Gulch. It was submitted by representatives of Colorado Asian Pacific United (CAPU) as a counterproposal to Trout Creek Gulch (BGN Review List 437). The latter name referred to the fact that the valley opens onto the unnamed valley of Trout Creek.

During ongoing discussions between the Colorado Geographic Names Advisory Board (CGNAB), the Chaffee County government, and the area's Asian American Pacific Islander community, it was noted that the county commissioners did not initially support the change to Trout Creek Gulch, citing the historical relevance of the existing name, a belief that "Chinaman" was not derogatory "especially in historical context," and the name was not suitable because Trout Creek does not flow through the valley. However, further discussions confirmed that the county would support a change to a name with historical significance.

CAPU, "a coalition of Asian American and Pacific Islander leaders, creatives, and allies in Denver," discussed the issue with the local Chinese American community, as well as the Community Organizing for Radical Empathy and the Denver Asian American Pacific Islander Commission. After a review of newspaper archives, CAPU suggested the name Yansing Gulch, which derives from the Romanized Cantonese word meaning "resilience." The origin of the

name Chinaman Gulch has not been determined, but presumably refers to the many Chinese miners or railroad workers who were employed in the area in the 1800s. The proposed name refers to the resilience of these individuals.

The name Chinaman Gulch has appeared on USGS maps since 1982. The valley is the location of the popular Chinaman Gulch off-road vehicle (ORV) trail on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. A 2018 BLM environmental assessment of the location used the names Chinaman Gulch, Chinaman's Gulch, and Chinamen Gulch. A 2019 ORV map from the Stay The Trail Education & Stewardship Alliance uses the name Chinamen Gulch.

FLORIDA

Urchin Key: island; 11.5 acres; in Niles Channel, E of Toptree Hammock Key, W of Big Torch Key; the name refers to sea urchins found in the area; Monroe County, Florida; 24°41'59"N, 81°26'44"W; USGS map – Summerland Key 1:24,000.

24.6997245, -81.4456932

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Summerland Key 1:24,000

Proponent: Kyle R. Schwartz; Evans, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Urchin Key (proponent and family)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Urchin Key for an officially unnamed 11.5-acre island the Florida Keys in Monroe County. The island lies along Niles Channel, east of Toptree Hammock Key, and west of Big Torch Key. The proponent, a resident of Evans, Georgia, reports that his family owns the island and that they and their friends have used the name Urchin Key for 30 years, although the legal description records it as "Unnamed Island." He adds that when his family first visited the island, "there was an abundance of a species of small sea urchin which played a part in inspiring the name."

The proponent notes that a 19th century chart showed the name Burnt Keys in the general vicinity of this island and neighboring Toptree Hammock Key; this name is recorded in GNIS as a variant of the latter name, citing "Key Names: A Gazetteer of the Islands of the Florida Keys," a publication of the Monroe County Public Library, but is not recorded as an official name. Much of the area surrounding the island is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge, but the island itself is privately owned. GNIS does not list any other features in Florida named "Urchin."

GEORGIA

Little Pine Run: stream; 0.8 mi. long; heads at 31°18'26"N, 81°45'35"W, flows generally WNW into a marshy area; the name refers to the longleaf pine trees found in the area; Brantley County, Georgia; 31°18'41"N, 81°46'07"W; USGS map – Browntown 1:24,000.

Mouth: 31.31132 -81.76851

Source: 31.30712 -81.75965

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Browntown 1:24,000

Proponent: Jeannie Martin; East Brunswick, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Little Pine Run to an unnamed 0.8-mile-long stream in Brantley County. The proponent, who owns property through which the stream flows, reports “My family purchased the land in 2018 and is working to create a habitat preservation/environmental education based non-profit to provide in situ education to rural children of the surrounding community. Restoring the flow of this stream was one of the first restoration projects we completed. Since then, we have been working on managing undergrowth and restoring successful long leaf pine habitat, preparing to implement controlled burns and removal of many many tons of trash left from the former owner. While scheduling a clean up with the local Riverkeeper and reviewing the watershed, I became aware that it was not formally named yet and given our mission, it seemed appropriate to name it. As it’s a small stream, and we figured Pine Run was already in use in Georgia, we opted for Little Pine Run instead.”

The prior owners of the property have confirmed that the stream has never had a name and support this proposal. The Executive Director of Satilla Riverkeeper also submitted a letter of support.

According to GNIS, there are 130 geographic features in Georgia with “Pine” in their names; of these, 14 are streams and two include “Little Pine,” but none are in Brantley County.

Powers Branch: stream; 2.3 mi. long; in the City of Sandy Springs, heads at 33°58'06"N, 84°21'01"W, flows SW and W through Orkin Lake to enter the Chattahoochee River; Fulton County, Georgia; 33°57'48"N, 84°22'59"W; USGS map – Sandy Springs 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: Powers Branch Creek.

Mouth: 33.96335, -84.38296 / Source: 33.96841, -84.35017

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS Sandy Springs 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Catherine Mercier-Baggett; Sandy Springs, GA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Powers Branch (City of Sandy Springs)

Published: Powers Branch (FEMA Final Flood Elevation Determinations, 2012; Chattahoochee Riverkeeper, 2017; Big Trees Forest Preserve, 2021; *Northside Woman* magazine, 2019), Powers Branch Creek (MacaroniKID website, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Powers Branch for a 2.3-mile-long tributary of the Chattahoochee River in the City of Sandy Springs in Fulton County. The stream flows south of the southern edge of a park area that is co-managed by the city and the National Park Service as part of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

The proponent, who is the Sustainability Manager for the City of Sandy Springs, reports “The origin of the name is unknown (it could be a family name or relate to the hydroelectric dam at Morgan Falls), but it has been in use for several decades in Sandy Springs.” An August 2020 news article referred to efforts by the Sandy Springs’ North End Revitalization Advisory Committee to select “a site for public access to the Chattahoochee River . . . as a means to help stimulate development in that section of the city.”

Online genealogy records show that there have been a number of families named Power in Fulton County; in addition, Powers Ferry once operated in the area. According to Wikipedia, the ferry was “named for James Power (1790-1870), a plantation owner, who established this Chattahoochee River ferry in 1835, before Atlanta was founded. The ferry remained in service for nearly 70 years, until a bridge was built in 1903.” Other sources refer to a Powers Island along the river and presumably close to the ferry crossing (where I-285 crosses the river today and six miles downriver of the stream in question), although it is not listed in GNIS, nor does there appear to be an island at that location so presumably it no longer exists. A nearby road is named Powers Ferry Road.

A 2012 FEMA report on Final Flood Elevation Determinations listed Powers Branch as a tributary of the Chattahoochee River, and the name is also displayed at the Chattahoochee Riverkeeper website. A map at the website of the Big Trees Forest Preserve labels the stream Powers Branch, and an accompanying brochure describes the Powers Branch gorge and Powers Branch Trail. A local website that mentions the stream names it Powers Branch Creek.

IDAHO

Prescott Peak: summit; elevation 10,693 ft.; on the boundary of Salmon-Challis National Forest and Caribou-Targhee National Forest in the Lemhi Range, 2.4 mi. SSE of Trail Peak, 5.1 mi. NW of Bell Mountain; named for Larry Prescott (1960-2016), an Idaho hiking community blogger who died while climbing the summit; Sec 9, T11N, R27E, Boise Meridian; Lemhi County, Idaho; 44°18’04”N, 113°14’42”W ; USGS map – Coal Kiln Canyon 1:24,000; Not: Mount Perspiration, Peak 10693.

44.3012, -113.2449

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name in recent local use

Map: USGS Coal Kiln Canyon 1:24,000

Proponent: Dan Robbins; Boise, ID

Administrative area: Salmon-Challis National Forest / Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Prescott Peak (Idaho climbing community, since 2016)

Published: Mount Perspiration (“Idaho: A Climbing Guide” website, 2022;

ClimbingIdaho.com, 2008); Peak 10693 (“Idaho: A Climbing Guide” website, 2022);

Prescott Peak (“Idaho: A Climbing Guide” website, 2022; many Idaho hiking and climbing blogs since 2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Prescott Peak for a 10,693-foot summit in the Lemhi Range in Lemhi County. The summit is on the boundary of Salmon-Challis National Forest and Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

The name has been in widespread use since 2016 by the Idaho hiking and mountain climbing community. It would commemorate Larry Prescott (1960-2016), who the proponent describes as a “life-long Idaho resident” and “an avid hiker and popular blogger in the Idaho hiking community. According to the “Idaho: A Climbing Guide” website, Mr. Prescott “died from a heart attack just short of the peak’s summit.” Shortly after his death, other climbers began using the name in his honor. At the time of his death, Mr. Prescott lived and taught high school in Madison County, 80 miles southeast of the summit.

The summit was first known unofficially as “Mount Perspiration,” a name applied by the individual who made the first recorded ascent of the summit in 1991. The name references “Mount Inspiration,” the unofficial name of a summit 0.75 miles to the northwest.

The majority of online references to the summit since 2016 use the name Prescott Peak. The “Idaho: A Climbing Guide” website lists it as “Peak 10693.”

Change S__ Butte to Tall Paiute Butte: summit; elevation 6,739 ft.; adjacent to Bureau of Land Management lands in the Owyhee Mountains 2.6 mi. WSW of Salmon Butte; named in relation to nearby Piute Butte; Sec 12, T2S, R5W, Boise Meridian; Owyhee County, Idaho; 43°15’46”N, 116°53’06”W; USGS map – Piute Butte 1:24,000; Not: Flat Top, Flat Top Mountain, S__ Butte.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/375226>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Piute Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Samuel R Castonguay; Ontario, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: S__ Butte (BGN 1959)

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Butte (FID 375226)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Flat Top (USGS 1894); Flat Top Mountain (USGS 1898; AMS 1955, 1958, 1986, 1989); S__ Butte (USGS 1892, 1959, 1986, 1989, 2020; AMS 1962)

Local government	Owyhee County Board of Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Idaho	Pending

Tribes		Pending
Other	Owyhee County Historical Society	Pending

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Butte, a 6,739-foot summit in Owyhee County, to Tall Paiute Butte. The narrow, flat-topped summit is located on private land adjacent to Bureau of Land Management lands.

The proponent, who is the Programs Director for Friends of the Owyhee (“a non-profit friends group that helps promote conservation advocacy, stewardship, and recreation in the Owyhee region”) states that the current name is derogatory and references Secretarial Order 3404 (“Declaring ‘S__’ a Derogatory Term and Implementing Procedures to Remove the Term from Federal Usage”).

The proposed name is associated with that of a 5,981-foot butte located three miles to the north named Piute Butte. The proponent referred to this shorter summit as “Paiute Butte” but believes that is the correct spelling.

The name S__ Butte was first shown on USGS maps in 1892, although the 1894 and 1898 editions labeled it as Flat Top and Flat Top Mountain, respectively. In 1956, USGS established the FLAT TOP geodetic survey marker on the summit, and three years later, the BGN made the name S__ Butte official to clarify its use versus Flat Top Mountain; a nearby summit is named Flattop Butte.

The spelling “Paiute” is consistently used in the names of 19 federally recognized Tribes. Older spellings of the tribal groups include “Piute” as well as “Pahute,” “Payute,” and “Pi-Ute.” GNIS lists the following counts of features with names using different spellings: 27 “Paiute,” 65 “Piute,” and two “Pahute,” (excluding counties, reservations, and features with unknown locations). Distribution of spellings is as follows:

State	Paiute	Piute	Pahute
Arizona	3	2	--
California	2	29	--
Colorado	1	2	--
Idaho	--	7	--
Montana	--	1	--
Nevada	16	8	2
Oregon	5	6	--
Utah	--	9	--
Washington	--	1	--

The proponent reported that they “have not been successful in contacting the tribal councils or elders of the Fort McDermitt or Burns-Paiute Tribe(s) on this issue or the suggested name. Consider our proposal second to any ancestral Paiute language name or suggestion from any of the Sho-Pai Tribe(s) or elders.”

MAINE

Beaulieu Hill: summit; elevation 588 ft.; in the Town of Skowhegan, on the E side of Middle Road, 2.75 mi. S of the center of the community of Skowhegan; named for six generations of the Beaulieu family who have owned the property; Somerset County, Maine; 44°44'13"N, 69°40'55"W; USGS map – Hinckley 1:24,000.

44.73689 -69.68204

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Hinckley 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert Washburn; Skowhegan, ME

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Beaulieu Hill is proposed for an unnamed 588-foot summit in the Town of Skowhegan in Somerset County. The proposal was submitted by the Town of Skowhegan Board of Selectmen on behalf of a local resident, who reports that the name would commemorate six generations of the Beaulieu family who have owned the property. The proponent reports that they continue to own the property today. A search of online genealogy records shows numerous individuals named Beaulieu in the township as early as 1850.

MARYLAND

Plummers Channel: stream; 0.4 mi. long; a side channel of the Potomac River around Plummers Island, heads at 38°58'11"N, 77°10'45"W; named for the adjacent Plummers Island; Montgomery County, Maryland; 38°58'10"N, 77°10'23"W; USGS map – Falls Church 1:24,000.

38.9703869, -77.176188

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS map – Falls Church 1:24,000

Proponent: Robert J. Soreng; Chevy Chase, MD

Administrative area: George Washington Memorial Parkway

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: None found

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Plummers Channel is proposed by the vice-president of the Washington Biologists' Field Club for an unnamed anabranch of the Potomac River around Plummers Island in Montgomery County. The anabranch is adjacent to the George Washington Memorial Parkway, managed by the National Park Service (NPS).

The NPS, which owns the island, allows the club to use it for scientific study and events. The proponent originally proposed the name "Winnemana Channel" (Review List 443) as a reference

to the Club's lodge on the island, which according to the club's website, was built in 1901. "The name Winnemana Lodge was adopted as the official designation for the Clubhouse at the annual meeting of 1906. Winnemana means 'beautiful island.' The term was exhumed from a local Indian language by Henry W. Henshaw." Because the name was "concocted . . . from native language words," the NPS opposed the original proposal, suggesting "[it] would be culturally insensitive to Native American Tribe(s) and would honor the incorrect, European amalgamation."

In 1996, the name "Rock Run Culvert" was added to GNIS as a canal close to Plummers Island, citing an Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin map. The name refers to a culvert that allowed Rock Run to pass under the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and into the Potomac River. It was later determined that culverts should not be recorded in GNIS and also that the location was recorded incorrectly. The GNIS entry has since been deleted; nonetheless, the name appears on some published maps at the same location as the proposed Plummers Channel; these include Google Maps and a Maryland Department of Transportation map for the widening of I-495/I-270. The National Hydrography Dataset continues to apply the name to the channel around Plummers Island. The proponent is asking to have the name Plummers Channel made official to establish that it is not a culvert.

MICHIGAN

***** Note: a counterproposal, to apply the name Waagaagamaa Lake to this lake, has been received.**

Change Hogala Lake to Mi Lake: lake; approx. 15 acres; in Watersmeet Township, on a private inholding within Ottawa National Forest between Birch Lake and Gudegast Lake; the name "derives from the area's Native American heritage, but shortened to 'Mi' as a play on the State's two-letter abbreviation"; Secs34&35, T44N, R39W, Michigan Meridian; Gogebic County, Michigan; 46°09'53"N, 89°09'29"W; USGS map – Land O' Lakes 1:24,000; Not: Dwarf Lake, Hogala Lake.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1620221>

Proposal: change name to recognize recent local use and eliminate confusion

Map: USGS Land O' Lakes 1:24,000

Proponent: Donn & Cheryl Paul; Portage, WI

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: Hogala Lake (BGN 1958)

Names associated with feature:

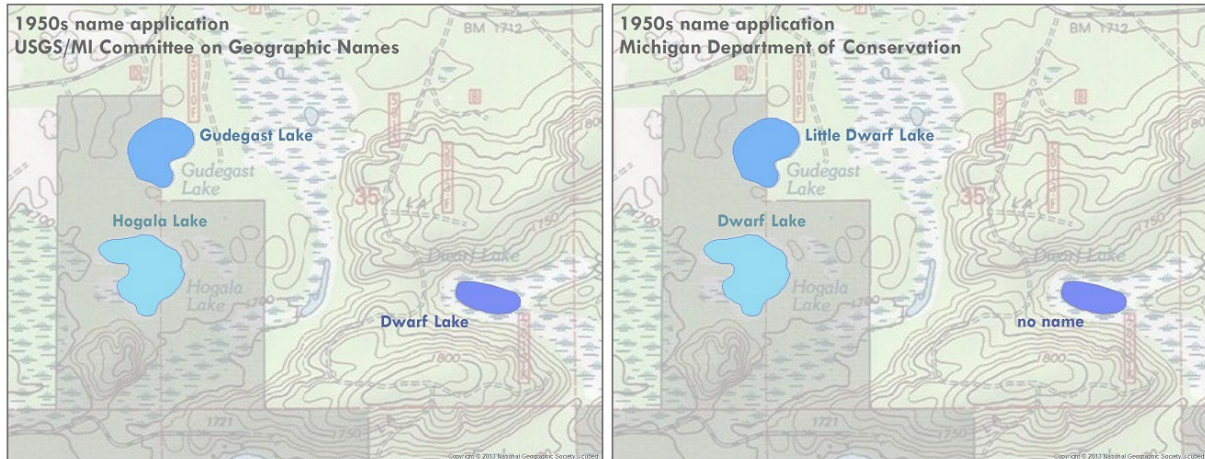
GNIS: Hogala Lake (FID 1620221)

Local Usage: Mi Lake (proponents and acquaintances)

Published: Dwarf Lake (Michigan Department of Conservation map, 1950, 1955); Hogala Lake (USGS 1956, 1982, 1990; USGS/USFS 1999; current county maps; *Lake Gazetteer, Gogebic County, Michigan*, 1952)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Hogala Lake, an approximately 15-acre lake in Watersmeet Township in Gogebic County, to Mi Lake. The lake is on a private inholding within Ottawa National Forest.

The existing name Hogala Lake was a 1958 BGN decision, although it appeared on USGS maps two years earlier. State maps had labeled the lake Dwarf Lake, although this name actually referred to a different lake 0.8 miles to the east. The 1958 decision resolved confusion among Hogala Lake, Dwarf Lake, and Gudegast Lake, the latter having been labeled on other State maps as Little Dwarf Lake. The approved names and locations cited the recommendation of the Michigan Committee on Geographic Names (MCGN), which in turn cited the 1952 *Lake Gazetteer, Gogebic County, Michigan*.



The 1958 Hogala Lake case summary included three quotes, apparently from the MCGN directly or from the county lake gazetteer: “Locally not known by any name”; “no information could be obtained on the origin of Hogala, but it is distinctive”; and “Dwarf Lake name not known locally for the lake but there is one in SE 1/4 Sec. 35.”

The proposed change was submitted by an attorney on behalf of the owners of the land surrounding the lake. They wish to change the existing name because “it has no cultural, legal, or historical significance,” and “the 1958 decision itself notes ‘no information could be obtained on the origin of Hogala.’” They add, “the name ‘Hogala’ is clearly a misspelling/mistake (and should have been Hocala),” citing county GIS parcel reports, plats, and insurance policy documents, which contain references to “Hocala Estates” and “Hocala Lake a/k/a Hogala Lake.” Further, “Upon information and belief, Proponent states that the name Hocala is nothing more than a former landowner’s, and one that has been forgotten and has no relevance locally any longer,” and “[we] find the current name unattractive, historically inaccurate, and potentially offensive Using a name which falsely (intentionally or by chance) suggests such a tribute or affiliation [to a native group or language] is at best insensitive and at worst offensive. The owner has been told on more than one occasion that ‘Hog’ in Hogala invokes images of hog farming and environmental pollution, which is inconsistent with the beautiful, pristine conditions of this small Michigan lake.”

The name Mi Lake is proposed as a replacement because “It is derived from the local Native American tribe (Chippewa) language, yet [would] be unique and easily distinguished from the many other Michigan lakes, features, counties and town names based on the same. (The Chippewa word Meicigama/Michigana means ‘great water,’ referred to Lake Superior, and was the basis for the state’s name and that of Lake Michigan. Abbreviating the term Michigana to

‘Mi’ makes the name of this lake unique and distinguishable in maps and map searches. Shortened to Mi [it] is also a play on the State’s two-letter abbreviation (MI).” Finally, “[the] proponent has been using this name informally locally and with acquaintances.”

The Ojibwe People’s Dictionary (<https://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/>) does not include any entries for “meicigama” or “michigana,” but does include “gichigami” which translates to “a sea, a large lake” or “Lake Superior.”

An online search of genealogy records found one individual in Watersmeet Township with the last name Hakala; many individuals with the last name Hokala are recorded elsewhere in Gogebic County.

MINNESOTA

***** Note: a counterproposal has been submitted to change the following name to Flag Lake.**

Change Fag Lake to Anokii Lake: lake; 8.5 acres; in Superior National Forest, 2.5 mi. SW of Hungry Jack Lake; the name is an Ojibwe word for “work”; Sec 16, T64N, R1W, Fourth Principal Meridian Extended; Cook County, Minnesota; 48°01’33”N, 90°27’38”W; USGS map – Hungry Jack Lake 1:24,000; Not: Fag Lake, Flag Lake.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/656188>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Hungry Jack Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Matthew Jon Goodman; Duluth, MN

Administrative area: Superior National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Fag Lake (FID 656188)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Fag Lake (USGS 1959, 2011, 2013, 2016, 2019; USFS 2015; Minnesota

Department of Natural Resources, 2019; Minnesota Department of Education map, 2010);

Flag Lake (Minnesota DNR Protected Waters Inventory, 1985)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Fag Lake, an 8.5-acre lake in Superior National Forest in Cook County, to Anokii Lake.

The proponent states that the existing name for the lake “is now a derogatory term that is widely considered offensive in English-speaking North America.” He refers to possible non-derogatory meanings of the word “fag,” such as toil, drudgery, or an exhausting task; a British term for a cigarette; or a shortened form of “faggot” meaning a bundle of sticks (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fag>). He is proposing that “Fag” be replaced with the word “Anokii,” which he defines as “an Ojibwe word for “work” ((<https://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/main-entry/anokii-vai>), suggesting this would “maintain a benign translation of the original name, without being offensive.”

The aforementioned Ojibwe classification of “anokii” as “work” refers to a verb animate intransitive meaning “s/he works.” The proponent did not report if he is an Ojibwe speaker or if he discussed the proposal with any Ojibwe speakers.

USGS maps have applied the name Fag Lake since 1959. A 1985 list of protected waters in Cook County, compiled by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR), listed the lake as Flag Lake. The Minnesota State Names Authority has not been able to determine why State usage differs from the official Federal name.

An earlier proposal to change the name to Standing in the Northern Lights Lake was submitted in August 2019 and posted on Review List 438. This name refers to George Morrison (1919-2000), a Cook County artist whose Ojibwe name means “Standing in the Northern Lights.” Morrison, a member of the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, was born in Chippewa City, approximately 20 miles southeast of the lake.

In February 2020, the U.S. Forest Service submitted support for the proposal to change the name of Fag Lake to Standing in the Northern Lights Lake.

The MN DNR, which serves as the State Names Authority, requires that proponents submit a petition to the county government signed by at least 15 registered voters who are county residents. A county hearing is required, after which the DNR will consider the proposal. As of this Review List, the proponent has not started the petition process.

MONTANA

Change S__ Meadows Creek to Lefthand Creek, S__ Meadows to Lefthand Meadow

These proposals are to change the names of two features in Flathead County in Flathead National Forest that contain the word “S__.” The proponent is the former Montana Geographic Names Advisor but is submitting the names as a private citizen.

The proposed names would commemorate Alexander (1912-1996), Basil (1898-1978), and Mary (1906-1988) Lefthand, “siblings who were known for their cultural knowledge of the Little Bitterroot region of Montana. They left dozens of audio oral history recordings that represent the majority of the Kootenai Culture Committee’s knowledge of the region.” In addition, “Their children (Patrick Lefthand, Patricia Hewankorn, Merle Lefthand, Susan Antiste and Sarah Bufton) continue to be leaders and teachers in the Kootenai community.”

Alexander Lefthand was born in Lonepine, Montana, and worked as a logger and construction worker in the northwestern part of the State until 1961. He retired to Elmo, “where he became a dedicated consultant, sharing his knowledge of the Kootenai traditional and spiritual way of life. He made oral recordings in his native language of the history passed down to him from his elders.”

The BGN first received proposals to change the current names in 2010. The Montana House Bill 412 “S__ Name Change” Committee and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT)

of the Flathead Reservation submitted the names Kakqukpayli'it Akaqla'hal (“Peaceful Meadows”) and Kakqukpayli'it Aknuxu'nuk (“Peaceful Creek”). However, the application included differing versions of the names, with varying diacritic marks, including some that cannot be rendered in Unicode. BGN staff asked for clarification before it could process the proposals, but no response was received.

In 2013, a U.S. Forest Service employee submitted the names Carter Meadows (to commemorate a former Flathead National Forest employee) and Shiner Creek (referencing the Redside Shiner fish that had been re-introduced to the stream). These names were subsequently withdrawn in favor of names submitted by the CSKT.

According to the current proponent, the Chair of the Kootenai Culture Committee first suggested the names Lefthand Meadows and Lefthand Creek in 2015 in a letter to the Montana Office of Indian Affairs. The Salish and Kootenai Elders supported the names in 2016, as did the H.B. 412 Committee. The proponent states that the proposals were not submitted to the BGN at this time, citing a failure in communication and a transition in the State names advisor position.

The proponent reports that he has spoken with the current chair of the CSKT and that they continue to support the proposals.

Local government	Flathead County Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Montana	Pending
Tribes		Pending
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	Support
Other	Great Old Broads for Wilderness	Support

Lefthand Creek: stream; 8.2 mi. long; in Flathead National Forest, heads at an unnamed reservoir on a private inholding 1.1 mi. WSW of Pleasant Valley Mountain at 48°12'23"N, 114°46'22"W, flows NW, N, and NE to enter Griffin Creek 2.3 mi. W of Ashley Mountain; named for Alexander (1912-1996), Basil (1898-1978), and Mary (1906-1988) Lefthand, Kootenai siblings remembered for their cultural knowledge of the area; Tps29&28N, R25W, Principal Meridian; Flathead County, Montana; 48°16'54"N, 114°45'48"W; USGS map – Sylvia Lake 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: S__ Meadows Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/791385>

Proposal: change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Sylvia Lake 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Gerald Daumiller; Helena, MT

Administrative area: Flathead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Meadows Creek (FID 791385)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Meadows Creek (USGS 1963, 1981; USFS 1994)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Meadows Creek, an 8.2-mile-long tributary of Griffin Creek in Flathead County, to Lefthand Creek. The current name has been shown on USGS maps since 1963.

Lefthand Meadow: flat; 1.3 acres; in Flathead National Forest S of Lefthand Creek (q.v.) 3 mi. WSW of Ashley Mountain; named for Alexander (1912-1996), Basil (1898-1978), and Mary (1906-1988) Lefthand, Kootenai siblings remembered for their cultural knowledge of the area; Sec 15, T29N, R25W, Principal Meridian; Flathead County, Montana; 48°16'35"N, 114°46'45"W; USGS map – Sylvania Lake 1:24,000; Not: S__ Meadows.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/791384>

Proposal: change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Sylvania Lake 1:24,000

Proponent: Gerald Daumiller; Helena, MT

Administrative area: Flathead National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Meadows (FID 791384)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Meadows (USGS 1963, 1981; USFS 1994 [in incorrect location])

Case Summary: Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Meadows, a 1.3-acre flat in Flathead County, to Lefthand Meadow. The current name has been shown on USGS maps since 1963. A 1994 USGS/USFS quadrangle placed the label “S__ Meadows” 1.2 miles to the northwest of the correct location. The proponent states that the generic should be changed from “Meadows” to “Meadow” because much of the original meadow has been overtaken by forest.

NEVADA

Deacon Peak: summit; elevation 3,713 ft.; in Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, in range of hills 1 mi. N of Devils Hole, 3.5 mi. SW of Amargosa Flat; named for Dr. James E. Deacon (1934-2015), professor of biology at University of Nevada-Las Vegas, who studied and advocated for regional ecology, including the Devils Hole pupfish and for the recognition of other species of desert fish; Sec. 36, T17S, R50E, Mount Diablo Mer.; Nye County, Nevada; 36°26'09"N, 116°17'40"W; USGS map – Devils Hole 1:24,000. 36.435824, -116.29451

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Devils Hole 1:24,000

Proponent: Larry Schmidt; Minden, NV

Administrative area:

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new commemorative name Deacon Peak is proposed for an unnamed 3,713-foot summit in Nye County and within Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.

The name would commemorate Dr. James E. Deacon (1934-2015), who studied and advocated for the Devils Hole pupfish and for the recognition of other species of desert fish in the Ash

Meadows area. As a professor of biology at University of Nevada-Las Vegas, chair of the Department of Biological Sciences, and later, founding director of the Department of Environmental Studies. According to an online account, “his research focused on regional ecology, the biology and conservation of desert fishes, and sustainable water supply and use. He published more than 90 peer-reviewed articles and chapters and numerous interpretive articles, reports, and advocacy essays.” Dr. Deacon was “a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and received major awards from the American Fisheries Society, the National Wildlife Federation, and The Nature Conservancy. He was a founding member of the Desert Fishes Council (in 1970) and its chair from 1976 to 78. In 2012, he received the E.O. Wilson Award for Outstanding Science in Biodiversity Conservation from the Center for Biological Diversity.” Two local species are named for him: the Spring Mountains springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis deacon*) and the Las Vegas dace (*Rhinichthys deacon*), now extinct.

In July 2020, the BGN approved the new name Pupfish Peak for a summit 7.7 miles southeast of the summit in question.

Change S__ Peak to Kwe’na’a: summit; elevation 6,409 ft.; on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 0.2 mi. SE of Black Eagle Hill, 2.5 mi. E of the Walker River Indian Reservation; Secs 12&1, T13N, R31.5E, Mount Diablo Meridian; Mineral County, Nevada; 39°00’39”N, 118°25’47”W; USGS map – Rawhide 1:24,000; Not: S__ Peak.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/850660>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Rawhide 1:24,000

Proponent: Dean Tonenna; Carson City, NV

Administrative area: Bureau of Land Management

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Peak (FID 850660)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Peak (USGS 1980)

Local government	Mineral County Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Nevada	Pending
Federal agency	BLM	Pending
Tribes		Pending
	Walker River Paiute Tribe	

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Peak in Mineral County to Kwe’na’a. The summit has an elevation of 6,409 feet and is located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, 2.5 miles east of the Walker River Indian Reservation.

The proposal was submitted by a botanist in the Carson City District Office of the Bureau of Land Management, who states “The proposed renaming of ‘S__ Peak’ with the new indigenous name of ‘Kwe’na’a’ is long over due. The name ‘S__ Peak’ is derogatory and offensive and should not appear on any map.” He reports that the proposed name is from the Walker River Paiute (Numu) language and means “Golden Eagle.” The name S__ Peak has appeared on

USGS maps since 1980. The application included a letter of support from the Walker River Paiute Tribe.

NEW JERSEY

***** Note: counterproposals for these names are included on Review List 447; see Burrowes Brook, Burrowes Pond, Odis Pond, and Smith Pond**

Dublin Creek, Peanut Pond, Sun Lake

The following three proposals were submitted by a resident of Lawrenceville to apply new names to a stream and two small waterbodies in Hopewell Township in Mercer County. The proponent reports that there are plans to develop the area with new homes and shops, and so she “strongly feels that [the features] should bear suitable and identifiable name[s], as people look for a place to find solace . . . [and] an area of peace and quiet.”

Proposal: new associative and descriptive names for unnamed features

Map: USGS Pennington 1:24,000

Proponent: Janet Lake Rush; Lawrenceville, NJ

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Dublin Creek: stream; 1.08 mi. long; in Hopewell Township, heads 0.25 mi. W of Dublin Road at 40°18'32"N, 74°48'24"W, flows W through two small ponds proposed to be named Peanut Pond (q.v.) and Sun Lake (q.v.) to enter Woolsey Brook; named in association with nearby Dublin Road; Mercer County, New Jersey; 40°18'27"N, 74°49'35"W; USGS map – Pennington 1:24,000.

Mouth: 40.30746 -74.82642 / Source: 40.30890 -74.80659

Case Summary: The new name Dublin Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.08-mile-long tributary of Woolsey Brook in Hopewell Township in Mercer County. The name was chosen because the stream heads near Dublin Road.

Peanut Pond: lake; 0.3 acres; in Hopewell Township, along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Dublin Creek (q.v.); the name is descriptive of the pond's shape; Mercer County, New Jersey; 40°18'28"N, 74°49'12"W; USGS map – Pennington 1:24,000.

40.307876, -74.819932

Case Summary: The new name Peanut Pond is proposed for a 0.3-acre peanut-shaped pond in Hopewell Township; it is located along unnamed stream proposed to be named Dublin Creek.

Sun Lake: lake; 1.6 acres; in Hopewell Township, along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Dublin Creek (q.v.); the lake “attracts a variety of animals to come and enjoy the sun”; Mercer County, New Jersey; 40°18’30”N, 74°48’55”W; USGS map – Pennington 1:24,000. 40.30839, -74.81542

Case Summary: The new name Sun Lake is proposed for an unnamed 1.6-acre pond located along an unnamed stream proposed to be named Dublin Creek in Hopewell Township in Mercer County. According to the proponent, the lake is “a body of water that, in the sun, attracts a variety of animals to come and enjoy the sun. If one sits quietly at the lake you will most certainly be visited by the local wildlife that includes a variety of ducks, geese, herons, egrets, deer, fox, groundhogs, squirrels, chipmunks, and various aquatic life. An occasional eagle or hawk can also be seen catching their dinner!”

NEW YORK

Change Negro Hill to Fitch Hill: summit; elevation 1,890 ft.; in the Town of Corinth in Wilcox Lake Wild Forest, 1.4 mi. NE of Black Pond; named for the Fitch family, including Henry (ca.1800-1866) and Laura (ca.1812-ca.1880) Fitch, who operated a cabin on the summit as a stop on the Underground Railroad; Saratoga County, New York; 43°14’55”N, 73°55’14”W; USGS map – Porter Corners 1:24,000 (high point); Not: Negro Hill, N__ Hill. <https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/958339>

Proposal: change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Porter Corners 1:24,000 (high point)

Proponent: David Riihimaki and Rebecca Wasserman; Corinth, NY

Administrative area: Wilcox Lake Wild Forest (NY lands)

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Hill (FID 958339)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Hill (USGS 1955, 1968, 1986, 1989); N__ Hill (USGS 1942, 1949, 1963)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Hill in the Town of Corinth in Saratoga County to Fitch Hill. The hill has an elevation of 1,890 feet and is located in Wilcox Lake Wild Forest, which is administered by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The proponents wish to change what they refer to as a “derogatory, pejorative name” and to honor the Fitch family who operated a cabin on the hill that they used to help enslaved people escaping along the Underground Railroad to freedom in Canada. The proposal included a detailed history of the Fitch family in Saratoga County, piecing it together from many sources. The proposed name would specifically commemorate Henry (ca.1800-1866) and Laura (ca.1812-ca.1880) Fitch, as well as their children.

The more pejorative form of the name appeared on USGS maps published in 1942, 1949, and 1963. The name Negro Hill was first shown on a 1955 map that included the northern slope of the hill.

The proponent obtained letters of support for the proposal from the Corinth Town Board, the Saratoga County Board of Supervisors, the Corinth Town Historian, the Saratoga County Historian, the New York State Historian, Camp Mesacosa, LLC (landowners on the north side of the hill), the Camp Gahada, Inc. Board of Directors (owners of 25 Jenny Lake properties about 1.5 miles north of the hill), the Efnor Lake Association (a community 1.3 miles north of the hill), the North Country Underground Railroad Historical Association, and the Adirondack Diversity Initiative. As of this writing, a change.org petition had 242 signers in support of the change.

The county supervisors' letter stated "Henry Fitch is one in a long list of Saratoga County residents who have stood up for their beliefs in the face of danger to help others. By adding the Fitch name to this hill, we acknowledge the Fitch family's contribution to the Underground Railroad, the fight to end slavery, and the family's willingness to selflessly assist others. Renaming this location to 'Fitch Hill' is not only a fitting tribute to the Henry Fitch and his family, but also helps to engage current residents in learning about our local history and encourages pride in our community's heritage."

OREGON

The following two proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Executive Director of Oregon Black Pioneers (OBP), who states, "[We have] undertaken a project to research those features [with names that include the word 'Negro'] to determine if there are black pioneers associated with this feature and when appropriate propose changing the name to celebrate that pioneer." The OBP has requested that the honorees' full names be applied.

Change Negro Knob to Columbus Sewell Knob: summit; elevation 4,820 ft; in Umatilla National Forest, 8.5 mi. E of the community of Spray, 46 mi. NW of Canyon City; named for Columbus Sewell (1842-1893), who lived in Canyon City and worked as a miner and had a business hauling freight in the 1860s.; Sec. 28, T8S, R26E, Willamette Meridian; Grant County, Oregon; 44°50'48"N, 119°37'12"W; USGS map – Bologna Basin 1:24,000; Not: Negro Knob.
<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1146833>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Bologna Basin 1:24,000

Proponent: Zachary Stocks; Salem, OR

Administrative area: Umpqua National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Knob (FID 1146833)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Knob (USGS 1980, 1990, 2014, 2020; Oregon Water Resources Department 1986), N__ Knob (USGS 1953; Metsker Map 1935)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Knob in Grant County to Columbus Sewell Knob. The summit has an elevation of 4,820 feet and is located within Umatilla National Forest, 46 miles northwest of Canyon City.

According to a historical account included with the proposal, “An African American, born in Washington D.C., Columbus Sewell (1842-1893) came to Canyon City from the California gold field in 1862 or 1863. Prior to going to California, he fought under General Winfield Scott during the Black Hawk War. When he came to Canyon City, he and others operated a gold claim a few miles about Canyon City. He ran freight between The Dalles and Canyon City and kept the local merchants supplied. At that time a round trip to The Dalles and back took a full six weeks. Columbus had a single wagon and trailer with twelve horses and was assisted by his son Tom. In the early winter of 1884, there came a snow which lay ten feet deep on the streets of The Dalles. We had tunnels dug through the streets in some places. Columbus Sewell was marooned at The Dalles. He saved our lives because there were no horses in town and the snow was so deep, they could not be brought there. We constructed a lot of V-type wooden plows. Columbus Sewell with his twelve horses became our street cleaning department, make the streets passable.”

The pejorative form of the name appeared on a 1935 map of Grant County in 1935 and on USGS topographic maps in 1953. It was changed to Negro Knob on the 1980 edition. The origin of the name has not been determined.

Change Negro Ridge to Malvin Brown Ridge: ridge; 3.4 mi. long, 1.3 mi. wide; in Umpqua National Forest, trends NNE from Red Butte to the Little River; named for PFC Malvin L. Brown (1920-1945), an African-American medic who died in the North Umpqua River watershed during a U.S. Forest Service Smokejumper Program forest fire operation; T27S, Rgs2&1W, Willamette Meridian; Douglas County, Oregon; 43°10'29"N, 122°52'55"W; USGS map – Red Butte 1:24,000 (highest point); Not: Negro Ridge.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1155223>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Red Butte 1:24,000 (highest point)

Proponent: Zachary Stocks; Salem, OR

Administrative area: Umpqua National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Ridge (FID 1155223)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Ridge (USGS 2014; Umpqua Drainage Basin Map, Oregon Water Resources Department 1974)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Ridge in Douglas County to Malvin Brown Ridge. The ridge trends north-northeast from Red Butte to the Little River and within Umpqua National Forest, on both Federal lands and private inholdings.

The ridge lies between Negro Creek (proposed as Freedom Creek, BGN Review List 437) and White Creek; a nearby tributary of the Little River is named Black Creek.

The replacement name would commemorate Private First Class Malvin L. Brown (1920-1945), an African-American medic who was the first casualty in the U.S. Forest Service Smokejumper Program in Oregon. He was part of the 555th Parachute Infantry Division, an all-Black division assigned to fight fires in Oregon during World War II. The proponent states that Malvin L.

Brown should be honored by the ridge's name because the ridge is adjacent to the Little River which flows into the North Umpqua River and he perished within the river's watershed. (A 2006 article in *Smokejumper* magazine reported that Brown died in a fire near Lemon Butte which is located in Lane County 20 miles northeast of the ridge.)

Malvin L. Brown was born in Baltimore and enlisted in the U.S. Army in Philadelphia in 1942. He volunteered for the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, which once trained, was sent to Pendleton, Oregon, in 1945. The battalion was on a highly classified mission to recover and destroy Japanese fire balloons, along with suppressing forest fires. PFC Brown was one of ten smokejumpers who jumped at the fire near Lemon Butte. He landed in a tree (which was the standard procedure at the time) but fell to his death while descending. The 2006 *Smokejumper* article suggested that the Army may have supplied ropes that were too short to be used in the taller trees.

PFC Brown was the first smokejumper to die in the line of duty since the program began in 1939. Plaques honoring the 30 smokejumpers who have died have been presented to each of the nation's nine smokejumper bases. PFC Brown is buried in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The proponent has requested that the honoree's full name be used to clarify that the name is not simply descriptive.

The name Negro Ridge was labeled on the 1974 Umpqua Drainage Basin map published by the Oregon Water Resources Department, and first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 2014. The proponent states that the name was changed from the more pejorative form to Negro Ridge in 1986, but staff could find no record of this change or any use of the pejorative form.

Change Jernigan Island to Goat Island: island; 7 acres; in Siltcoos Lake, 0.5 mi. E of the E end of Siltcoos River, 6 mi. S of Florence; Sec 35, T19S, R12W, Willamette Meridian; Lane County, Oregon; 43°52'55"N, 124°06'10"W; USGS map – Florence 1:24,000; Not: Jernigan Island.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1144257>

Proposal: to change a name to recognize local and historic use

Map: USGS Florence 1:24,000

Proponent: Henry and Sherry Wells; Westlake, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Jernigan Island (FID 1144257)

Local Usage: Goat Island (owner, area residents)

Published: Goat Island (Woahink Lake Association map; Westlake Resort brochure; fishing reports; family memoir 2016); Jernigan Island (USGS 1956, 1984, 2011, 2020; real estate listings 2011-2016)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Jernigan Island, a seven-acre island in Siltcoos Lake in Lane County, to Goat Island. The proponents note "A Jernigan family owned the island in the late 1940's to early 50's, then sold it. The name 'Goat Island' has been in usage by locals since approx. 1900 and has never been referred to by the name 'Jernigan Island.' All

maps that are handed out by local tourist operators indicate the name ‘Goat Island.’” The proposal included four recreation and fishing maps that label the island Goat Island, and the name was referenced in two online fishing reports. A memoir written in 2016 by a longtime resident and entitled *Westlake Girl: My Oregon Frontier Childhood*, noted “Goat Island lay half a mile from shore. I don’t know why it was called that. I always kept a lookout for goats but never saw any sign of one.” A petition signed by 73 area residents supporting the restoration of “the historical name of Goat Island” was also included with the proposal. A number of real estate listings from 2011 to 2016 referred to the location as Jernigan Island.

The name Jernigan Island been labeled on USGS maps since 1956. The island is shown but not named on the State’s official county map. There are no other features in Oregon named “Jernigan” but 18 named “Goat,” including three islands named Goat Island, in Clackamas, Columbia, and Curry counties. The closest is approximately 120 miles away.

An online search of genealogy records showed a number of individuals named Jernigan in Lane County in the first half of the 20th century, and present-day phone directories continue to show the name throughout Oregon.

Change S__ Mountain to Kailapa Mountain; S__ Gulch to Lapam Gulch; S__ Mountain to Nihwik Mountain; and S__ Ridge to Yulum Ridge

The following four proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of the Siskiyou Field Institute in Selma, in an effort to eliminate names that are considered offensive.

Local government	Josephine County Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Oregon	Pending
Federal agency	USFS*	Pending
Tribes		Pending
	Walker River Paiute Tribe	

* Kailapa Mountain, Nihwik Mountain, Yulum Ridge

Change S__ Mountain to Kailapa Mountain; summit; elevation 4,325 ft.; in Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests, 1.3 mi. N of the confluence of Grayback Creek and Sucker Creek, 10 mi. W of the community of Cave Junction; the name is from the Takelma language and means “woman”; Sec 19, T39S, R9W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°09’34”N, 123°27’12”W; USGS map – Kerby Peak 1:24,000; Not: S__ Mountain.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1150287>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Kerby Peak 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Mountain (FID 1150287)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Mountain (USGS 1954, 1973, 1986, 1989, 2017; FS Topo 2020)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Mountain, a 4,325-ft. summit in Josephine County and on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests, to Kailapa Mountain. The name S__ Mountain has appeared on USGS maps since 1954. “Kailapa” is from the Takelma language and means “woman”; the word was recorded by anthropologists during the early 20th century (The Papers of John Peabody Harrington; National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution, 1907-1957).

Change S__ Gulch to Lapam Gulch: valley; 0.75 mi. long; heads at 42°22’24”N, 123°31’30”W, trends S to join the valley through which Slate Creek flows, 0.5 mi. E of the community of Wonder; “lapam” is the Takelma word for frog; Sec 9, T37S, R7W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°21’44”N, 123°31’31”W; USGS map – Selma 1:24,000; Not: S__ Gulch.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1150275>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Selma 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Gulch (FID 1150275)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Gulch (USGS 1954, 1996, 2020; Oregon Water Resources Department 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Gulch, a 0.75-mile-long valley in Josephine County, to Lapam Gulch. The name S__ Gulch has appeared on USGS maps since 1954. The proposed name is the word for “frog” in the Takelma language.

Change S__ Mountain to Nihwik Mountain: summit; elevation 4,692 ft.; in Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests, the highest point on S__ Ridge (proposed Yulum Ridge), 4.5 mi. NW of Selma; the name is from the Takelma language and means “black bear”; Sec 20, T37S, R8W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°19’53”N, 123°40’00”W; USGS map – Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000; Not: S__ Mountain.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1150288>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Mountain (FID 1150288)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Mountain (USGS 1917, 1954, 1989, 2017, 2020; Oregon Water Resources Department 1980)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Mountain, a 4,692-foot summit in Josephine County and within Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests, 4.5 miles northwest of

Selma, to Nihwik Mountain. The summit is the highest point on S__ Ridge, proposed to be renamed to Yulum Ridge (q.v.). The name S__ Mountain has appeared on USGS maps since 1954. The proposed name is the word for “black bear” in the Takelma language.

Change S__ Ridge to Yulum Ridge: ridge; elevation 4,692 ft., approx. 2.5 mi. long; in Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests, 4.5 mi. NW of Selma; the name is from the Takelma language and means “eagle”; Secs 20,16,17&29, T37S, R8W, Willamette Meridian; Josephine County, Oregon; 42°19’53”N, 123°40’00”W; USGS map – Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000; Not: S__ Ridge.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/2507567>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Eight Dollar Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Julie Norman; Selma, OR

Administrative area: Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Ridge (FID 2507567)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Ridge (USGS 1989, 2017, 2020)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Ridge, an approximately 2.5-mile-long ridge in Josephine County and within Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests, to Yulum Ridge. The highest point of the ridge is named S__ Mountain and is proposed to be renamed to Nihwik Mountain (q.v.). The name S__ Ridge has appeared on USGS maps since 1989. The proposed name is the word for “eagle” in the Takelma language.

Lewetag Creek: stream; 0.95 mi. long; heads at 44°58’45”N, 123°24’54”W, flows E to enter Salt Creek 5.6 mi. NW of Dallas; named for Jacklynn Lewetag (1992-2016), daughter of the landowner, who passed away on the property; Secs 11&10, T7S, R6W, Willamette Meridian; Polk County, Oregon; 44°58’38”N, 123°23’48”W; USGS map – Socialist Valley 1:24,000. Mouth: 44.97728, -123.39654 / Source: 44.9791, -123.4149

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Socialist Valley 1:24,000

Proponent: Ken Lewetag; Dallas, OR

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 Lewetag Creek is proposed for a 0.95-mile-long tributary of Salt Creek in Polk County. The name would commemorate Jacklynn Lewetag (1992-2016), the proponent’s daughter. The Lewetag family owns the majority of the land around the stream. Jacklynn passed away on the property in 2016.

The proponent notes that “Weyerhaeuser Co. is only other landowner along [the] creek and they approve of [the] name.”

The proposal was forwarded to the BGN by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB). When the proponent initially submitted the proposal to the OGNB a month after his daughter’s passing, he stated that the stream “is orally referred to as ‘Lewetag Creek’” but that there were issues “using this [name] as a legal description.” He also reported that “the name has been by inherited by association (Lewetag Creek or Lewetag’s Creek) since we have owned the property for over 22 years . . . [but] that is not a legal description of record for the creek which we are seeking to correct.”

Change S__ Creek to Taytáy Creek: stream; 1.6 mi long; in Umatilla National Forest; heads 20 mi E of Dale at 45°00’38”N, 118°31’20”W, flows SW to enter Meadow Creek; the name is of Umatilla origin and means “many meadows”; Grant County and Umatilla County, Oregon; Secs 31,32&29, T16S, R35E, Willamette Meridian; 44°59’42”N, 118°32’42”W; USGS map – Silver Butte 1:24,000; Not: S__ Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1150256>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Silver Butte 1:24,000

Proponent: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Pendleton, OR

Administrative area: Umatilla National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Creek (FID 1150256)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Creek (USGS 1988)

Local government	Grant County Court	Opposed
	Umatilla County Court	Support
State Names Authority	Oregon	Pending
Federal agency	USFS	Pending
Tribes		Pending
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Support*

* proponent

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Creek to Taytáy Creek. This 1.6-mile-long stream is located in Umatilla National Forest, and heads in Umatilla County, then flows southwest to enter Meadow Creek in Grant County. The proposed replacement name means “many meadows.”

This proposal was initially submitted in 2011 as part of a large group of “S__” name changes from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. In 2013, after the Grant County Court submitted a counterproposal for Trail Creek (BGN Review List 412), the CTUIR withdrew their proposal. The Oregon Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service both expressed support for Trail Creek. After further review, and after learning that the Umatilla

County Board of Commissioners had endorsed the Umatilla name, the CTUIR decided in 2021 to resubmit the proposal for the BGN's consideration.

PENNSYLVANIA

Change Negro Gap to Georges Gap: gap; 0.1 mi. long, 0.02 mi. wide; in Bald Eagle State Forest, on Jacks Mountain in Decatur Township and Armagh Township, 6 mi. NE of Burnham; named for George Sigler Jr. (1762-1831), an early settler who lived on Jacks Mountain near the gap; Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; 40°42'10"N, 77°29'03"W; USGS map – Alfarata 1:24,000; Not: Negro Gap, N__ Gap.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1182221>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Alfarata 1:24,000

Proponent: Laura Simonetti; Lewistown, PA

Administrative area: Bald Eagle State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Negro Gap (FID 1182221)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Negro Gap (USGS 1960); N__ Gap (USGS 1934, 1937; Pennsylvania Game Commission news, 1964)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Negro Gap, a gap on Jacks Mountain in Decatur Township and Armagh Township, and within Bald Eagle State Forest in Mifflin County, to Georges Gap.

The change is proposed by the Mifflin County GIS Director, with input from the Mifflin County Historical Society, Bald Eagle State Forest management, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

The new name would commemorate George Sigler Jr. (1762-1831), who lived on Jacks Mountain near the gap. According to the proponent, George was 13 years old when his family moved to Decatur Township. Several years later, Native American raids and abductions were reported in the area, and George, at the age of 20 and as a member of the county militia, went to investigate but was captured and taken through the gap to Canada. After a year, he was released unharmed and returned to his home, where he was warranted land south of the gap. He lived and farmed there until his death.

USGS maps published in 1934 and 1937 and a Pennsylvania Game Commission report from 1964 showed the more pejorative form of the name. It was changed on USGS maps to Negro Gap in 1960. No information could be found on the origin of the current name.

The Decatur Township Supervisors, the Armagh Township Supervisors, and the Mifflin County Commissioners all recommend approval of the proposed change.

Kimmel Run: stream; 0.3 mi. long; in Benezette Township, heads in Elk State Forest at 41°19'38"N, 78°21'58"W, flows W to enter an unnamed tributary of Trout Run 1 mi. NE of Benezette; named for Randy Kimmel (1954-2016), the founding treasurer of Keystone Elk Country Alliance which operates a visitor center adjacent to the stream; Elk County, Pennsylvania; 41°19'41"N, 78°22'20"W; USGS map – Glen Hazel 1:24,000.

Mouth: 41.328149 -78.372128 / Source: 41.327295 -78.366056

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Glen Hazel 1:24,000

Proponent: Rawland D. Cogan; Benezette, PA

Administrative area: Elk State Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: The new name Kimmel Run is proposed for an unnamed 0.3-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream in Benezette Township in Elk County. The stream is partly located in Elk State Forest and on land operated and managed by the Keystone Elk Country Alliance (KECA). The KECA visitor center is located south of the stream.

The proposal was submitted by the KECA Education Specialist and CEO/President, and would commemorate Randy Kimmel (1954-2016), founding treasurer, life member, and active volunteer of KECA.

Rice Run: stream; 1.6 mi. long; in Union Township, heads at 41°05'00"N, 78°37'16"W, 1.8 mi. NE of Rockton, flows SW into Moshannon State Forest to enter Anderson Creek; Clearfield County, Pennsylvania; 41°03'57"N, 78°38'15"W; USGS map – Luthersburg 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: 41.06571 -78.63741 / Source: 41.08343 -78.62111

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

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

Proponent: Denny Shaffner; Clearfield, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: Rice Run (local resident)

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Rice Run for a 1.6-mile-long tributary of Anderson Creek in Union Township in Clearfield County. The stream flows through Moshannon State Forest.

The name is proposed by the former president of the Clearfield County Historical Society, who reports that it is known by a local resident who was born in 1912 and raised on property that contains the stream. The origin and meaning of the name are unknown. A search of online

genealogy records shows a number of individuals named Rice in Clearfield County in the second half of the 19th century but none in Union Township.

A local news article reported that the county historical society supported the proposal at its October 2021 meeting. A query of GNIS found no nearby features with “Rice” in their names.

The same proponent is also proposing the new name Whitehead Draft (q.v.) for an unnamed tributary of this stream.

Change Schaffers Run to Shafer Run: stream; 1.2 mi. long; in Lausanne Township, heads 8.4 mi. E of Hazleton at 40°58’12”N, 75°48’51”W, flows E to enter Buck Mountain Creek 3 mi. NE of Weatherly; Carbon County, Pennsylvania; 40°58’24”N, 75°47’36”W; USGS map – Weatherly 1:24,000; Not: Buck Mountain Creek - in part, Schaffers Run, Shaffers Run. <https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1212364>

Proposal: spelling change to recognize local use

Map: USGS Weatherly 1:24,000

Proponent: Paul Curry; Harrisburg, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Schaffers Run (FID 1212364)

Local Usage: None found

Published: Buck Mountain Creek - in part (USGS 1984); Schaffers Run (PennDOT maps, 1974, 1983, 1990, 1993; Pennsylvania Senate, 1999; USACE hydroelectric power study report, 1986; Lehigh Valley Sierra Club report, 2020); Shafer Run (Pennsylvania Code, 2021; Pennsylvania Gazetteer of Streams, 2001); Shaffers Run (PennDOT maps, 1991, 2003, 2021)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Shaffers Run, a 1.2-mile-long tributary of Buck Mountain Creek in Lausanne Township in Carbon County, to Shafer Run.

The proponent of the change works for and submitted the proposal on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) Bureau of Clean Water. He is requesting the change “to be consistent with DEP precedent and regulatory documents.”

Schaffers Run was added to GNIS during Phase II name collection in 1989, having been found on a 1974 Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) map of Carbon County. PennDOT maps of Lausanne Township have used the name Shaffers Run since 1991, and in 2003 its county maps began using that spelling as well.

A Pennsylvania Senate bill in 1999 and a 2020 Lehigh Valley Sierra Club report used the name Schaffers Run. The name Shafer Run is used in the current Pennsylvania Code Title 25 Chapter 93 “Water Quality Standards,” and in the 2001 edition of the *Pennsylvania Gazetteer of Streams* (not the 1970 edition as stated by the proponent).

The origin of the name is unknown, although a search of online genealogy records shows individuals in Carbon County named both Shafer and Schaffer; the spelling Shafer is the more common form in Lausanne Township.

Whiskey Creek: stream; 0.85 mi. long; in Colley Township, heads on the NW slope of Briskey Mountain in Pennsylvania Game Commission State Game Land #66 at 41°30'35"N, 76°15'06"W, flows NE to enter North Branch Mehoopany Creek; the stream was used in the past to make whiskey; Sullivan County, Pennsylvania; 41°31'01"N, 76°14'32"W; USGS map – Jenningsville 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: 41.51697, -76.24223 / Source: 41.50959, -76.2518

Proposal: to make official a name in local use

Map: USGS map – Jenningsville 1:24,000 (mouth)

Proponent: Andrew Shaw; Sellersville, PA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the locally used name Whiskey Creek for a 0.85-mile-long stream in Colley Township in Sullivan County. The stream heads on Briskey Mountain and within Pennsylvania Game Commission State Game Land #66 and flows to the northeast into North Branch Mehoopany Creek. The proponent states “This creek was used by locals way before us to make whiskey in the early years. The hunting cabin directly next to the creek is also called Whiskey Creek Hunting Club. The group of neighbors who utilize this creek already recognize this was Whiskey Creek for years.”

GNIS lists seven other features in Pennsylvania with “Whiskey” or “Whisky” in their names; five of these are streams, with the closest being Whiskey Run, 123 miles away in Delaware County.

***** Note: the following proposal was amended from Whitehead Draught**

Whitehead Draft: stream; 0.8 mi. long; in Union Township, heads at 41°04'40"N, 78°36'55"W 2 mi. E of Rockton, flows SW into Moshannon State Forest to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Rice Run (q.v.) 1.5 mi. ESE of Rockton; named for the Whitehead family who lived on property around the source of the stream in the late 19th century; Clearfield County, Pennsylvania; 41°04'20"N, 78°37'37"W; USGS map – Luthersburg 1:24,000 (mouth).

Mouth: 41.07235 -78.62695 / Source: 41.077742 -78.615248

Proposal: new commemorative name for unnamed feature

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

Proponent: Denny Shaffner; Clearfield, 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 Whitehead Draft is proposed for a 0.8-mile-long stream in Union Township in Clearfield County. The stream flows through Moshannon State Forest and into an unnamed stream proposed to be named Rice Run (q.v.).

The name is proposed by the former president of the Clearfield County Historical Society, who reports that “the property containing the headwater springs was settled by the Whitehead family as listed in Aldrich’s *History of Clearfield County* [1887] and Caldwell’s *Atlas of Clearfield County* (1878).”

The 1887 volume noted that “Henry Whitehead was a native of England and came to this country nearly a half century ago. He took lands on the turnpike leading from Clearfield to Luthersburg, on the east side of Anderson Creek . . . [the] farm contains some two hundred acres.”

A local news article reported that the county historical society supported the proposal at its October 2021 meeting.

135 features listed in GNIS contain “Draft” as a generic. 127 are valleys (mostly in Pennsylvania (including five in Clearfield County), Virginia, and West Virginia; and one in Missouri); five are streams (in Virginia and West Virginia, although three are shown on topographic maps in a landform font rather than as hydrographic features); and one is an incorporated community in Virginia.

GNIS lists a stream named Whitehead Run 37 miles to the northeast in Cameron County.

TEXAS

Change S__ Mountain to Satanta Mountain: summit; elevation 1,135 ft.; 6.2 mi. SE of Antelope, 13 mi. NW of Jacksboro; named for Satanta (1820?-1878), Kiowa leader; Jack County, Texas; 33°22’01”N, 98°18’52”W; USGS map – Lynn Creek 1:24,000; Not: S__ Mountain.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1369069>

Proposal: change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Lynn Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Luke S. Wilson; Jacksboro, TX

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Mountain (FID 1369069)

Local Usage: S__ Mountain (local road; local ranch; local historical marker)

Published: S__ Mountain (USGS 1964, 1985)

Local government	Jack County Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Texas	Pending
Tribes		Pending

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Mountain, a 1,135-foot summit in Jack County, to Satanta Mountain.

The proponent, a firefighter with the East Jack County Fire Department, states that the current name “was conceived in a time when anti-Native American sentiment was high,” and he wishes “to remove culturally insensitive names from the landscape.” He notes that Satanta

“... was a Kiowa Chief who was known as a great orator as well as a significant leader who worked with the United States on peace agreements, but after being arrested and held hostage by General George Custer, he began to lead the resistance in several key battles until his involvement with the Warren Wagon Train Massacre 10 miles Southwest of [the summit] . . . in 1871. Satanta was found guilty at trial in Jacksboro [13 miles to the southeast] by a local jury and sentenced to death. President Ulysses S Grant asked then-Texas Governor Edmund J. Davis to commute the sentence to life in prison. After being released on parole, Satanta was again arrested for participating in the Battle of Adobe Wells and sent back to the state prison at Huntsville where he took his life in 1874.”

The Texas State Historical Association *Handbook of Texas Online* provides a detailed summary of Satanta’s life (<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/satanta>). Some key details follow:

- Born around 1820 in Kiowa lands (probably in Kansas or Oklahoma)
- “Satanta attempted to prevent the demise of Kiowa sovereignty and proved willing to use both diplomacy and warfare as means to secure his ends”
- Was probably an important subchief by 1865 and was present at negotiations for the Treaty of the Little Arkansas River
- Was a signer on the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867
- Led the 1871 Warren Wagontrain Raid, or Salt Creek Massacre, and was arrested to stand trial for murder in Jacksboro, Texas, after boasting about his involvement at Fort Sill in Oklahoma while collecting rations
- Texas governor Edmund J. Davis commuted the conviction, and Satanta was released from prison on parole in 1873; one of the conditions of the parole was that the Kiowas would remain on their reservation or Satanta would be reimprisoned
- Kiowa raids soon resumed with some involvement by Satanta; he was reimprisoned in 1874
- Satanta committed suicide in 1878 at the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville where he was buried until 1963 when his grandson reinterred him at the Kiowa cemetery at Fort Sill in Oklahoma

Another online biography states. “Because Set-t’ainte is virtually unpronounceable to anyone besides a Kiowa, the whites anglicized the name to ‘Satanta.’”

The existing name first appeared on USGS maps in 1964. A Texas Historical Commission marker titled “S__ Mountain Community” placed near the summit in 1998 reads:

Legend tells of a mountaintop skirmish between Native Americans and Texas Rangers in 1875. A woman was accidentally killed; the Rangers buried her on the mountain and named

the place for her. In 1877 pioneers began to settle here, and in 1892 a post office and a stagecoach relay station were established. At its peak the S__ Mountain community included two cotton gins and a thresher, a general store, blacksmith shop, school, and church. By 1917 a flowing water well and two coal mines had been discovered. In 1997 only the S__ Mountain church and a few scattered buildings remained.

A Texas Historical Commission marker placed in 2007 at the nearby Lynn Creek Cemetery reads, in part:

This burial ground has served area residents since early pioneers came here in the mid-19th century. Settlers arrived by the 1850s and by the 1870s, the community of S__ Mountain developed Today, the cemetery association continues to care for the burial ground, which serves as a reminder of the pioneers of S__ Mountain and the surrounding area.

The proposal refers only to the name of the summit, not that of the adjacent unincorporated community of S__ Mountain (FID 1380594).

S__ Mountain Church is still operating, and a road that passes east of the summit is named S__ Mountain Road. A hunting ranch named S__ Mountain Ranch is located along the road, approximately two miles to the north.

VIRGINIA

Kona Inlet: bay; approx. 0.2 mi. long, 0.2. mi. wide; in the City of Virginia Beach, on the North Bay side of Sand Ridge, 1.1. mi. E of Porpoise Point; the name refers to the feature's location on the leeward side of Sand Ridge; City of Virginia Beach, Virginia; 36°42'16"N, 75°55'54"W; USGS map – North Bay 1:24,000.

36.70437, -75.9317

Proposal: new name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS North Bay 1:24,000

Proponent: Ally Lahey; Virginia Beach, VA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: None found

Published: None found

Case Summary: This proposal is to apply the new name Kona Inlet to a small T-shaped inlet located on the North Bay side of Sand Ridge in the City of Virginia Beach. The inlet extends approximately 0.2 miles inland and is 0.2 miles long at the head of the "T." The proponent, a local resident, states "Kona is a synonym for leeward and we would like to use the term in recognition of the history of the beautiful habitat. This area is extremely popular and frequented by the public because of the beautiful nature that can be seen in the inlet. The wind-worn group of trees that allowed for the land to develop are deeply angled and iconic." Furthermore, "The name appeals to the 'beach' aesthetic that is popular in the area. We feel it will contribute to the

bustling beach destination’s aesthetic (i.e. palm trees, tropical things, surfing, etc.), while nodding to the rich natural history of the area.”

Historical nautical charts of the area show numerous small inlets along the shoreline but none were well-defined until the area became developed over the past few decades.

WASHINGTON

Change Harney Channel to Cayou Channel: channel; approx. 2 mi. long, 0.5 mi. wide; between Orcas Island and Shaw Island, connecting West Sound to East Sound; named for Henry Cayou (1869-1959), a prominent member of the local commercial fishing industry and long-time San Juan County Council member; T36N, R2W, Willamette Meridian; San Juan County, Washington; 48°35’24”N, 122°55’46”W; USGS map – Shaw Island 1:24,000; Not: Harney Channel.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1505397>

Proposal: change name considered offensive

Map: USGS Shaw Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Ken Carrasco and Stephanie Buffum; Orcas, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Harney Channel (FID 1505397)

Local Usage: Harney Channel

Published: Harney Channel (USGS 1943, 1957, 1973, 1975; OCS/NOAA since at least 1900; “Map of Puget Sound and Surroundings”, 1877; British Admiralty charts, 1860/1861; many other sources)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Harney Channel in San Juan County to Cayou Channel. The two-mile-long channel connects West Sound to East Sound between Orcas Island and Shaw Island. The current name has appeared on Office of Coast Survey charts since at least 1900 and was on British Admiralty charts as early as the 1860s; it was first labeled on USGS maps in 1943.

The proposed change was submitted by two local residents to the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names. The proponents believe the name should be changed because “General William S. Harney committed a range of reprehensible crimes against humanity and is unworthy of the honor of commemoration in the state of Washington.” They note also that Harney only visited the San Juan Islands once during an inspection trip and likely did not pass through this channel. It is unclear why the British Admiralty would have named it after an American officer with anti-British sentiments.

The replacement name would commemorate Henry Cayou (1869-1959), who was born on Orcas Island to an early White settler and a mother with Samish and Lummi ancestry. The proponents report that “Many Native people in our area consider Henry Cayou as a relative and his relations

can be found throughout the Salish Sea, including Lummi, Swinomish, and Samish.” Mr. Cayou operated a fish processing plant at Deer Harbor on Orcas Island, a steam tug and boatyard on Decatur Island, and a farm on Waldron Island. He would have used the channel to travel from Deer Harbor to Decatur Island. He also helped initiate a local electric cooperative in the early 20th century, which still operates as the Orcas Power and Light Cooperative. He served as a San Juan County councilmember for 29 years (part of the time as Chair) and is the only Native American to have served on the council.

The proponents state that the name “will finally give wide recognition to a life-long resident who was instrumental in shaping the economic and political framework of our county . . . he was a bridge between the indigenous and white cultures, and adopting his name will honor the First Peoples who lived in harmony with the natural world for millennia before us.”

A 2001 biography of General Harney described him as “the veritable Forrest Gump of the mid-century frontier.” Harney was involved in many frontier conflicts between 1818 and 1863, including the Black Hawk War and the Second Seminole War. He served (with distinction) in the Mexican War in battles at Veracruz, Cerro Gordo, and Mexico City, and commanded forces at the Battle of Blue Water/Battle of Ash Hollow (1855), also known as the Harney Massacre. While in command of the U.S. Army’s Department of Oregon in 1859, he sent forces led by Captain (later General) George Pickett to San Juan Island, after an American settler killed a British settler’s pig; the resulting standoff with British warships required General Winfield Scott to travel from Washington, D.C. to de-escalate the situation. He also led secessionist militia activities at the start of the American Civil War; for not dealing with the rebels harshly enough and after being captured in Virginia, President Lincoln recalled Harney to Washington, D.C., where he served as an administrator.

A year before the Battle of Blue Water/Battle of Ash Hollow, a small contingent of soldiers led by Lieutenant John Lawrence Grattan was killed by a group of Lakota after an escalated negotiation over a slaughtered cow. Harney’s attack was sent in retaliation for this so-called “Grattan Massacre.” Harney and his men were reportedly brutal in their attack, killing women and children. The Lakota later called him “S__ Killer,” “Woman Killer,” or “The Butcher.”

After the Civil War, Harney worked as a peace negotiator with Plains American Indian Tribes, many of whom were the same ones he fought against in the Sioux Wars. He urged the U.S. Government to improve the treatment of native tribes and to honor past treaties. He retired to Florida and died in Orlando. After his death, the Lakota conferred to him the name “Man-who-always-kept-his-word.”

The proponents of the name change for the channel also referred to an objectionable incident in 1836 when Harney beat an enslaved woman to death over a lost set of keys. A grand jury indicted him for murder but a subsequent trial found him not guilty.

In 2016, the BGN renamed Harney Peak, the highest summit in South Dakota, to Black Elk Peak.

GNIS lists a small island named Cayou Island 8.2 miles to the southeast of the channel in question and off the coast of Decatur Island. The origin of this name is unknown, but it is near Cayou's Decatur Island boatyard. A small commercial marina near Cayou's former fish processing plant also uses the name "Cayou."

The proponents started a change.org petition in support of the change, which has 910 signatures at the time of this summary. A descendent of General Harney contacted them about the proposal and supports the change (he also contacted the BGN in 2015 to express support for renaming the South Dakota summit).

Change Chain Hill to Chaenn Hill: populated place (unincorporated); 1.5 mi. N of Tenino; named for Charles Chaenn (1839-1910), who purchased 80 acres here in 1884; Sec 7, T16N, R1W, Willamette Meridian; Thurston County, Washington; 46°52'49"N, 122°50'44"W; USGS map – East Olympia 1:24,000; Not: Chain Hill, Chainne Hill, Chein Hill.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1510870>

Proposal: change name to recognize family name

Map: USGS East Olympia 1:24,000

Proponent: Richard Edwards; Lacey, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: Chain Hill (FID 1510870)

Local Usage: Chaenn Hill (historians, proponent), Chein Hill (nearby road name)

Published: Chaenn Hill (The Historic Pacific Highway in Washington website, 2021; Olympia Historical Society website, 2021); Chain Hill (USGS 1944, 1949, 1959, 1964, 1980, 1990; Metzker Maps, 1962, 1977, 1985); Chainne Hill (*Tenino News* article, 1912 [reported by proponent]); Chein Hill (*Thurston County Place Names*, 1992; Tacoma County Public Library Washington Place Names collection [online], 2021; Metzker Maps, 1973)

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of Chain Hill, an unincorporated community north of the City of Tenino in Thurston County, to Chaenn Hill. It would change the name to match that of Charles Chaenn (1839-1910), who purchased land in 1884 near the community.

The proposal was submitted to the Washington State Geographic Names Committee by the Tenino City Historian, who is related to Charles Chaenn. He states, "It has always been known that the hill [*sic*] was named for Charles Chaenn, but the spelling has constantly varied. Adopting the correct spelling will reduce any future confusion and misinformation." He notes that the community's name has been variously spelled as "Chaen," "Chaenn," "Chain," "Chaine," "Chainne," "Chane," and "Chein." The first published use of the name was Chainne Hill in a 1912 *Tenino News* article.

According to the proponent's research, Chaenn was born Jean Thiebaud Tschaine in France in 1839 and married in Texas in 1876 under the name Jean Charles Thiebaud Tschaine. By the time of the 1879 Washington Territorial Census, he was listed as Charles Chaenn. In 1884, he and his wife purchased 80 acres in the area that would become the community; the deed spelled

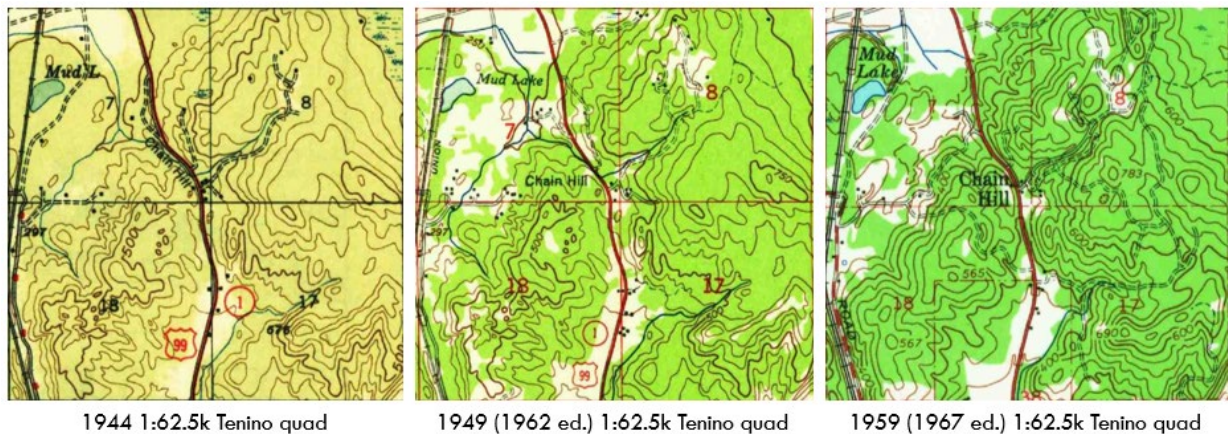
his name Chaenn and he signed his name as such on an 1887 receipt. He later relocated King County, but then returned to farm the property in Thurston County. He died there in 1910 (his death notice spelled his name as Chein).

In January 2020, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Tenino passed a resolution in support of the change.

Although the proponent referred to the location as a hill rather than a community, he confirmed there is no summit and that the name refers only to the community. The Tenino City resolution and online sources consistently refer to the feature as a hill.

The name Chain Hill has been shown on USGS maps since 1944. On that first map, the name was placed parallel to the road and passing through the gap over the ridge. By 1959, the label appeared to refer to a populated place or locale.

Thurston County atlases published by Metsker Maps used the name Chain Hill in 1962, 1977, and 1985 and Chein Hill in 1973; the location of the label varies among the maps.



Thurston County Place Names, published in 1992, recorded the name as Chein Hill and noted that it is “[a] hill on Old Highway 99 just north of Tenino. It is named after Charles Chein [sic] who had a farm there in the 1890s The hill was one of the roughest sections of the old wagon road from Tenino to Olympia and was universally disliked by stagecoach and wagon drivers.” A road near the community is named Chein Hill Road SE.

Rabbit Chase Creek: stream; 1.4 mi. long; on San Juan Island, heads at Lawson Lake at 48°32’49”N, 123°07’24”W, flows SE to enter an unnamed tributary of Zyistra Lake 2.6 mi. ESE of Smallpox Bay; named for the historic practice of rabbit hunting by chasing rabbits to the creek; Secs 17,18,&7, T35N, R3W, Willamette Meridian; San Juan County, Washington; 48°32’04”N, 123°06’12”W; USGS map – Friday Harbor 1:24,000.

Mouth: <https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/viewer/index.html?marker=-123.10347%2C48.53447%2C4326%2C%2C%2C&level=15>

Source: <https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/viewer/index.html?marker=-123.12325%2C48.54706%2C4326%2C%2C%2C&level=15>

Mouth: 48.53447, -123.10347 / Source: 48.54706, -123.12325

Proposal: new name for unnamed feature

Map: USGS Friday Harbor 1:24,000

Proponent: John Amaro; Friday Harbor, WA

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 Rabbit Chase Creek is proposed for a 1.4-mile-long stream that flows into an unnamed tributary of Zyistra Lake on San Juan Island in San Juan County.

The proponent owns land along the stream and submitted the proposal to the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN). He reported “[m]any stories have been told of the property owners [along the stream] chasing rabbits to the creek edge for capture and sale to meat markets in Seattle . . . [the name] honors the original homesteaders and their agricultural roots and livelihoods.”

In 2012, a local historian published an article in *The Journal of the San Juan Islands* titled “San Juan Island Rabbit Tales,” which reported that in 1934 several thousand domestic rabbits had been released from a failed breeding operation and that by 1971 their population had grown to an estimated one million. Their numbers were a threat to agriculture on the island, and resident and tourists began hunting them for meat and to reduce the population. In the 1960s some residents converted old trucks into “bunny buggies” with bucket seats and cages and would drive through fields at night to collect rabbits by net. The rabbit population declined quickly in 1979 for unknown reasons.

The WSCGN received support for the name from the Board of Trustees of the San Juan Historical Society and no objection from the Seat 2 member of the San Juan County Council. The WSCGN asked for input from the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community but did not receive responses.

Riley Cove: bay; approx. 50 acres; in the City of Mercer Island, on the N coast of Mercer Island in Lake Washington W of Calkins Point; named for Huston “Hu” Riley (1921-2011), a lifelong resident on the cove and the U.S. soldier who appears in the famous “soldier in the surf” photo taken during the Normandy invasion; Sec 1, T24N, R4E, Willamette Meridian; King County, Washington; 47°35’37”N, 122°14’16”W; USGS map – Mercer Island 1:24,000; Not Serena Cove.

47.593599, -122.23779

<https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/viewer/index.html?marker=-122.23779%2C47.593599%2C4326%2C%2C%2C&level=15>

Proposal: to make official a commemorative name

Map: USGS Mercer Island 1:24,000

Proponent: Frank Sorba; Mercer Island, WA

Administrative area: None

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: No record

Local Usage: McGilvra Bay (reported by one resident); McGilvra Cove (reported by one resident); Riley Cove (locals, ~12 years); Serena Cove (early pioneers, reported by one resident)

Published: Serena Cove (patch.com article, 2012)

Case Summary: This proposal is to make official the name Riley Cove for an approximately 50-acre bay on the north shore of Mercer Island in King County.

The proponent is the Commander of VFW Post 5760 in Mercer Island and submitted the proposal to the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) on behalf of the VFW Post.

The name would commemorate Huston “Hu” Riley (1921-2011), who lived his whole life on the shore of the cove except while training for and serving overseas in World War II. He participated in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Normandy as well as the Battle of the Bulge. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Riley was one of two soldiers from his landing craft to make it to shore after it ran aground on a sandbar far from shore and was hit by enemy fire. Riley swam to shore and was photographed by *Life* magazine war photographer Robert Capa. This image would become a well-known image from the Normandy invasion and WWII, known variously as “The Face in the Surf,” “The GI in the Surf,” or “The Soldier in the Surf.” The image was published in a June 1944 edition of *Life*.

The proponent states that the name is fitting “[g]iven the Riley’s association with the property on Mercer Island and his exceptional service to our country during World War II.” Riley was a founding member of the VFW Post, which purchased a building on the cove in 1966.

In 2009, a Mercer Island resident led an effort to name the bay Riley Cove on behalf of the Riley family. Reportedly, 94% of neighbors who lived on or near the cove supported the name and the Mercer Island City Council issued a proclamation in support of it. The WSCGN reviewed the proposal but believed that the name was mostly intended to honor Huston Riley who was still living. The resident was encouraged to resubmit the proposal once Riley has passed away.

The proponent reports that he obtained support for the name from the following:

- 43 residents “between the street [SE 22nd Street] and Riley Cove” who responded to the proponent’s request
- 125 members of the Mercer Island VFW Post 5760
- 200 “cove neighbors, island residents, and island leaders”
- the Mercer Island City Council
- the King County District 6 Councilmember (representing Mercer Island)
- the Mercer Island Historical Society (who wrote in support of changing the name of “McGilvra Cove” to Riley Cove)

The WSCGN asked the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation to comment on the proposal; their Archaeologist with the Cultural Resource Department suggested that WSCGN

ask the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation despite the bay being within the Squaxin Island Tribe's "treaty and traditional area." The WSCGN also asked for input from the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, but has not yet received any responses.

One Mercer Island resident who lives on the cove does not support the proposal (and did not support it in 2009). She states that although she respects the Riley family and in particular Huston Riley's commitment to the community and his country, she and other north island residents would like to see the cove "have a name that reflects an earlier and broader history." She states that it should be (or already is?) named "McGilvra Cove" or "McGilvra Bay," in reference to "McGilvra Dock" where ferries would stop, while also noting that early pioneers called it "Serena Cove." The properties adjacent to the cove were designated by the county as "McGilvra's Addition," honoring Seattle Judge John McGilvra (1827-1903). GNIS includes a record for an unincorporated populated place named McGilvara, which was recorded on Office of Coast Survey charts as early as 1934; the name may be misspelled and may be designating the name of the dock, now known as Lincoln Landing.

This same resident wrote to the City Council and neighbors in 2009 urging them to support the name "McGilvra Cove," citing concerns that a name should not honor a single individual, that it should recognize "the significance of early passenger ferries to the life and economy of pioneer families," and that a two-week survey of 55 households in 2009 "does not provide an accurate picture of the opinions and preferences of the residents of either the North End or Mercer Island as a whole." She did not initiate a separate proposal for "McGilvra Cove."

WYOMING

Mount Jackson Pollock: summit; elevation 6,616 ft.; located between Paint Creek and Blaine Creek; named for Paul Jackson Pollock (1912-1956), American painter and a major figure in the abstract expressionist movement; Park County, Wyoming; 44°43'40"N, 109°17'54"W; USGS map – Pat O'Hara Mountain 1:24,000.
44.72774, -109.29841

Proposal: new commemorative name for an unnamed feature

Map: USGS Pat O'Hara Mountain 1:24,000

Proponent: Gregory Constantine; Berrien Center, MI

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 Mount Jackson Pollock is proposed for an unnamed 6,616-foot summit in Park County. The feature is described as a "dipping bed or 'tilted bed' of sedimentary rock." The name would commemorate Paul Jackson Pollock (1912-1956), the American painter and a major figure in the abstract expressionist movement. Pollock was born in Cody, approximately 15 miles from the summit in question, although he moved with his family to San Diego at the age of ten months and did not return to Wyoming.

Change S__ Creek to Sow Creek: stream; 7.6 mi. long; in Shoshone National Forest, heads at 44°53'40"N, 109°48'00"W, flows E to enter the Clarks Fork Yellowstone River; the name refers to grizzly bears that frequent the area; Secs 34&33,28-30, T57N, R106W and Secs 25-28, T57N, R107W, Sixth Principal Meridian; Mineral County, Nevada; 44°52'53"N, 109°39'19"W; USGS map – Muddy Creek 1:24,000 (mouth); Not: S__ Creek.

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1603309>

Proposal: to change a name considered offensive

Map: USGS Muddy Creek 1:24,000

Proponent: Nic & Joyce Patrick; Cody, WY

Administrative area: Shoshone National Forest

Previous BGN Action: None

Names associated with feature:

GNIS: S__ Creek (FID 1603309)

Local Usage: None found

Published: S__ Creek (USGS 1896, 1949, 1956, 2012, 2021)

Local government	Park County Commissioners	Pending
State Names Authority	Wyoming	Pending
Federal agency	USFS	Pending
Tribes		Pending

Case Summary: This proposal is to change the name of S__ Creek in Park County to Sow Creek. The stream is a 7.6-mile-long tributary of the Clarks Fork Yellowstone River and flows within the Shoshone National Forest. It has been labeled as S__ Creek on USGS topographic maps since 1896.

The proposed change was submitted by a resident of Cody, who owns land through which the stream flows. He reports that the area is the habitat of grizzly bears and that the name Sow Creek “would retain the feminine identity and remove the offensive connotation.” He adds that an informal survey of his neighbors along the creek show support for the change.

There are no other natural features in Wyoming known to be named “Sow.”