

Quarterly Review List 453  
(45 names)  
Released October 18, 2023

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

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

The names herein are official for use in Federal publications and on maps upon approval by the BGN. Only one name is official per geographic feature. Variant names and spellings discovered in researching a name are listed under Other Names. These may include names and spellings that formerly were official, historical names known to have been previously associated with the feature, names that conflict with current policies of the BGN, misspellings, and names misapplied to the subject of the proposal.

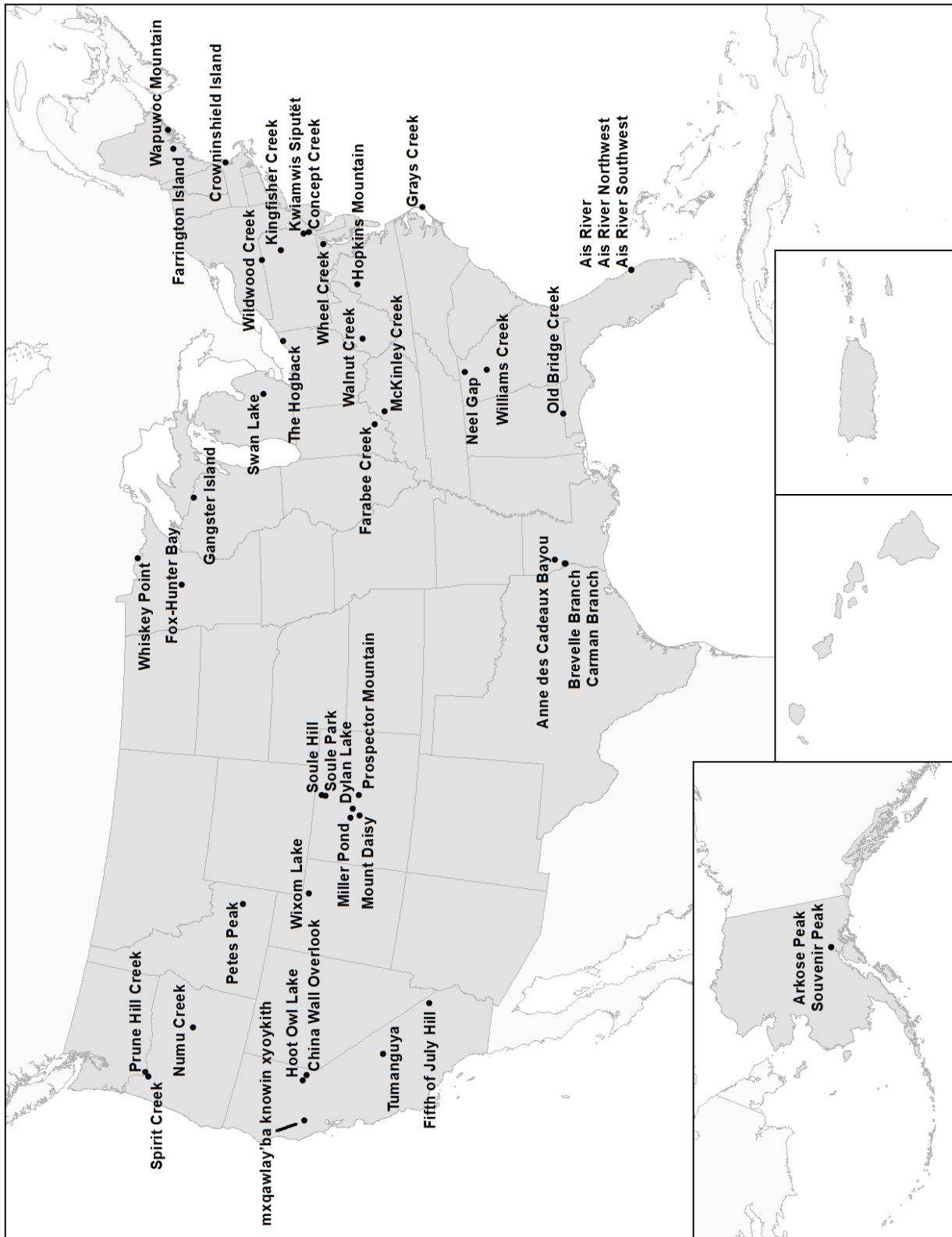
Populated places incorporated under the laws of its State and geographic features considered “administrative” (man-made or cultural) are not under the BGN’s purview. The names of unincorporated populated places are subject to review and approval by the BGN, as are those of reservoirs, canals, and channels.

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

A copy of this Review List has also been posted to the BGN’s website at <https://www.usgs.gov/us-board-on-geographic-names/dnc-review-lists>.

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

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



## ALABAMA

### Old Bridge Creek

#### **Proposal Information**

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Proposed name	<b>Old Bridge Creek</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Owen Kerwin
Date proposed	7/19/2023
BGN case number	6102
Quarterly Review List	453

#### **Feature Details**

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Primary coordinates	31.006253, -86.469321
Secondary coordinates	31.01099, -86.43966
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2 mi. long
Feature description	heads N of Bay Branch, flows W to enter Big Creek
Name history	named for old wooden bridge found in the area
USGS primary topo map	Watkins Bridge 1:24000
State(s)	Alabama
County(s)	Covington County
PLSS	Secs. 32,33&34, T1N, R16E, St. Stephens Meridian
Land ownership	Private

#### **BGN decisions**

- None

#### **Other Names**

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

#### **Case Summary**

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The new name Old Bridge Creek is proposed for an unnamed two-mile-long tributary of Big Creek in Covington County. The proponent, who lives near the stream, states, "The creek should [be] referred to as Old Bridge Creek because when travelling to the creek you arrive at an old wooden bridge." The bridge is located on an unnamed road which intersects the creek.

GNIS does not list any nearby features with "Old Bridge" in their names. There is a stream named "Natural Bridge Creek" 16 miles to the east in Covington County.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Covington County
State Names Authority	Alabama
Federal Agency	n/a
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## ALASKA

### Change application of Arkose Peak

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Arkose Peak</b>
Proposal type	application change to recognize present-day use
Proponent	Steven Gruhn, Chair / Mountaineering Club of Alaska Geographic Names Committee
Date proposed	8/4/2023
BGN case number	6108
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	61.770844, -149.069003
Feature class	summit
Feature size	Elevation 5,316 ft.
Feature description	Between the head of Lone Tree Gulch and the head of Iron Creek
Name history	Unknown
USGS primary topo map	Anchorage D-6 SW 1:25,000
State(s)	Alaska
County(s)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Land ownership	Alaska Department of Natural Resources

#### BGN decisions

- None

#### Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: Arkose Peak: USGS 1985, 1994, 2023

#### Case Summary

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This proposal, submitted by the chair of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) Geographic Names Committee, is to change the application of the name Arkose Peak. The

current and proposed locations are within the Talkeetna Mountains and in Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

In 1969, at the request of the MCA, the BGN approved the name Arkose Peak for the 5,804-foot peak in Sections 26 & 35, Township 20 North, Range 2 East; however, since 1985, USGS topographic maps have mistakenly placed the label, applying it instead to the 5,325-foot peak in Section 3, Township 19 North, Range 2 East, approximately 1.3 miles to the southeast of its intended location. Because of the longstanding discrepancy, the incorrect location has become known locally as Arkose Peak. The peak that was the subject of the 1969 decision has acquired the name Souvenir Peak (q.v.).

The proponent writes, “now that the Anchorage D-6 SE and Anchorage D-S SW maps have been published (2023), local map users are questioning the placement of the ‘Arkose Peak’ label on the location now commonly known as Souvenir Peak.”

He further states, “because the name Arkose Peak is now in common use for the 5,325-foot peak at the southeast head of Lone Tree Gulch, we propose to adjust the placement of the BGN-approved name Arkose Peak to that location.”

The proposed location is also closer to the main part of the ridge named Arkose Ridge.

No information has been found regarding the origin of the word “Arkose,” although the 1969 case brief includes the notation “[proposed] because of the type of granitic rock present.” The Alaska Board on Geographic Names minutes from the 1969 decision stated “Arkose Peak was approved by the [Alaska] Board. It was originally submitted as ‘Archois Peak’ but [a member] moved that the Federal Board be notified that the name Archois was a typographical error.” *The Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth, 1967) does not list the peak, and for the ridge simply notes “Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.”

Name	Local application	GNIS application
Arkose Peak	5,325-foot peak	5,820-foot peak
“Souvenir Peak”	5,820-foot peak	N/A

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
State Names Authority	Alaska
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X
Other	Alaska Department of Natural Resources

## **Change Arkose Peak to Souvenir Peak**

### **Proposal Information**

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Proposed name	<b>Souvenir Peak</b>
Proposal type	make official name in local use
Current official name	Arkose Peak
GNIS ID	<a href="#">1854183</a>
Proponent	Steven Gruhn, Chair / Mountaineering Club of Alaska Geographic Names Committee
Date proposed	8/4/2023
BGN case number	6109
Quarterly Review List	453

### **Feature Details**

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Primary coordinates	61.7885220, -149.0525085
Feature class	summit
Feature size	Elevation 5,804 ft.
Feature description	At the NE end of Arkose Ridge, 3 mi. ESE of Idaho Peak, 3.5 mi. WNW of Eska Mountain.
Name history	Unknown
USGS primary topo map	Secs 26&35, T20N, R2E, Seward Meridian
State(s)	Alaska
County(s)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
PLSS	Secs 26&35, T20N, R2E, Seward Meridian
Land ownership	Alaska Department of Natural Resources

### **BGN decisions**

- Arkose Peak (1969)

### **Other Names**

- Unpublished names: Souvenir Peak (local use)
- Published names:
  - Arkose Peak: USGS 1979, 2016, 2023
  - K'ae Dghelaaye': Shem Pete's *Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2nd edition, 2003
  - Tsida K'ae Dghilaaye': Shem Pete's *Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* 2nd edition, 2003
  - Souvenir Peak: Will Hersman's *History Corner, Mountaineering Club of Alaska Scree*, 1986, 1987, 1991, 2000, 2019

### **Case Summary**

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This proposal, submitted by the chair of the Geographic Names for the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, is to change the name of Arkose Peak to Souvenir Peak to recognize the name in

local use. The summit has an elevation of 5,804 feet and is located in the Talkeetna Mountains and in Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Although the BGN approved the name Arkose Peak for this peak in 1969, USGS maps mislabeled the name and over the subsequent 50 years, the incorrect location became accepted as correct. The name Souvenir Peak came into use for the BGN-approved Arkose Peak. According to the proponent, “It was published in Willy Hersman’s *History Corner* article that appeared in the August 1986 edition of *Scree*, the monthly newsletter of the MCA. At that time the name Souvenir Peak had been in use for nearly 20 years (since at least 1968) but had been applied to various other features. Since Hersman’s article was published, the local mountaineering and skiing community has called the 5,820-foot peak Souvenir Peak.” The name appears in other MCA publications between 1986 and 2019.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
State Names Authority	Alaska
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X
Other	Alaska Department of Natural Resources

## CALIFORNIA

### Change McGlashan Point to China Wall Overlook

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>China Wall Overlook</b>
Proposal type	change name considered offensive
Current official name	McGlashan Point
GNIS ID	<a href="#">274670</a>
Proponent	Chinese Historical Society of America; San Francisco, CA
Date proposed	8/30/2023
Submitter	Tom Ruppel
Date submitted	9/13/2023
BGN case number	6138
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	39.3181669, -120.3190936
Feature class	summit
Feature size	Elevation 6,925 ft.; approx. 1 acre
Feature description	0.5 mi. E of Donner Pass, on the Tahoe National Forest

Name history	The name refers to the feature's location overlooking China Wall
USGS primary topo map	Norden 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Nevada County
PLSS	Sec. 16, T1 N, R15E, Mount Diablo Meridian
Land ownership	U.S. Forest Service

### **BGN decisions**

- McGlashan Point (BGN 1986)

### **Other Names**

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - McGlashan Point: USGS 2000

### **Case Summary**

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This proposal is to change the name of McGlashan Point in Nevada County and on the Tahoe National Forest to China Wall Overlook. The feature is classified as a summit and is located within a bend along Donner Pass Road, 1.6 miles west of the west end of Donner Lake.

The existing name was approved by the BGN in 1986 and has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 2000. Prior to the decision, the location was marked "Observation Point."

The name McGlashan Point was proposed to the BGN in 1985 by the Truckee-Donner Historical Society, which wished to commemorate "Charles Fayette McGlashan (1847-1931), editor, scientist, lawyer, journalist, inventor, legislator, astronomer, and historian of the Donner Party tragedy." The case brief described the feature as "A large granite outcropping [with] no official name . . . there is an observation pull-out immediately at the base of this outcropping at the east end of 'Rainbow Bridge'." The proposal stated:

The unnamed peak in question directly overlooks Donner Pass and Donner Lake where the nationally recognized disaster occurred during the winter of 1846-47. Additionally, Mr. McGlashan presented his last public speech at the dedication of what is commonly referred to as 'Rainbow Bridge' immediately adjacent to 'McGlashan Point.' [He] is mostly recognized as the historian of the Donner Party tragedy. He wrote many articles on the subject, interviewed many of the survivors and documented this horrible tragedy. He was also the 'father of winter sports in the West'; was the first Director of the Chabot Observatory, and was elected to the California Newspaper Hall of Fame in 1964, 33 years after his death.



In June 2023, the BGN received a packet of material from a resident of Dixon, objecting to the name McGlashan Point. It included an extensive narrative, noting that Charles McGlashan, in addition to the accomplishments outlined in the 1986 proposal, was also responsible for “leading a campaign to drive out Chinese residents who'd built the transcontinental railroad some years before and then stayed on to make his little town their home too.” This individual did not offer a replacement name, preferring instead to defer to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California to provide a name. The packet included statements such as:

[McGlashan] was a pillar of the community. He leveraged that stature to orchestrate a campaign of ethnic cleansing of Chinese residents from his town in late 1885 and early 1886.

It was a time of virulent anti-Chinese sentiment in California. McGlashan rationalized economic boycott as the humane and legal alternative to physical violence in ridding his community of its detested Chinese. Violence such as the ‘Trout Creek Outrage’ of June 1876, where white vigilantes of the secret Caucasian League set fire to Chinese woodcutters’ cabins outside Truckee and fired at them as they fled, killing one and wounding several others. Seven were charged. The murder suspect, represented by attorney McGlashan, was acquitted by an all-white jury after nine minutes’ deliberation, and prosecutors then dropped lesser charges against the others.

McGlashan was, as publisher of the Truckee Republican and elected member of the California State Assembly, a leading proponent of the popular notion that ‘The Chinese Must Go.’ He travelled from town to town to spread his message, promoting what became known as the ‘Truckee Method’ - boycotting Chinese residents and their employers in order to starve them into submission.

He led the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association which, along with another such group, held their statewide conventions in our Capitol Building in Sacramento March 10-12, 1886. McGlashan’s antipathy towards the Chinese was established well before the successful nine-week Truckee boycott and continued well after.

The [1986] BGN documents, as indicated, didn't mention McGlashan’s anti-Chinese activities. So either the Historical Society failed to disclose this information to BGN in their application, or if they did, BGN for some reason redacted it from its own documents. In either case, the 1986 determination seems to have been made based on substantially incomplete, incorrect information, with highly detrimental information intentionally excluded. [There is no evidence that the BGN was aware of McGlashan's anti-Chinese sentiments when they considered the proposal.]

Regarding the location in question, he adds:

The tourist draw along the upper stretch of Donner Pass Road is the scenic turnout, where motorists pull off for landscape photos or 'selfies' with pretty Donner Lake in the background. A few visitors do, but most don't, scramble up granite slabs to the nondescript, just-slightly-higher BGN-designated 'McGlashan Point' for their pictures.

The transcontinental railroad was planned and then built through the Donner Pass area during and just after the Civil War. The western portion was constructed almost exclusively with imported Chinese labor. Chinese began to settle in Truckee in the mid-1860s, attracted by work in the growing timber industry related to the railroad and mining operations in the area. The CPRR [Central Pacific Railroad] line reached the town and made it a base of operations in mid-1868. Truckee was to have one of the largest Chinese populations in the country, until they were driven out. The 1900 census shows just two Chinese living there ('Ghosts of Gold Mountain: the Epic Story of the Chinese Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad'; Gordon Chang, 2019).

Further:

Should BGN remove his name from the granite knob, C.F. McGlashan would still be memorialized in and around Truckee. First, the black marble 'McGlashan Point' monument would remain cemented in rock at the scenic overlook. The site of his home and private museum at the 'Rocking Stone' location is marked with a plaque. His impressive mounted butterfly collection, with a magazine-length explanation posted alongside it, plus another plaque, are on display at the town's community center. His image and narratives of his accomplishments are displayed multiple times downtown within the Museum of Truckee History. He's mentioned at least four times in the Donner Memorial State Park visitor center, including in yet another plaque. And there's the glowing biography by his granddaughter titled 'Give Me a Mountain Meadow' to preserve his legacy. And a published collection of letters called 'From the Desk of Truckee's C.F. McGlashan.'

Finally, the individual requesting a name change noted that "the Truckee-Donner Historical Society has acknowledged McGlashan's anti-Chinese activities, as in their March 2018 newsletter. [They] also recently unveiled a proposed new historic landmark plaque for its two disappeared Chinatowns that recognizes the economic boycott."

The individual shared his concerns with the Chinese Historical Society of America, which submitted a proposal to change the name to China Wall Overlook. This name refers to the feature's location overlooking China Wall (also known as the China Wall of the Sierra); this feature is not recorded in GNIS, although a canal named China Wall Iowa Hill Ditch is listed in Placer County, approximately 13 miles to the southwest). A [historical marker](#) placed at the site of China Wall reads:

They worked sunrise to sunset, six days a week, 52 weeks a year. Had it not been for the Chinese workers brought from China, the Central Pacific Railroad would not have been built. More than 8,000 Chinese workers toiled for years to build the railroad from Sacramento to Utah. They endured avalanches, blasting accidents, rock slides, blizzards, icy cold, exhaustion, and prejudice. Ironically, it was first thought Chinese workers would not be acceptable.

Leland Stanford supposedly said though, 'They built the Great Wall' didn't they?

In the American West, they built a great railroad.

There were Chinese camps all along the rail route and artifacts can still be found. Of course the railroad is the biggest monument but here, China Wall is a great example of their work. The Sierra are rugged and to lay a rail route with a maximum 3% grade is difficult. Fifteen tunnels had to be blasted through solid granite at inches of progress a day. High spots had to be cut, trestles and bridges to span rivers had to be built, and low spots had to be filled in. China Wall is one such low spot, filled with rubble from the tunnel nearby. Today it would be easy: a few bulldozers could fill it in hours. The Chinese moved the rock and dirt and the filling was done by hand.

'I wish to call to your minds that the early completion of this railroad we have built has been in large measure due to that poor, despised class of laborers called the Chinese, to the fidelity and industry they have shown.' --- Judge E.B. Crocker

GNIS lists 112 features in California with "China" in their names; of these, three are in Nevada County: China Cove, China Flat, and China Ditch.

The proponent has been advised that the generic term "Overlook" is not typically used for a natural geographic feature. It typically refers to manmade or cultural features, i.e., parking areas/scenic overlooks, and if approved, this would be the first occurrence in the name of a natural feature in California.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Nevada County
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## Fifth of July Hill

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Fifth of July Hill</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	David Rocchini, Oakmont, PA
Date proposed	8/20/2023
BGN case number	6119
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	35.20722, -115.31074
Feature class	summit
Feature size	elevation 5,597 ft.
Feature description	SE of Fourth of July Canyon, SSE of Drum Peak
Name history	Named in association with Fourth of July Canyon
USGS primary topo map	Pinto Valley 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	San Bernardino County
PLSS	Sec. 18, T13N, R16E, San Bernardino Meridian
Land ownership	Mojave National Preserve

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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This proposal is to apply the new name Fifth of July Hill to an unnamed 5,597-foot hill located 2.5 miles south-east of Fourth of July Canyon, within Mojave National Preserve and 0.3 miles outside the boundary of Mojave Wilderness.

The proponent, a resident of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, states:

The hill in question is located near an area of the [Mojave National] Preserve that historically had significant homesteader, rancher, and miner populations. To this day, there are still several homes in this area that are occupied by full-time residents. Approximately 2.4 miles aerially from the top of the hill is an area that has the official name of 4th [Fourth] of July Canyon. [It] was so named because the residents used to hold an annual rodeo on the 4th of July. The hill in question is located to the East of the canyon, and when thinking East, most people think to the

‘right.’ Given that 5th of July is the date to the right of 4th of July on a calendar, it is appropriate and logical to give the name of this unnamed hill, [Fifth] of July Hill.”

He did not elaborate on why he has an interest in the naming of this feature.

GNIS lists two features in the U.S. with “Fifth of July” in their names: Fifth of July Mountain, Washington and Fifth of July Creek, Alaska; the latter was “a prospectors' name reported in 1913” (Orth, 1967). The origin of these names has not been determined. There are 82 features named “Fourth of July,” with the majority in western States where mining took place, suggesting the names likely referenced nearby mines with the name.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	San Bernardino County
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names
Federal Agency	National Park Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

### Hoot Owl Lake

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Hoot Owl Lake</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Marla Sumrell, Smartsville, CA
Date proposed	9/23/2023
BGN case number	6141
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	39.40296, -120.61833
Feature class	lake
Feature size	3.1 acres
Feature description	Located on an inholding within Tahoe National Forest, NE of Island Lake
Name history	Named for Great Horned Owls (“hoot owls”) frequently heard at the lake
USGS primary topo map	English Mountain 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Nevada County
PLSS	....., San Bernardino Meridian
Land ownership	Private / Tahoe NF inholding

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names: Island Lake – in part (USGS 1955, 1983)

## Case Summary

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This proposal is to apply the new name Hoot Owl Lake to a 3.1-acre lake located on a private inholding within the boundaries of Tahoe National Forest in Nevada County.

USGS topographic maps published between 1955 and 1986 showed the lake to be part of the larger Island Lake; however, since the 2000 edition, and according to more recent imagery, it is a separate body of water. The National Hydrography Dataset and the California Department of Transportation GIS dataset (2018) show the lake as distinct from Island Lake but continue to label it Island Lake.

The proponent, a resident of Smartsville, states “There is a campsite [at the lake] where we have stayed many times and the Great Horned Owl are prevalent here and you can hear them at night. Another name used for these owls is the Hoot Owl.”

GNIS lists two features in California with “Hoot Owl” in their names: Hoot Owl Creek (Sonoma County) and Hoot Owl Flats (Los Angeles County). Horned Owl Gulch is located in Shasta County. There are an additional 27 features in the State named “Owl,” one of which, Owl Creek, is in Nevada County, 29 miles west of the lake in question.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Nevada County
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## mxqawlay’ba knowin xyoykith

## Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>mxqawlay’ba knowin xyoykith</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Koi Nation of Northern California; Santa Rosa, CA
Date proposed	8/24/23
Submitter	Jason MacCannell; California Department of Parks and Recreation

BGN case number 6122  
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### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	38.91775, -122.62176
Feature class	ridge
Feature size	0.8 mi. long, elevation 1,425 ft.
Feature description	between Anderson Flat and Anderson Marsh
Name history	the name is from the Southeastern Pomo language and means “the grandmothers heal something/this on this mountain”
USGS primary topo map	Lower Lake 1:24,000 (highest point)
State(s)	California
County(s)	Lake County
PLSS	Sec 3, T12N, R7W, Mount Diablo Meridian
Land ownership	Anderson Marsh State Historic Park

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Lewis Ridge (Anderson Marsh State Historic Park map, 2023; *California* magazine, 1987)
  - Mxqawlay’ba Knowin Xyoykith Ridge (California Department of Parks and Recreation press release, 2023)

### Case Summary

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The Koi Nation of Northern California has proposed that the name mxqawlay’ba knowin xyoykith be made official for a 0.8-mile-long ridge in Anderson Marsh State Historic Park (SHP) in Lake County. The California Department of Parks and Recreation (“State Parks”) submitted the proposal to the BGN on behalf of the Koi Nation. The name is derived from the Southeastern Pomo language and means “the grandmothers heal something/this on this mountain”; it is the name known to the Koi Nation, which is asking that it be spelled entirely be in lowercase.

Anderson Marsh SHP maps and brochures have labeled the feature as Lewis Ridge. The origin of this name is unknown but is thought to refer to the Lewis’s woodpecker commonly seen in the area. The name Lewis Ridge does not appear on any USGS maps, nor is it recorded in GNIS.

In February 2023, the Koi Nation asked State Parks to rename both Lewis Ridge and the McVicar Trail, also located in the park, because they are in an area sacred to the Koi Nation.

In the proposal for mxqawlay'ba knowin xyoykith, the Research and Development Program Consultant to State Parks wrote:

The preservation of this land [Anderson Marsh SHP] as a historic site and then a state park is based on its long use as a trading, gathering, and spiritual site by Native Americans, as evidenced by an abundance of archeological materials dating back tens of thousands of years. The Koi Nation, a federally recognized Tribe of the culture known in linguistics and anthropology as “Pomo,” is local to the area and has been active in seeking the restoration of Native names within the park. . . .

The addition of mxqawlay'ba knowin xyoykith to the National Map will complete the restoration of the name and advance the reparation of the relationship between the Koi Nation and the state and federal governments.

In early 2023, State Parks sought public comment on the name. An internal memo reported:

The district conducted a public engagement process to request comment on the Koi’s proposal, which included Middletown Rancheria and the Elem Colony, among other area tribes and stakeholders. We received responses from Lake County Community Development, Red Bud Audubon, Yocha Deje Wintun, the Koi Nation, and the Anderson Marsh Interpretive Association—none were opposed to the renaming effort.

In August 2023, State Parks approved the request and will update signs and brochures. Interested parties that supported or did not object to the name raised concerns that the name is challenging to spell and pronounce. The Koi Nation provided a recording of a Pomo speaker saying the name, and efforts will be made to provide phonetic guides to Park staff and visitors so the name will more readily enter local use.

A [September 1, 2023 California Department of Parks and Recreation press release](#) reported that Lewis Ridge was renamed to Mxqawlay'ba Knowin Xyoykith Ridge. The BGN has not received a proposal for this name.

State Parks also approved changing the name of McVicar Trail to Dawa Qanoq’ana, which means “south way in front of me” in the Southeastern Pomo language.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Lake County	
State Names Authority	California	
Federally Recognized Tribes	Koi Nation of Northern California [proponent]*	Support
	Yocha Deje Wintun Nation, California*	No opinion



	Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California*	No response
	Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California*	No response
	Other Federally recognized Tribes in the area*	No response
	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	California Department of Parks and Recreation [submitter]	Support
	State recognized groups in the area*	No response
	Anderson Marsh Interpretive Association*	Support
	Lake County Community Development Department*	No opinion
	Redbud Audubon Society, Inc.*	Support
	Other stakeholders*	No response

\* received or solicited by California Department of Parks and Recreation

### Change Mount Whitney to Tumanguya

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Tumanguya</b>
Proposal type	change name to recognize native name
Current official name	Mount Whitney
GNIS ID	<a href="#">269051</a>
Proponent	David J. Morris; Las Vegas, Nevada
Date proposed	8/21/2023
BGN case number	6120
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	36.57857, -118.2924218
Feature class	summit
Feature size	Elevation 14,505 ft.
Feature description	Highest elevation in California, in the Sierra Nevada, 0.86 mi. SSW of Mount Russell
Name history	The name is the Nüümü (Paiute) name for the feature
USGS primary topo map	Mount Whitney 1:24,000
State(s)	California
County(s)	Tulare County, Inyo County
PLSS	Sec. 5, T16S, R34E, Mount Diablo Meridian

Land ownership                      Sequoia National Park/Sequoia-Kings National Wilderness  
and Inyo National Forest/John Muir Wilderness

### **BGN decisions**

- Mount Whitney (1891)

### **Other Names**

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Mount Whitney: USGS 1907, 1937, 1967, 1985, 1994; NPS maps and brochures; USACE 1948, 1958
    - *Inyo Independent, Volume IV, Number 176*. 1873
    - *Map of Tulare County, California*. 1892. Thos. H. Thompson
    - various online sources and published sources
  - Fisherman's Peak: *Inyo Independent, Volume IV, Number 176*. 1873
    - *Historic Spots in California*. 3rd edition. 1966
  - Too-man-go-yah: *Climbing California's Fourteeners: The Route Guide to the Fifteen Highest Peaks*
  - Too-man-i-goo-yah: *Mt. Whitney Club Journal*, 1901
  - Whitney's Peak: *California's Geographic Names*, David L. Durham, 1925

### **Case Summary**

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This proposal is to change the name of Mount Whitney, located along the boundary of Tulare County and Inyo County in the Sierra Nevada, to Tumanguya. The summit has an elevation of 14,505 feet and also straddles the boundary of Sequoia National Park/Sequoia-Kings National Wilderness (National Park Service) and Inyo National Forest/John Muir Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service).

The proponent of the change is an author and assistant professor of English at the University of Nevada, who believes the summit should be renamed to recognize its native name.

Mount Whitney was named for geologist Josiah Dwight Whitney, who while conducting surveys in the area in 1864, reported that he had discovered the peak. The name has been in use since that time, as evidenced by an article in the *Inyo Independent* in 1873. The BGN approved the name for Federal use in 1891. In 1965, the BGN rejected a proposal to change the name to Mount Churchill. Variant names recorded in GNIS include Fishermans Peak and Whitney's Peak.

A mountaineer wrote in the [1901 Mt. Whitney Club Journal](#) that he was accompanied during his trip to the summit by two local residents who informed him of the Paiute name of Mount Whitney. He wrote:

The [Paiute] Indians called Mt. Whitney 'Too-man-i-goo-yah,' which means 'the very old man.' They believe that the Great Spirit who presides over the destiny of their people once had his home in that mountain, and from that great height smiled upon the efforts of the good Indian, or, with a frown on his mighty brow, dealt swift vengeance upon the unfortunate [person] who transgressed the [Paiute] code of ethics.

The objective of the Mount Whitney Club at the time was to promote hiking and tourism.

A 1903 article published in the *Inyo Independent* newspaper mentions, "To the Indians living on the eastern side of the range, this colossal dome was known as Tu-man-i-gu-ya." The author did not provide a source but may have been citing the aforementioned 1901 journal. The variation Too-man-go-yah appeared in *Climbing California's Fourteeners: The Route Guide to the Fifteen Highest Peaks* (Porcella and Burns, 1998).

The first occurrence of Tumanguya may be a 2015 article published by the lifestyle magazine *Bustle*, also cited at the Wikipedia page. Other recent references to Tumanguya include published blogs from [TheTrek.co](http://TheTrek.co) and [Medium.com](http://Medium.com).

Tazbah Rose Chavez, a Bishop Paiute Tribe citizen from the Nüümü, Diné and San Carlos Apache Tribes, wrote an article published as [Nüümü Poyo: A Story of Reclamation on a Well-Loved Trail](#). She writes: "In 2018, seven Indigenous women hiked across California's Sierra Nevada along the route known as the John Muir Trail in an act of cultural reclamation. Despite its namesake, the trail predates the U.S. conservation movement." She elaborates:

[The women are] with a grassroots organization known as Indigenous Women Hike, reclaiming their ancestral trade routes. Our Nüümü (Paiute) elders have called the [John Muir Trail] the Nüümü Poyo -- the People's Trail -- for as long as I can remember, as it's part of a network of routes in the Sierra that have been used by tribes for hundreds of years. At the end of the journey, they'll summit Tumanguya, the Newe (Shoshone) name for Mount Whitney.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Tulare County Inyo County
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names
Federal Agency	Forest Service National Park Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## COLORADO

### Dylan Lake

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Dylan Lake</b>
Proposal type	make official a name in local use
Proponent	Jack Roper
Date proposed	7/8/2023
BGN case number	6098
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	39.4250252, -106.109494
Feature class	lake
Feature size	9.6 acres
Feature description	SSE of Crystal Peak, E of Pacific Peak, at the head of an unnamed tributary of Spruce Creek
Name history	Local name given to distinguish lake from the nearby reservoir named Dillon Reservoir
USGS primary topo map	Breckenridge 1:24000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Summit County
PLSS	Sec. 21, T7S, R78W, Sixth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	White River National Forest

#### BGN decisions

- None

#### Other Names

- Unpublished names: Dylan Lake (colloquial use, reported by proponent)
- Published names: None found

#### Case Summary

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This proposal, submitted by an alpine hiker, is to apply the locally used name Dylan Lake to a 9.6-acre lake on the White River National Forest below Pacific Peak and at the head of an unnamed tributary to Spruce Creek. The USGS National Map basemap shows that Spruce Creek Trail ends at this lake, but U.S. Forest Service maps do not confirm this.

The proponent states “the name is used by alpine hikers colloquially to refer to this lake. I’m not sure where [it] came from. Me and my hiking friends often use the name in contrast to the nearby ‘Lake Dillon’, which is much larger. For example: ‘Do you want to hike to Dylan Lake or Lake Dillon?’” He believes that labeling this lake on maps will “encourage

hikers to attempt to reach it and to increase its popularity.” Furthermore, “naming the lake would encourage a more formal footpath and perhaps a bridge to be developed across the nearby creek.”

The “Lake Dillon” that the proponent refers to is officially named Dillon Reservoir, located 12 miles to the north; it is commonly called “Lake Dillon.”

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Summit County
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

### Change Mount Elbert to Mount Daisy

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Mount Daisy</b>
Proposal type	change name to remove offensive name
Current official name	Mount Elbert
GNIS ID	<a href="#">180381</a>
Proponent	Julian Jess; Denver, CO
Date proposed	8/8/2023
BGN case number	6111
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

Primary coordinates	39.1178687, -106.4452569
Feature class	summit
Feature size	elevation 14,433 ft.
Feature description	Highest elevation in Colorado, in the Sawatch Range
Name history	Refers to daisy flowers that grow on the mountain
USGS primary topo map	Mount Elbert 1:24,000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Lake County
PLSS	Sec 4, T11S, R81W, Sixth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Pike and San Isabel National Forests

#### BGN decisions

- None

#### Other Names

- Unpublished names: Nevava (Ute Tribes)

- Published names: Mount Elbert:
  - *Geological And Geographical Survey of The Territories* (F.V. Hayden, 1878)
  - *Geological and geographical atlas of Colorado and portions of adjacent territory* [New York; J. Bien, lith, 1877] Map: <https://www.loc.gov/item/gs08000146/>
  - USGS topographic maps 1889 to 2022\_
  - local hiking books and articles, online and in-print maps and articles
  - USACE 1942

## **Case Summary**

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This proposal is to change the name of Mount Elbert, located on the Pike and San Isabel National Forests in Lake County and 12 miles southwest of Leadville, to Mount Daisy. The summit is located within the Sawatch Range, and at an elevation of 14,440 feet, is the highest summit within the Rocky Mountains as well as within Colorado, and the second-highest summit in the contiguous U.S. after Mount Whitney.

According to the Wikipedia entry for [Mount Elbert](#), “The mountain was named by miners in honor of a Colorado statesman, [Samuel Hitt Elbert](#), who was active in the formative period of the state and Governor of the Territory of Colorado from 1873 to 1874. Henry W. Stuckle of the [Hayden Survey](#) was the first to record an ascent of the peak, in 1874.” The first published use of the name Mount Elbert appears to have been in 1877, when it was noted in F.V. Hayden’s *Geological and Geographical Atlas of Colorado* (United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories). Mount Elbert has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1889.

The proponent, a resident of Denver, states:

The summit needs a name change due to the dark history of [Samuel Hitt Elbert](#) (1833-1899). He forced the Brunot Agreement upon the Ute tribe forcing their expulsion from the land . . . for railroad and mining operations. Elbert was territorial secretary during Evans territorial governorship and had a hand in the massacre at Sand Creek of Native Americans. Mt Evans was renamed to Mount Blue Sky due to the Sand Creek Massacre. Elbert’s hand in the handling of the Sand Creek Massacre is the main reason for the proposed renaming.

The proposed replacement name, Mount Daisy refers to “the amount of naturally occurring daisy flowers in the area. They are beautiful purple and yellow and loved by locals.”

The Sand Creek Massacre of 1864 is a significant event in the history of the Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples. According to one account, “They respect their ancestors who lost their lives to the event and celebrate their people’s resiliency as human beings. It is frequently referred to as one of the worst atrocities ever perpetrated on Native Americans.”

Two months before the massacre, Elbert and Governor Evans, along with U.S. Army and Territorial officials, gathered with the Cheyenne and Arapaho chiefs at Camp Weld to hold a peace council meeting. The chiefs thought they had complied with peace terms; Evans and Chivington weren't satisfied, and in November 1864, while "Evans was away in Washington and Elbert was in charge, troops under Major John Chivington massacred more than 230 peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho people camped by Sand Creek."

During his brief term as governor, Elbert oversaw negotiations leading to the Brunot Agreement in 1873, which took some 3.7 million acres from the Ute Reservation in western Colorado for mining, settlement, and railway infrastructure. As white encroachment continued over the next decade, tensions escalated, and the Utes were eventually force-marched to Utah in 1881. ([Samuel Elbert | Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia](#))

"Unlike previous agreements between the U.S. government and Native Americans, the Brunot Agreement was not a treaty; treaties were agreements between sovereign nations, and the U.S. government no longer recognized Indigenous sovereignty after 1871." ([Brunot Agreement | Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia](#))

In 2020, the BGN was copied on correspondence between a local resident and the then-director of USGS regarding efforts by an elder with the Southern Ute Tribe to change the name, possibly to Nevava, a name that the Ute peoples use to refer to the summit. No proposal submitted, but the local resident has been advised of this new proposal and has indicated he will share it with the Ute Tribes.

Elbert Creek flows north off Mount Elbert. Approximately 4.75 miles to the east of the summit is Mount Elbert Forebay, a 275-acre reservoir popular for recreational use. Elbert County, also named for Samuel Hitt Elbert, is 100 miles generally east of Mount Elbert; within the county is an unincorporated community named Elbert. It is not known if Lake Elbert in Routt County or Elbert Creek in La Plata County were named for Samuel Hitt Elbert. It is also not known if the five other natural features in the U.S. named "Elbert" are named for him. Elbert County, Georgia was named for Samuel Elbert (1740-1788), a merchant, soldier, and politician from Savannah.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Lake County
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## Miller Pond

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Miller Pond</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	John Miller
Date proposed	7/5/2023
BGN case number	6095
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	39.4649926, -106.6141568
Feature class	lake
Feature size	3 acres
Feature description	NW of Lake Charles, along East Brush Creek
Name history	Named for Kenneth Miller (1948-2004), a steward of the area
USGS primary topo map	Mount Jackson 1:24,000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Eagle County
PLSS	Sec 1, T7S, R83W, 6th Principal Meridian
Land ownership	White River National Forest / Holy Cross Wilderness

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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The new name Miller Pond is proposed for a 3-acre beaver pond located within White River National Forest/Holy Cross Wilderness in Eagle County. The name would commemorate the proponent's father, Kenneth Miller (1948–2004). The proponent wrote:

This pond is unnamed, and I believe my father's name would be a perfect complement to this geologic feature. His ashes were spread there in 2005 per his request as it was his favorite place, and he had been visiting this location since 1975 when he and my uncle first discovered it. My father honored this site with much reverence and appreciation.



When asked to address the Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent responded:

My father and my family/close friends are stewards of this area. We will continue to be caretakers for many generations as we have passed the tradition of respecting and maintaining the Holy Cross Wilderness area on to the younger generations as we always have. Also, since I'm my father's only son and I don't have children this will be a wonderful way to continue the Miller name in Colorado. There is also no current Miller Pond in Colorado that I'm aware of.

### **Stakeholder Input**

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Local government	Eagle County
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

### **Prospector Mountain**

### **Proposal Information**

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Proposed name	<b>Prospector Mountain</b>
Proposal type	to make official a name in local use
Proponent	Rimon Rosen
Date proposed	9/17/2023
BGN case number	6140
Quarterly Review List	453

### **Feature Details**

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Primary coordinates	39.24053, -105.36412
Feature class	summit
Feature size	elevation 9,410 ft.
Feature description	1.2 mi. ESE to the confluence of Field Creek and Wigwam Creek
Name history	The name is presumably a reference to miners who searched for gold in the area in the late 19th century
USGS primary topo map	Cheesman Lake 1:24000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Jefferson County
PLSS	Sec 29, T9S, R71W, 6th Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Lost Creek Wilderness / Pike and San Isabel National Forests

### **BGN decisions**

- None

## Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Prospector Mountain: Flying ‘G’ Ranch Girl Scout camp program, 1957; various promotional materials and blogs

## Case Summary

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This proposal is to make official the name Prospector Mountain for a 9,410-foot summit in Jefferson County. The summit is located on the Pike National Forest and along the boundary of the Lost Creek Wilderness, which was designated by Congress in 1980. The proposal states:

“The name Prospector is thought to have come from the miners who searched for gold there in the late 19th century. Those men who came in search of riches were referred to as prospectors. It is unknown when the name Prospector Mountain first came into use. There is an open walled, wooden shelter with the name Prospector Pavilion, in reference to the mountain and cliffs.”

The director of nearby Lost Valley Ranch supports the proposal and states, “As a local resident, we recognize the value of naming local landmarks. It sustains the rich history of the area and provides navigational landmarks for residents and visitors alike. [It] has been a local name for over 50 years.”

The director of an outdoor adventure camp, Ramah in the Rockies, which refers to the peak as Prospector Mountain in their blog and promotional materials, stated:

The name Prospector has been used for many years among campers, staff, and locals . . . and officially naming Prospector is fitting to continue its legacy. The name Prospector Mountain pays homage to the pioneering individuals who played an integral role in the history of this land. Furthermore, the act of officially naming this mountain ‘Prospector Mountain’ is a wonderful opportunity to preserve the rich heritage of this region.

A 1957 camp program, distributed by the Flying ‘G’ Ranch Girl Scout Camp, referred to the mountain as Prospector Mountain.

When asked to address the Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent commented, “Since the final ascent [to the peak] comes from the non-wilderness area, Prospector Mountain should be allowed to be named. It does not defeat the purpose of keeping wilderness areas wild since all explorers coming to Prospector are doing so from the non-wilderness area side. [Also], having a named point on the wilderness boundary could be very useful in terms of referencing.”

GNIS lists two other features in Colorado named “Prospector.” Both are in Gunnison County, the closest being Prospector Gulch, approximately 64 miles from the summit in question. There are an additional 23 features named “Prospect”; one, Prospect Lake, is in Jefferson County, 39 miles to the north-northeast of the summit.

### Stakeholder Input

Local government	Jefferson County	
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board	
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Ramah in the Rockies	Support
	Lost Valley Ranch	Support

### Change Pingree Hill to Soule Hill

#### Proposal Information

Proposed name	<b>Soule Hill</b>
Proposal type	name change to remove offensive name
Current official name	Pingree Hill
GNIS ID	<a href="#">177132</a>
Proponent	Bear Jack Gebhardt / No Pingree Task Force; Fort Collins, CO
Date proposed	8/16/2023
Submitter	Janet Duvall; LaPorte, CO
Date submitted	8/16/2023
BGN case number	6116
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

Primary coordinates	40.7269885, -105.5712677
Feature class	summit
Feature size	Elevation 8,764 ft.
Feature description	2 mi. SE of Prohibition Mountain, 0.6 miles SE of Wintersteen Park, 11.5 mi. NNE of Pingree Park (proposed Soule Park (q.v.))
Name history	Named for Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865), who refused orders to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864
USGS primary topo map	Rustic 1:24,000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Larimer County
PLSS	Sec 21, T9N, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests / private

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Pingree Hill: USGS 1916, 1920, 1962, 1980; *Larimer Independent*, 1906

## Case Summary

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This proposal is to change the name of Pingree Hill, an 8,764-foot summit in Larimer County, to Soule Hill. Most of the hill is on the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests. The proposal was submitted along with another to change the name of Pingree Park to Soule Park (q.v.). The latter feature is a flat, also in Larimer County and along the South Fork Cache la Poudre River, 11.5 miles to the south-southwest of Pingree Hill.

Pingree Hill was first named on USGS topographic maps in 1916, although that map and the 1920 edition place the label on the hill's southwest slope. Since 1962, it has appeared on top of the hill. A 1906 article in the *Larimer Independent* suggested the name was already in local use prior to the USGS map.

The proposed replacement name would commemorate Captain Silas Soule (1838 – 1865), who refused orders to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864. The proponent of the change, representing the No-Pingree Task Force, states “we want to honor Soule for his courage on the battlefield and for daring to speak the truth during the military investigation.” Furthermore, the name change “would erase the dishonorable name of [George] Pingree and replace it with the integrity of [Soule].” The Facebook page for the group states “The No-Pingree Task Force is a community effort to remove George Pingree’s name from local landmarks.”

The following information is gathered from the proposal. The proponent provided links to [Soule’s testimony](#) of February 1865, as well as a [detailed description of the Sand Creek Massacre](#) by the National Park Service.

Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865) enlisted in the cavalry in 1862 and soon after was promoted to Captain by Colonel John Chivington in 1864. Captain Soule and Major Wynkoop, both in charge of Fort Lyon, wanted to ensure the fair treatment of Native American tribes in Colorado. However, many Coloradoans - including Colonel Chivington and territorial Governor John Evans - believed that Native Tribes might kill all settlers unless they were killed first. George Pingree, a Scout under Chivington, participated in the massacre.

An [interview recorded in Fort Collins Yesterdays \(pub. 1957\)](#) prefaces that Pingree scalped 13 Indians, then quotes him as saying “. . . A little time after that I came to Denver. I didn’t

see what use I had for those thirteen scalps, so I traded them to a barber who promised to cut my hair and shave me whenever I was in town for years.”

Captain Soule defied John Chivington’s directives by ordering the troops under Soule’s direct command to abstain from the Sand Creek Massacre on the battlefield. He is quoted, “My [company] was the only one that kept their formation, and we did not fire a shot.” During a military investigation of the Sand Creek Massacre, Soule’s testimonies against Chivington influenced Congress’s refusal of the U.S. Army’s request for support to exterminate the Native American population. In July 1865, a soldier shot and killed Soule after the investigation, possibly in retaliation.

Pingree later settled in northern Colorado, and by 1868 he had established a tie camp in the valley (flat) that would take his name.

The Larimer County Board of Supervisors, in their support for renaming both Pingree Hill and Pingree Park, stated “We agree that the names of geographic features . . . are a valuable reflection of the history of our nation . . . Further, the actions committed by George Pingree, Col. John Chivington and those soldiers who followed orders during the Sand Creek Massacre . . . are a tragedy and no longer have present-day local acceptance.” The chair of the board referred to a 1911 *Denver Post* article in which George Pingree described the incident as “the most thrilling event of his life.”

According to GNIS, there are no geographic features in Colorado currently named “Soule.” In September 2023, the BGN considered the name Mount Soule as one of the possible replacement names for Mount Evans, but chose the name Mount Blue Sky instead.

### Stakeholder Input

Local government	Larimer County	Support*
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board	
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	No-Pingree Task Force [proponents]	Support

\* Provided by proponent

### Change Pingree Park to Soule Park

#### Proposal Information

Proposed name	<b>Soule Park</b>
Proposal type	name change to remove offensive name
Current official name	Pingree Park
GNIS ID	<a href="#">177312</a>

Proponent	Bear Jack Gebhardt / No Pingree Task Force; Fort Collins, CO
Date proposed	8/10/2023
Submitter	Janet Duvall; LaPorte, CO
Date submitted	8/10/2023
BGN case number	6113
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	40.5610936, -105.5977777
Feature class	flat
Feature size	Approx. 370 acres
Feature description	along the South Fork Cache la Poudre River, 3mi. NNW of Stormy Peaks, 11.5 mi. SSW of Pingree Hill (proposed Soule Hill (q.v.))
Name history	Named for Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865), who refused orders to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864
USGS primary topo map	Pingree Park 1:24,000
State(s)	Colorado
County(s)	Larimer County
PLSS	Sec 21, T7N, R73W, Sixth Principal Meridian Sec 16 20
Land ownership	Private / Colorado State University

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Pingree Park: USGS 1916, 1962; *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 1930

## Case Summary

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This proposal is to change the name of Pingree Park, a flat located along the South Fork Cache La Poudre River in Larimer County, to Soule Park. It was submitted by a representative of the No Pingree Task Force, along with another to rename Pingree Hill (q.v.), located 11.5 miles to the north-northeast.

Pingree Park has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1916 and was referenced in an entomology text published in 1930. According to an article in *The Coloradoan* [the park is named after George Pingree](#) who trapped in the area after the Sand Creek Massacre.

At the northern end of the flat is Colorado State University's Mountain Campus, which in 2015 was renamed from Pingree Park Mountain Campus. The director of the Native

American Cultural Center at CSU stated at the time, “This opportunity to remove any association with George Pingree is a healing and an awakening for all who learn at and experience the mountain campus, particularly Native youth and Native CSU students.”

For further details regarding George Pingree and Silas Soule, see the Soule Hill proposal, above.

### Stakeholder Input

Local government	Larimer County	Support*
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	No-Pingree Task Force [proponent]	Support
	Colorado State University dean emeritus	Support

\* Provided by proponent

## FLORIDA

### Ais River, Ais River Northwest, Ais River Southwest

#### Proposal Information

Proposed name	<b>Ais River</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Arthur D. Alston; Hutchinson Island, FL
Date proposed	7/28/2023
BGN case number	6112
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

Primary coordinates	27.50849, -80.30886
Feature class	gut
Feature size	Approx. 3 mi. long
Feature description	Connects Blue Hole Creek and Fort Pierce Cut, separating North Hutchinson Island from Jack Island and an unnamed island
Name history	named for the Ais people who inhabited the area until the mid-18th century
USGS primary topo map	Indrio 1:24,000 (central point)
State(s)	Florida
County(s)	Saint Lucie County
PLSS	T34S, R40E, Tallahassee Meridian

Land ownership private / State lands / county lands

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Ais River Northwest</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Arthur D. Alston; Hutchinson Island, FL
Date proposed	7/28/2023
BGN case number	6114
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	27.506781, -80.316479
Feature class	gut
Feature size	Approx. 1 mi. long
Feature description	connects unnamed stream proposed to be named Ais River [q.v.] and Old Inlet
Name history	named for the Ais people who inhabited the area until the mid-18th century
USGS primary topo map	Indrio 1:24,000
State(s)	Florida
County(s)	Saint Lucie County
PLSS	T34S, R40E, Tallahassee Meridian
Land ownership	private / State lands / county lands

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Ais River Southwest</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Arthur D. Alston; Hutchinson Island, FL
Date proposed	7/28/2023
BGN case number	6115



Quarterly Review List 453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	27.504916, -80.316436
Feature class	gut
Feature size	Approx. 0.3 mi. long
Feature description	connects Ais River Northwest and Negro Cut
Name history	named for the Ais people who inhabited the area until the mid-18th century
USGS primary topo map	Indrio 1:24,000
State(s)	Florida
County(s)	Saint Lucie County
PLSS	T34S, R40E, Tallahassee Meridian
Land ownership	private / State lands / county lands

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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The new names Ais River, Ais River Northwest, and Ais River Southwest are proposed for three waterways on the west side of North Hutchinson Island in Saint Lucie County.

The proposed approximately three-mile-long Ais River connects a bay named Blue Hole Creek and a channel named Fort Pierce Cut. The proposed Ais River Northwest is one mile long and connects the proposed Ais River and a bay named Old Inlet on the Indian River. The proposed Ais River Southwest is 0.3 miles long and connects the proposed Ais River Northwest and a bay named Negro Cut on the Indian River. If approved, all of the features will be classified in GNIS under the feature class “gut” (“relatively small coastal waterway connecting larger bodies of water or other waterways”). NOAA/Office of Coast Survey charts and USGS maps show that at least part of the proposed Ais River was dredged at one point and it is unclear when the waterway was a free flowing connection.

The proponent reports that he is a member of the North Beach Association (NBA), a non-profit organization representing over 1,000 residents living on North Hutchinson Island. He notes that the association’s Executive Committee has endorsed this submission and “Once the waterway has an official name . . . and put it on Google Earth . . . , it is the intention of NBA to begin seeking grants and start the process of restoring the waterway [which] has deteriorated due to neglect and extensive development.”

The names would refer to the [Ais people](#) who lived in the area for at least 2,000 years. Online sources report that the original name of the adjacent Indian River was [Ais River](#), [Rio de Ais](#), or [River of Ais](#).

In 2011, the BGN received a proposal from a representative of the American Indian Association of Florida to apply the name [Ais Island](#) to an unnamed barrier island 45 miles northwest of the proposed [Ais River](#) in Brevard County; it was submitted as a counterproposal to the name [Ponce de Leon Island](#); the name [Coacoochee Island](#) was also proposed. Due to a lack of local support for any name, the BGN voted to reject all three names and so the island remains officially unnamed.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Saint Lucie County	
State Names Authority	Florida State Names Authority	
Federal Agency	NOAA	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	North Beach Association Executive Committee	Support

## GEORGIA

### Change [Neels Gap](#) to [Neel Gap](#)

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Neel Gap</b>
Proposal type	change name to reflect local spelling
Current official name	Neels Gap
GNIS ID	<a href="#">356662</a>
Proponent	Jordan Shenefield; Flowery Branch, GA
Date proposed	7/4/2023
BGN case number	6090
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	34.7348135, -83.9179653
Feature class	gap
Feature size	Elevation approx. 3,110 ft.
Feature description	Along the Blue Ridge at the head of Frogtown Creek, 14.5 mi. NNE of Dahlonega
Name history	named for Warren Neel (1882-1961), the Georgia Highway Department engineer at the time the highway was built through the gap in the 1920s

USGS primary topo map	Neels Gap 1:24,000
State(s)	Georgia
County(s)	Union County, Lumpkin County
Land ownership	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest / Appalachian National Scenic Trail

### BGN decisions

- Frogtown Gap (BGN 1940)
- Neels Gap (BGN 1950)

### Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Frogtown Gap: USGS 1903; USFS 1928, 1929, 1937; USFS report, 1976; Appalachian Trail conference publications, 1950, 1963; Georgia WPA guide, 1946, 1954
  - Frog Town Gap: *The Atlanta Constitution*, 1890; *Mountain Herald*, 1937
  - Frogtown Pass: *Georgia Place-Names*, 1975
  - Neal Gap: *Forestry-Geological Review*, 1931; *General Catalogue of The University of Georgia*, 1933
  - Neel Gap: U.S. Commerce Department Weather Bureau report, 1949; *The Highway Magazine*, 1923; Georgia WPA guide, 1946; *Georgia Place-Names*, 1975; Mountain Crossings at Neel Gap/ Mountain Crossings at Walasi-Yi website, 2023
  - Neels Gap: USGS 1950, 1981, 1988; USGS/TVA 1935, 1938; USFS 1937, 1954, 1983, 1976; U.S. DOT/GA DOT report, 1975; Appalachian Trail conference publications, 1950, 1963; Georgia WPA guide, 1954; *Georgia Place-Names*, 1975; Union County website, 2023
  - Neel's Gap: *The Highway Magazine*, 1923; U.S. DOT/GA DOT report, 1975; *Georgia Place-Names*, 1975
  - Walasiyi: USFS report, 1976
  - Walasi-yi: *Georgia Place-Names*, 1975
  - Walasi-Yi Gap: *Walkin' with the Ghost Whisperers: Lore and Legends of the Appalachian Trail*, 2006

### Case Summary

This proposal is to change the name of Neels Gap in Union County and Lumpkin County to Neel Gap. The gap is along the Blue Ridge, along the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (National Park Service), and on the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest.

The proponent requests that the BGN “correct the name . . . to help stop the confusion” and to conform with the current local and historic spelling. He states that even though the historic and current locally used name is Neel Gap, some people mistakenly add the “s” in spoken use, adding “It is incorrect but . . . some people have a lazy tongue and find it easier

to say.” He also pointed out that other nearby gaps do not include an “s,” such as Woody Gap, a commemorative name, and Unicoi Gap, a Cherokee word, and stated mistakenly says that BGN policy, in addition to not allowing possessive apostrophes, also does not allow the “s” (examples are abundant throughout the U.S. and are frequently in local use). The proponent provided this mistaken interpretation of BGN policy to interested parties as part of his effort to get support for the proposed change.

The first English name for the gap appears to have been Frogtown Gap, derived from the nearby Cherokee village Walasi’yi or Walasi-yi, which means “frog town,” “frog place,” or “home of the great frog,” depending on the source. Frogtown Creek heads south of the gap and flows past the site of the village. The name Frogtown Gap was labeled on the 1903 USGS topographic map and was in local use as early as 1890. Other variations include “Frog Town Gap” and “Frogtown Pass.” Since the 1970s there has also been the use of the names “Walasiyi,” “Walasi-yi,” and “Walasi-Yi Gap.”

In 1925, the gap was dedicated in honor of Warren Neel (1882-1961), the Georgia State Highway Engineer who selected the location as the route for the new Appalachian Scenic Highway over the Blue Ridge. On July 4, 1925, a plaque showing the name Neel Gap was installed at the gap by the Nacoochee-Hiawasse Road & Recreation Association.

Variations among “Neel,” “Neels,” and “Neel’s,” occurred almost immediately. A non-exhaustive review of the form of the name since 1925 follows:

- November 1925: Neel’s Gap and Neel Gap in an article in The Highway Magazine about the road construction and dedication
- March 1930: Neels Gap in an *Atlanta Constitution* article
- 1993: Neal Gap in the University of Georgia General Catalogue
- September 1936: Neal Gap in *Forestry-Geological Review* (a Georgia Department of Forestry publication)
- 1938: Neels Gap in a Tennessee Valley Authority document
- 1950: Neels (Frogtown) Gap in *Guide to the Appalachian Trail in the Southern Appalachians*
- 1952: Neel’s Gap in a Georgia Department of Parks document

The BGN has rendered two decisions on the name of the feature: in 1940, it approved Frogtown Gap, and 1950 approved a change to Neels Gap.

In 1939, the Director of the Georgia Division of Mines, Mining, and Geology wrote to the BGN to ask why a recent USGS/TVA map showed the name “Neels Gap” when the name should be “Neel Gap.” He included letters of support from the Union County Ordinary, the Georgia State Highway Engineer, and the Chattahoochee National Forest Supervisor. In his application, the proponent of the current change included part of the Forest’s letter, which stated “If the new name is to be used it is our opinion that it should be Neel Gap.”

In responding to the Director’s 1939 inquiry, the BGN requested biographical information on Warren Neel; Mr. Neel himself replied with a brief summary. The BGN Executive

Secretary informed the Director that on November 9, 1940, the BGN had approved the name Frogtown Gap instead of Neel Gap, “because the board has a rule that new names in honor of living persons will not be approved. The committee also noted ‘The old residents in the locality of the Gap still insist that it is . . . Frogtown Gap.’”

In January 1941, a USGS map engineer informed the BGN that their 1935 field assessment and recent local correspondence confirmed the name as Neels Gap:

The name Neels Gap, having been posted for several years in the gap and as objectives for some distance along U. S. Highway No. 29, is uniformly used by local people practically to the exclusion of Frogtown Gap. I realize that the older published name is generally to be preferred, but have found that in this, as in other similar cases, sign posting is very effective in changing local as well as general recognition.

[O]ur field inspectors for the planimetric map edition of 1935 found the dominant usage to be Neels Gap. Our topographic edition was prepared in 1938, and since another field inspection was made, the specific question of Frogtown versus Neels was noted for the inspector of the topographic edition. His reply stated that practically universal recognition favored Neels and that the State Park Commission also used that name on their trail signs.

The principle of avoiding geographic names in honor of living persons has been violated in this case but under the circumstances we cannot do much more than accept. The topographic map covering this feature was named Neels Gap Quadrangle and, since the 1938 issue will suffice for a number of years, nothing much could be accomplished by changing our records now.

It is my proposal that, in view of the circumstances, the board reconsider the Frogtown advance decision. I recommend using Neels, retaining the ‘s’ for euphony and agreement with all signs in the area.

The January 1941 letter included 1940 correspondence with Warren Neel and “Pat Haralson, [of] Blairsville, Georgia, who was Senator from that District at the time this change took place.” Haralson informed the USGS:

I was Chairman of the Good Roads Association at the time the name of Frog Town Gap was changed to Neel’s Gap. Frog Town Gap was considered the nearest and best route [across the Blue Ridge] . . . Warren Neel inspected this route and reported that the road could be built on a grade that would be satisfactory to the Highway Department. The Union County Good Roads Association of which I was President was so pleased with the good work that Mr. Neel did . . . that we decided to HONOR him with the name of the gap so we named it NEEL’S GAP. I[f] it had not been for the splendid services and wonderful ability of Warren Neel as an Engineer I

doubt very much if there would have been a highway across the Blue Ridge and a gap known as the NEELS GAP.

In 1948, USGS asked the BGN to make a decision from among “Frogtown Gap,” “Neel Gap,” and “Neels Gap.” The acting USFS chief stated:

This appears to the Forest Service to be a renewal of the proposal which led to the existing decision [Frogtown Gap in 1940], and to be subject to the same considerations. Mr. Warren Neel was living in January of this year, 1949. Otherwise, in view of the almost universal local usage of Neels Gap or, more rarely, Neel Gap, the Forest Service would recommend that a revision be made changing the name from Frogtown Gap to Neel Gap. The possessive form Neel’s is common local usage, but the family name is Neel.

Under existing circumstances, the Forest Service cannot recommend adoption of the proposal which would be contrary to one of the announced policies of the Board.

Nonetheless, on June 1, 1950 the BGN approved Neels Gap because:

The name is in agreement with local usage as verified by [the USGS map engineer] . . . with the most recent TVA Neels Gap Quadrangle, and with the variant appearing on the latest Forest Service maps. . . . Names of Persons Policy III, [section] 1, is followed in applying the name of a [living] person to a minor feature.

The Georgia Works Project Administration guide (1946) and *Georgia Place-Names* (Krakow, 1975) mentioned both Neel Gap and Neels Gap.

A 2010 *Cherokee Place Names* blog stated, “There’s a beautiful little Frogtown Valley up near Neels Gap.” The 2012 volume *Appalachian Trail names: origins of place names along the AT* (Lillard) and the Wikipedia page for the Walasi-Yi Interpretive Center also list the feature as Neels Gap. *Walkin’ with the Ghost Whisperers: Lore and Legends of the Appalachian Trail* (J.R. Tate, 2013) referred to the construction of the highway through Walasi-Yi Gap, adding that the original name was Frogtown Gap but “eventually it became Neels Gap.”

Meanwhile, “A Quick History of Walasi-Yi,” published in 2015 by a local outfitter business called *mountaincrossingsatneelgap* and the *Handbook for Hiking the Appalachian Trail* (2022) use the name Neel Gap. To support the current proposal, the proponent shared a photo of a hand-made trail blaze sign for “Neel Gap,” and he reports that the newly opened (October 2023) Amicalola Falls State Park Visitor Center includes an interpretative map with a label for Neel Gap.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Union County Lumpkin County	
State Names Authority	Georgia State Names Authority	
Federal Agency	USFS NPS	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Mountain Crossings at Walasi-yi [a business at the gap]	Support*
	Georgia Appalachian Trail Club	Support*
	Appalachian Trail Conservancy	Support*
	North Georgia Mountains Authority	Support*
	Union County Historical Society	Support*
	Lumpkin County Historical Society	No opinion*

\* provided by proponent

## Williams Creek

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Williams Creek</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Butch Sanders; Snellville, GA
Date proposed	8/16/2023
BGN case number	5600
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	33.84886, -83.97971
Secondary coordinates	33.85988, -84.01168
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.5 mi. long
Feature description	Heads just NE of Snellville City Hall in the City of Snellville, flows E then SE into Big Haynes Creek
Name history	Named for Nelson Lamar Williams (1932-2018), who established the Williams Sales Company and was active in the City of Snellville's Downtown Development Authority
USGS primary topo map	Loganville 1:24,000
State(s)	Georgia
County(s)	Gwinnett County
Land ownership	City of Snellville / Private

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

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

## Case Summary

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The new commemorative name Williams Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.5-mi-long tributary of Big Haynes Creek in Gwinnett County. The upper and lower sections of the stream flow through the City of Snellville. The proposal, submitted by the City Manager of the City of Snellville, would honor Nelson Lamar Williams (1932-2018), who was a primary landowner along the stream. A graduate of West Georgia College, Williams served in the U.S. Air Force and was employed by the Goodyear Company; he also established the Williams Sales Company, was active in the City of Snellville's Downtown Development Authority, and in the 1960s platted the Eastwood Subdivision near the head of the stream.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	City of Snellville [proponent] Gwinnett County	Support
State Names Authority	Georgia Geographic Names Authority	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	

## IDAHO

### Petes Peak

## Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Petes Peak</b>
Proposal type	make official commemorative name in local use
Proponent	Mark Steffler; Shelley, Idaho
Date proposed	9/10/2023
BGN case number	6136
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	43.24238, -112.00545
Feature class	summit
Feature size	elevation 5,650 ft.
Feature description	SW of Saw Log Basin, NNE of The Cove
Name history	The name commemorates Wolverine Canyon homesteader Peter "Pete" Morris (d. 1893)



USGS primary topo map	Higham Peak 1:24,000
State(s)	Idaho
County(s)	Bingham County
PLSS	Sec 16, T2S, R38E, Boise Meridian
Land ownership	private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names: Pete's Peak (proponent)
- Published names: old Pete Morris's Peak: *Bingham County History, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*, Bingham County Centennial Book Committee, 1985

### Case Summary

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The name Petes Peak is proposed to be made official for a 5,650-foot peak in Bingham County. The proponent reports that the name has been used locally for over 125 years and that it honors “early Wolverine Canyon homesteader Pete Morris (d. 1892), [who] made many contributions to the region, including an engineered irrigation system for the local homesteaders.”

The proponent adds, “The peak is a steep incline to a point that attracts the eye when scanning the horizon and [the name] should commemorate those who helped to tame the land and the region.”

A 1985 volume describing the history of Bingham County states, “Pete Morris developed a fine farm by having a ditch engineered from the creek up the side hill to irrigate many acres, a real ‘work of art.’ Pete, a bachelor, met an early death in 1892 from his horse falling on him. Before he died, he asked his friends to bury him on top of the peak which overlooked his holdings. They wanted to oblige, but the task of getting his body up on ‘old Pete Morris’s Peak’ just looked too big. They ended up going to the Blackfoot cemetery.”

GNIS does not list any features in Bingham County named “Pete.” However, 220 miles to the southeast of the peak in question is an 8,253-foot summit that is also known locally as “Petes Peak.” This summit, located on the Payette National Forest, is recorded as [Peak 8253 on IdahoClimbingGuide.com](#) but is not listed in GNIS.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Bingham County
State Names Authority	Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## INDIANA

### Farabee Creek

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Farabee Creek</b>
Proposal type	New commemorative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	Art Coates; Salem, IN
Date proposed	7/28/2023
BGN case number	6104
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	38.561758, -86.019375
Secondary coordinates	38.55511, -85.97842
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.8 mi. long
Feature description	Heads 2 mi. E of the community of Farabee, flows W then NW into the Middle Fork Blue River
Name history	Named for Alfred Farabee (1813-1896), the first postmaster of Farabee
USGS primary topo map	Salem 1:24,000
State(s)	Indiana
County(s)	Washington County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Washington Township, Pierce Township, Polk Township
PLSS	Tps2&1N, Rgs4&5E, Second Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Private

#### BGN decisions

- None

#### Other Names

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

#### Case Summary

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A resident of Salem is proposing the name Farabee Creek for an unnamed 2.85-mile-long tributary of the Middle Fork Blue River in Washington County. The stream heads in Polk Township, then flows through the unincorporated community of Farabee in Pierce Township, and into Washington Township. Farabee Road crosses the stream near its mouth.

The name would commemorate Alfred Farabee (1813-1896), who was the first postmaster of Farabee and for whom the community was named. The proponent reports that the stream flows past the location of a “former rail depot/store/post office.”

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Washington Township Pierce Township Polk Township Washington County
State Names Authority	Indiana Board on Geographic Names
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## KENTUCKY

### McKinley Creek

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>McKinley Creek</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Jason Lee McKinley; Taylorsville, KY
Date proposed	8/29/2023
BGN case number	6123
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	38.10045, -85.43273
Secondary coordinates	38.10342, -85.42076
Feature class	stream
Feature size	0.73 mi. long
Feature description	heads 1 mi. SE of Drakes Branch, flows WSW into Plum Creek
Name history	Honors Harry McKinley Sr. (1903-1991) and the McKinley family who have farmed the land since the early 1900s
USGS primary topo map	Waterford 1:24000
State(s)	Kentucky
County(s)	Spencer County
Land ownership	private

### BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

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

## Case Summary

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The new name McKinley Creek is proposed for an unnamed 0.73-mile-long tributary of Big Plum Creek in Spencer County. The proponent, a member of the third generation of the McKinley family, states that the name would commemorate their heritage and history. Five generations of the family have either owned and farmed the land or trapped and hunted along the stream, where they have “created many memories.” The stream “contains some beautiful features with small waterfalls, wildlife, and priceless tranquility that need to be named . . . .”

When asked to identify specific family members, the proponent listed his grandparents Harry McKinley, Sr. (1903-1991) and Ruby Mae Gordon McKinley (1904-1999), and their five sons, all of whom have been deceased at least five years. His grandparents were members of Plum Creek Baptist Church in nearby Waterford.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Spencer County
State Names Authority	Kentucky Geographic Names Committee
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## LOUISIANA

### Anne des Cadeaux Bayou

## Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Anne des Cadeaux Bayou</b>
Proposal type	make official a commemorative name in local use
Proponent	Ronnie Landry, Brevelle Conservation Trust; Anacoco, LA
Date proposed	9/9/2023
BGN case number	6135
Quarterly Review List	435

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	31.71697, -93.30397
Secondary coordinates	31.71225, -93.28014
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.2 mi. long

Feature description	heads at an unnamed reservoir 1.8 mi. NE of Robeline, flows SW then generally NW into Winn Creek 1.6 mi. NE of Shamrock
Name history	named for Anne des Cadeaux (ca.1720-ca.1754), a Caddo woman who married the French soldier and explorer Jean Baptiste Brevelle
USGS primary topo map	Robeline 1:24,000
State(s)	Louisiana
County(s)	Natchitoches Parish
PLSS	Tps9&8, R9W, Louisiana Meridian
Land ownership	Private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names:
  - Anne des Cadeaux Bayou (for generations, according to proponent)
- Published names: None found

### Case Summary

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This is the first of three proposals submitted by the [Brevelle Conservation Trust](#) to make official names for streams in Natchitoches Parish and Sabine Parish.

The name Anne des Cadeaux Bayou is proposed for a 2.2-mile-long tributary of Winn Creek in Natchitoches Parish. The stream is entirely on private lands with multiple landowners. The proponent reports that the stream has been “locally known as Anne des Cadeaux Bayou . . . for generations,” and that it commemorates Anne-Marie Brevelle des Cadeaux (ca.1720-ca.1754), who was “the most well-documented Caddo Indian woman in Louisiana history.” He adds:

Anne was born in the Adai Caddo village [now part of [Los Adaes State Historic Site](#)] located on the banks of the stream. . . .

Unlike many other ‘marriages’ between the founding French settlers and Native American women, Anne was baptised and married in the Catholic Church. In 1736, the Catholic Registry of Natchitoches, the oldest registry and the oldest town in Louisiana, records her baptism and marriage to French soldier, Jean Baptiste Brevelle. Brevelle was one of the original soldiers and settlers of Ft. St. Jean de Baptiste (Natchitoches).

Anne earned the respect of the French settlement. Her godparents came from the prestigious St. Denis household (Founder of Natchitoches). She became a prominent member of the community. So much so that her children, although being halfbreeds

[sic], were recognized as citizens. Her children were some of the very first documented Creole, metis, and half Native Americans in Louisiana history.

Her son [Jean Baptiste Brevelle II] married into the wealthiest family in the colony, an incredible feat for a halfbreed [sic] that easily could have been categorized as a slave. He would later go on to serve as a translator and arbitrator on behalf of the French and Spanish governments and local tribes thanks to his mother Anne teaching him the Caddo language and customs. Anne forever has shaped the history of Louisiana and the United States.

Little information about Anne-Marie Brevelle des Cadeaux (listed in some genealogy sites as Marie-Anne Brevelle des Cadeaux, Anne of the Caddos, or Anne des Caddo) can be found. The Facebook page "[Forgotten People: Cane River Creoles](#)" noted the following [in June 2020](#):

History tells us less about Anne than any of the other Native American women who produced French Creole families at Natchitoches. In May 1736, a Parisian-born soldier stationed at the colony's sub-post among the Grand Caddoche of Oklahoma came back to the Cane River with a woman who was presumed to be his slave. With them, was their infant son.

At Natchitoches, Jean Baptiste Brevel [the original spelling of the name] first took his son to the church to be baptized. A month later he brought his child's mother to the baptismal font. He then arranged for three bans to be announced on consecutive Sundays and, a month later, he married his son's mother. Her baptismal record tells us only that she was Brevelle's "Indian woman." Her marriage record tells us that she was a Caddo.

The proponent provided a scan of the 1736 baptismal records of Anne and her son, and a letter of support from Robert Brevelle (who proposed the name [Brevelle Lake](#) in Red River County, Texas, to honor Jean Baptiste Brevelle; the BGN approved this name in August 2023). Robert Brevelle wrote:

I am a direct lineal descendant of Anne-Marie Brevelle des Cadeaux (Anne des Cadeaux). I am a member of the Adai Caddo Indian Nation, which is the tribe Anne belonged to. I affirm that the unnamed stream feature on the attached USGS map is locally known as [Anne des Cadeaux Bayou](#) and has been in local use for many generations.

Our extended family has met on a hilltop near the bank of [Anne des Cadeaux Bayou](#) off Highway 485 on an annual basis (Mother's Day) to commemorate her and our other ancestors. We follow this with a visit and maintenance of St. Anne's Cemetery located a few miles north on Lake Cemetery Road . . . This private cemetery contains the gravesites of generations of Adai Caddo Indians, many of whom are

Anne’s descendants. My father and grandfather regularly spoke of these events during the “horse and carriage days,” which goes back over 100 years.

Just a few hundred feet from Anne des Cadeaux Bayou is the Los Adeas State Historic Site marking the location of the Adai Caddo Indian village, where Anne was born. It later became a fort and the capital of Texas.

Many of today’s Creole families can trace their Native American ancestry to Anne such as the Balthazars, Poissots, Derbannes, Brevelles, and Rachals. You have to remember that the original settlers of Louisiana were all men. Many took local Native American women as wives. Unlike many of these relationships, Jean Baptiste Brevelle thought enough of Anne to legally marry her in the Catholic Church. Anne studied and became a devout Catholic. She was respected by the community, as evidenced by her Godparents coming from the prestigious St. Denis home (founder of Natchitoches). She taught her children the Caddo language and customs, which allowed her son, Jean Baptiste Brevelle II to become a very successful translator and explorer for the French and Spanish governments. So much so that this halfbreed [*sic*] was given a large 20,000 acre land grant (one of the largest in Louisiana history) located just south of Natchitoches and was placed in command of Europeans in the militia. Brevelle II married into one of the wealthiest families in Louisiana, which is incredible given that he was metis (part Native American). This is a testament to how well Anne was respected in the settlement.

I pray that you update the USGS maps to reflect the local use of the name Anne des Cadeaux Bayou. Native American women have received very little recognition for their vast contributions to the founding and development of our country. Anne’s story is one of honor, education, family, and community.

Robert Brevelle is listed as [“Member At Large and Historian” for the Brevelle Conservation Trust’s Board of Directors](#). His biography states that “Robert grew up fishing, hiking, canoeing, and hunting the ancestral lands of the Caddo and Tunica Biloxi. His family never owned any of this land, but for the past 20 years, Robert has purchased tracts of this land and placed them under conservation programs.”

The proponent provided a letter of support from the Adai Caddo Indian Nation (not federally recognized), signed by Mr. Brevelle as “Registered Agent and Advisor to the Tribal Council.”

The other two proposals from the same applicant are to make official the names Brevelle Branch and Carman Branch for streams in Sabine Parish.

### **Stakeholder Input**

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Local government	Natchitoches Parish
State Names Authority	Louisiana Geographic Names

	Committee	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Anne des Cadeaux descendant	Support*
	Adai Caddo Indian Nation	Support*
	Life-long resident of the State of Louisiana	Support*

\* provided by proponent

## Brevelle Branch

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Brevelle Branch</b>
Proposal type	make official a commemorative name in local use
Proponent	Ronnie Landry, Brevelle Conservation Trust; Anacoco, LA
Date proposed	9/9/2023
BGN case number	6133
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	31.31789, -93.50736
Secondary coordinates	31.31536, -93.47792
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.8 mi. long
Feature description	heads 5 mi. WSW of Hornbeck, flows generally W into Bayou Toro 2.8 mi. NE of Toro
Name history	named for Jean Baptiste Brevelle, II (1736-1806), an early explorer of the Louisiana and Texas colonies and the son of Jean Baptiste Brevelle and Anne-Marie Brevelle des Cadeaux
USGS primary topo map	Toro 1:24,000 (mouth)
State(s)	Louisiana
County(s)	Sabine Parish
PLSS	Secs 21,16,15&22, T4N, R11W, Louisiana Meridian
Land ownership	private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names:
  - Brevelle Branch (for generations, according to proponent)
- Published names: None found



## Case Summary

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This proposal is to make official the name Brevelle Branch, reported to be in local use for a 2.8-mile-long tributary of Bayou Toro in Sabine Parish. The stream is entirely on private lands with multiple landowners.

The proponent, associated with [Brevelle Conservation Trust](#), reports that the stream has been “locally known as Brevelle Branch . . . for as long as anyone can remember. The local hunters refer to this stream, the nearby ATV trail, and the old hunting blind that overlooks the stream all by the same name (Brevelle).”

The proposal included the following details (minor misspellings corrected):

Jean Baptiste Brevelle II [was] a half-French and half-Native American early explorer of the Louisiana and Texas colonies. Brevelle [was] the son of Jean Baptiste Brevelle of France (one of the original settlers of Natchitoches and Louisiana) and Marie Anne des Cadeaux (Adai Caddo Indian). He was born in a Caddo Indian village on the frontier outside of present-day Natchitoches near this feature’s location.

Brevelle is one of the first settlers [and] one of the first half Native Americans born in the colony, and played a significant role in the establishment of the French and Spanish colonies. Brevelle’s baptism is recorded as the 9th entry in the Catholic registry of Natchitoches, the first and oldest registry in the State. He served as a soldier at Fort St. Jean de Baptiste. He was hired by the French and later the Spanish governments to explore portions of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Brevelle, being half Caddo Indian, served as a translator and a Spanish representative charged with settling disputes with Native Americans. [He] regularly led French and Spanish expeditions along the nearby Camino Real in the 1700s.

Brevelle is also one of two local explorers interviewed by the [U.S. Government] after its purchase of Louisiana in 1803. President Jefferson commissioned the interviews and its report to Congress. His travels, expeditions throughout the Spanish territories, maps, and interview are recorded in the Library of Congress (American State Papers, 1808) . . .

Brevelle explored, hunted, trapped, traded with local tribes in this area and along the Sabine River and Toro Bayou, which this feature feeds. . . . He was a commissioned hunter and trapper supplying wild game and other products to the Natchitoches settlement.

The feature should be named after Brevelle for multiple reasons to include the aforementioned importance of this Native American and his impact on this portion of Louisiana.

The proponent provided a letter of support from the Director of TCB Farm & Timber LLC, who wrote:

This letter is to confirm that the stream in Sabine Parish near the town of Florien, Louisiana is locally known as Brevelle Branch. TCB Farm & Timber LLC (TCB) owns approximately 100 acres located along Brevelle Branch and Bayou Toro. Brevelle Branch is situated south of the Viddfer Branch and north of the Carman Branch (North of Highway 473). . . . According to USGS maps, Viddfer Branch is named. However, Brevelle Branch and Carman Branch are not named.

The stream has been known as Brevelle Branch for as long as anyone locally can remember. There is an old trail and hunting structure that follows Brevelle Branch. The local hunters including the hunting club that leases TCB's property all refer to the stream and trail as Brevelle Branch. The term Brevelle Branch is also used in TCB and other local lease agreements and documents to identify this stream.

The address on the TCB Farm & Timber LLC letter is the same as was used by Robert Brevelle in his 2020 proposal to the BGN to apply the new name Brevelle Lake to a previously unnamed lake in Texas; this name was approved by the BGN in August 2023. This mailing address is also associated with an individual with the last name Carman (see Carman Branch below). The address, near Dallas, is located in an area labeled on Google Maps as "Brevelle Bayou." The latter name is not recorded in GNIS. Robert Brevelle is listed on the Brevelle Conservation Trust website as "the Member At Large and Historian for the Board of Directors."

Sabine Parish's publicly available parcel data shows that the parcel owned by TCB Farm & Timber LLC contains an unnamed tributary of the proposed Brevelle Branch. The proponent initially requested that the entire watershed, comprising a number of tributaries, be named Brevelle Branch but he was informed that the name would be applied to just the longest branch.

Isle Brevelle and Bayou Brevelle in Natchitoches Parish (36 miles northeast of the stream proposed as Brevelle Branch) are also named for Jean Baptiste Brevelle II, who was granted the land that became Isle Brevelle (see *The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color*; Gary B. Mills, 1977).

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Sabine Parish	
State Names Authority	Louisiana	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	TCB Farm & Timber LLC	Support*
	Coontrail Properties LLC	Support*

Adai Caddo Indian Nation

Support\*

\* Provided by proponent

## Carman Branch

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Carman Branch</b>
Proposal type	make official a commemorative name in local use
Proponent	Ronnie Landry, Brevelle Conservation Trust; Anacoco, LA
Date proposed	9/9/2023
BGN case number	6134
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	31.31108, -93.51362
Secondary coordinates	31.31335, -93.49473
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1.4 mi. long
Feature description	heads 6 mi. WSW of Hornbeck, flows generally W into Bayou Toro 2.2 mi. NE of Toro
Name history	Named for Harry Carman (1921-1999), veteran of World War II, Korean and Vietnam wars, who hunted and fished and was employed as a logger in the area
USGS primary topo map	Toro 1:24,000 (mouth)
State(s)	Louisiana
County(s)	Sabine Parish
PLSS	Secs 20&21, T4N, R11W, Louisiana Meridian
Land ownership	private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names:
  - Carman Branch (for generations, according to proponent)
- Published names: None found

### Case Summary

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This proposal is to make official the name Carman Branch, reported to be in local use for a 2.8-mile-long tributary of Bayou Toro in Sabine Parish. The stream is entirely on private lands with multiple landowners.

The proponent, associated with [Brevelle Conservation Trust](#), reports that the stream has been “known as Carman Branch for as long as any of the local property owners, hunters,

and loggers can remember. Hunting and timber lease . . . and road easement agreements refer to the stream as Carman Branch.”

The name would commemorate Harry Carman (1921-1999), a native of Ohio, who served in World War II and the Korean and Vietnam wars and was the recipient of the Purple Heart. Following military service, he settled in the Shreveport area, which is 85 miles from the stream in Sabine Parish. He is buried near Shreveport. The proposal states that he was “a contractor for International Paper, which owned all this land [around the unnamed stream] many decades ago. He was a pretty well known local hunter and tournament bass fisherman. He helped to develop and expand the local logging roads and ATV trails in the area.” A search of online records has found no published evidence of Harry Carman’s association with Sabine Parish.

The proponent provided a letter of support for the name Carman Branch from the Director of TCB Farm & Timber LLC, which owns approximately 100 acres just north of the stream in question.

### Stakeholder Input

Local government	Sabine Parish	
State Names Authority	Louisiana Geographic Names Committee	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	TCB Farm & Timber LLC [nearby landowner]	Support*

\* provided by proponent

## MAINE

### Farrington Island

#### Proposal Information

Proposed name	<b>Farrington Island</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Edward C. Kradoska, III; Cinnaminson, NJ
Date proposed	9/13/2023
Date submitted	9/7/2023
BGN case number	6139
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

Primary coordinates	44.38027, -69.32944
Feature class	island

Feature size	4.25 acres
Feature description	Located 0.8 mi. ENE of Pratt Island, 0.6 mi. SSE of Green Island
Name history	Named in commemoration of Stuart Morgan Farrington (1907-1959), a modern adagio ballet dancer and instructor
USGS primary topo map	Liberty 1:24000
State(s)	Maine
County(s)	Waldo County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Town of Liberty
Land ownership	Private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Cargill Island: Waldo Registry, 1956
  - Treasure Island: Waldo Registry, 1956

### Case Summary

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The new name Farrington Island is proposed for a 4.25-acre island in Saint George Lake in the Town of Liberty in Waldo County. The name would commemorate the proponent's grandfather Stuart Morgan Farrington (1907-1959), who purchased the island in 1948, with plans to create a camp for young men to enjoy an outdoor wilderness experience. The island has been owned by the Farrington family for three generations and the proponent's family would like to “honor [their] grandfather’s memory with this request.”

A 1948 property register and a 1956 county register both referenced the island as Cargill Island and Treasure Island, although neither of these are recorded in GNIS. (Note: Cargill Pond is located just to the south of Saint George Lake.)

The obituary for Stuart Farrington states, “He was the head of the Stuart Morgan dancers. He was a pioneer among modern adagio groups [in] which several male dancers worked with a female. He also appeared in vaudeville and in cafes in the U.S. and Europe.”

GNIS lists four other features in Maine named “Farrington”; all are in Oxford County. One of these is an island also named Farrington Island, it is located in Mooselookmeguntik Lake, approximately 84 miles to the northwest of the island in question.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Town of Liberty Waldo County
State Names Authority	Maine Geographic Names Authority

Federally Recognized Tribes    All federally recognized Tribes  
 contacted under Policy X

## Change Cadillac Mountain to Wapuwoc Mountain

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Wapuwoc Mountain</b>
Proposal type	change name to recognize native name
Current official name	Cadillac Mountain
GNIS ID	<a href="#">563337</a>
Proponent	Paul Bridges; Box Elder, SD / Bar Harbor, ME
Date proposed	8/7/2023
BGN case number	6110
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	44.3512609, -68.2264902
Feature class	summit
Feature size	elevation 1,530 ft.
Feature description	the highest point on Mount Desert Island, 2.5 mi. SSW of Bar Harbor
Name history	The Wabenaki name meaning “first white light mountain” or “white mountain of the first light,” likely a reference to the sunrise on the mountain
USGS primary topo map	Seal Harbor 1:24,000
State(s)	Maine
County(s)	Hancock County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Town of Bar Harbor
Land ownership	Acadia National Park

### BGN decisions

- Cadillac Mountain (BGN 1918)

### Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Adam’s Apple: *The Mountains of Maine*, 2009
  - Cadillac Mountain: USGS 1920, 1942, 1956, 1983, 1985; AMS 1956, 1960, 1961; NPS website, 2023; NOAA/OCS charts since 1926; *The Mountains of Maine*, 2009; many other sources
  - Green Mountain: USGS 1904; NOAA/OCS charts 1875-1916; *Mount Desert Island, and the Cranberry Isles*, 1871; *Atlas of the state of Maine*, 1885; *Stuart’s atlas of the state of Maine*, 1894; Rand McNally Atlas, 1897; *The Mountains of Maine*, 2009

- Newport Mountain: reported to BGN, 1918; *The Mountains of Maine*, 2009
- Pesamkuk: NPS website, 2023
- Wapuwoc: “Naming the Dawnland: Wabanaki Place Names on Mount Desert Island,” *Chebacco* Vol. 16, 2015; NPS website, 2023; many other sources
- Wapuwoc: “Naming the Dawnland: Wabanaki Place Names on Mount Desert Island,” *Chebacco* Vol. 16, 2015

## **Case Summary**

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This proposal is to change the name of Cadillac Mountain, the highest point on Mount Desert Island in the Town of Bar Harbor in Hancock County, to Wapuwoc Mountain. The mountain is within Acadia National Park.

The proponent, a resident of South Dakota who works as a summer tour guide on Mount Desert Island, wishes to restore the Wabenaki name for the mountain. Wapuwoc means “first white light mountain” or “white mountain of the first light.” In a 2015 article in *Chebacco* (the magazine of the Mount Desert Island Historical Society) titled “Naming the Dawnland:

Wabanaki Place Names on Mount Desert Island,” Geo Soctomah Neptune wrote:

The Passamaquoddy name for [Mount Desert Island] is Pesamkuk . . . . The biggest mountain was called wapuwoc. . . . [S]peakers define Wapuwoc, the indigenous name of Cadillac Mountain, to mean “[the] first light white mountain”— or as I like to call it, “the white mountain of the first light.” The ability to see the sunrise from the summit of Wapuwoc before anywhere else in the Dawnland has always given the mountain spiritual significance in Wabanaki culture.

The first sunrise visible in the U.S. can be seen from Cadillac Mountain between October 7 and March 6. Other locations in Maine have the earliest sunrises during the rest of the year; however, Cadillac Mountain experiences some of the earliest sunrises in the U.S. all year long.

The proponent wrote:

The name Wapuwoc has been virtually ignored and all but eliminated from recent history, until 2023 when a joint effort between the Schoodic Research Institute, Friends of Acadia, and the National Park Service created some information boards on the summit that tell the story of Wapuwoc.

The name Wapuwoc has legitimate, historical significance to the Wabanaki people and has direct meaning to the features of the mountain.

Conversely, after doing substantial research on the man Antoine Laumet/ aka Antoine de la Mothe/ aka Antoine La Mothe Sieur de Cadillac, we discover that his various name changes were for the purpose of creating a ‘new’ identity and

portraying non-existent nobility. He gave himself the made-up title, Sieur de Cadillac, and thus 'Cadillac' is not even his real name. He may have been an explorer who was given a land grant for the Mount Desert Island area, but he only paid one 6-month visit to the Island in 1688 and never came back. What little history we know of the man, his life was full of misleading, questionable efforts that were not noble.

Restoring the original name to Wapuwoc Mountain will honor the native Wabanaki people, give the mountain a name that has real, authentic meaning, and invite the inquisitive to learn and explore the culture of indigenous people who used these lands for centuries before European discovery.

The BGN approved the name Cadillac Mountain in 1918. The decision card read:

Name proposed by Geo. B. Dorr, Custodian representing the 'Wild Gardens of Acadia,' supported by the Sec. of the Intr., Bureau of Nat'l Parks [sic], many Associations, and distinguished men, to commemorate early history and to honor France for her part in present War. Mount Desert Island deeded to Cadillac by Louis XIV.

Until the early twentieth century, maps and documents named the summit Green Mountain. In 1918, George Dorr, the custodian of the recently designated Sieur de Monts National Monument (renamed to Lafayette National Park in 1919 and then to Acadia National Park in 1929) wrote to the BGN to propose name changes within the monument:

Those who have in charge the Sieur de Monte National Monument and its development are greatly desirous of using it as a means toward strengthening the tie between the United States and France, now brought so close together by the war.

It is, moreover, the only national parkland in the country that borders on the sea and looks broadly out across the ocean toward France and the waters that our troops are traversing to bring her aid.

[T]he Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service unite with those who have gathered the parklands together and given them to the people in asking the United States Geographic Board to consider favorably the following proposed and carefully considered changes in the names of certain of the mountains that constitute the dominant landscape feature of the Monument.

[Regarding] Cadillac Mountain in place of Green Mountain . . . Cadillac, a French noble serving in Acadia, was the Island's earliest owner save the Crown of France. The deed giving it to him as a feudal fief, together with the adjacent mainland shores, signed by Louis XIV and countersigned by Colbert, is still on record in Quebec; and still when engaged a dozen years later in the founding of Detroit he



signed himself Seigneur des Monte Deserts. We have record of him also living on it, on the shores of Frenchman’s Bay, in a memoir drawn up by Governor Andros of Massachusetts in the spring of 1689, with reference to a descent upon Acadia.

The 1918 decision card listed “Mt. Newport” as the name of the mountain “prior to 1855.” This information was reported by Dorr in his 1918 letter to the BGN: “As late as 1855 Green Mountain was called Newport Mountain, and the present Newport Mountain had no separate name. . . .” No other evidence to support this statement could be found.

*The Dictionary of Canadian Biography* entry for [Antoine Laumet, dit de Lamothe Cadillac](#) reported that he was “[b]oastful, ingenious, quarrelsome, not too scrupulous about adhering to the truth. . . . He has gone down in history with the impressive noble pedigree he invented for himself, consisting of the title of esquire, a coat of arms, the noble alias of de Lamothe Cadillac. . . . It is clear from his voluminous American correspondence which, although untrustworthy, is invariably witty and well written, that he received a good education.” He was born Antoine Laumet in France and assumed the name Antoine de Lamothe, sieur de Cadillac when he arrived in Acadia in New France. Cadillac was a reference to a town in southwestern France. Laumet was an explorer, trapper, and trader in Acadia who founded the fort that grew into Detroit in 1701 and was the Governor of Louisiana from 1710 to 1716. He returned to France in 1717.

Although references to the Abenaki name are primarily to Wapuwoc, the proponent believes the generic term “Mountain” should be included, noting:

It seems less confusing to add the descriptor. I realize that by definition the name Wapuwoc includes the term ‘mountain’ but that does not appear obvious until you know the definition . . . . It does seem to be consistent with the names of virtually all the other mountains in Acadia National Park. As the translation of Wapuwoc becomes better known in general through educational efforts and information, I would expect that the translation of the mountain's name will become better known and the redundancy of the word ‘Mountain’ will hardly be noticed.

The car brand Cadillac is named for Laumet; the company used Laumet’s assumed coat of arms as their logo. Cadillac Brook (BGN 2005) flows off the mountain, and Cadillac Cliffs, 2.5 miles to the southeast on the east side of Gorham Mountain, is presumably named in relation to Cadillac Mountain. The City of Cadillac in Michigan is also named for him.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Town of Bar Harbor Hancock County
State Names Authority	Maine Geographic Names Authority
Federal Agency	National Park Service

Federally Recognized Tribes		All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X
Other	Change.org petition	272 signatures (10/17/23)

## MARYLAND

### Wheel Creek

<b>Proposal Information</b>	
Proposed name	<b>Wheel Creek</b>
Proposal type	make official a name in local use
Proponent	Wheel Creek Naming Committee of Emmorton Elementary School; Bel Air, MD
Date proposed	9/8/2023
Submitter	Jennifer Vlangas; Bel Air, MD
Quarterly Review List	453

### **Feature Details**

Primary coordinates	39.48108, -76.34037
Secondary coordinates	39.49643, -76.32973
Feature class	stream
Feature size	0.72 mi. long
Feature description	heads 0.3 mi. NW of Emmerton, flows SSW into Atkinson Reservoir
Name history	Refers to a historic wheel factory that was constructed in the 1870s along Winters Run
USGS primary topo map	Edgewood 1:24000
State(s)	Maryland
County(s)	Harford County
Land ownership	Harford Glen Park / private

### **BGN decisions**

- None

### **Other Names**

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Wheel Creek: USGS streamgage data, 2023; Harford County Wheel Creek Stream Study, 2008; *Harford County Place Names*, 2014)

## Case Summary

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This proposal is to make official the name Wheel Creek for a 0.72-mile-long stream in Harford County. The stream heads near the community of Emmorton and flows through Harford Glen Park to enter Winters Run at Atkisson Reservoir. The proponent is the Wheel Creek Naming Committee of Emmorton Elementary School, a public school located within the stream's watershed.

The committee states that making this name official "is important because it preserves the history of the wheel factory and directly relates to the parallel road named Wheel Road. This area was historically known for its wheel factory, and we believe calling it 'Wheel Creek' helps preserve the legacy of the area."

The wheel factory was constructed in the 1870s along Winters Run and operated until it succumbed to fire and flood at the turn of the 20th century. The proposal included an excerpt from Harford County's Rural Heritage series, which noted that the factory earned "exemplary recognition" by The Historical Society of Harford County. It was initially run by water power but later a steam engine was installed. Wheels were made from shagbark hickory trees from the surrounding forest and were used in the carriage and wagon building industry of the area. The company employed 35 men and turned out 25 sets of wheels daily.

USGS topographic maps published from the 1950s through 2011 labeled a locale named Wheel between the stream and Atkinson Reservoir at the site of the factory. A USGS Watershed Monitoring Station located near the mouth of the stream is named [Wheel Creek](#).

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Harford County	Support
State Names Authority	Maryland Geographic Names Authority	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Wheel Creek Naming Committee of Emmorton Elementary School (proponent)	Support

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Change Brown Island to Crowninshield Island

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Crowninshield Island</b>
Proposal type	change name to reflect local use
Current official name	Brown Island
GNIS ID	<a href="#">614648</a>
Proponent	Eugene E. Record; Marblehead, MA
Date proposed	2/14/23
Date submitted	9/10/23
BGN case number	6142
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	42.5139847, -70.8425474
Feature class	island
Feature size	7.5 acres
Feature description	In the Town of Marblehead, in Dolliber Cove
Name history	named for the Crowninshield family who acquired the island in 1918, specifically Louise duPont Crowninshield (d. 1958), who donated the island the Trustees of Reservations in 1955
USGS primary topo map	Marblehead North 1:24,000
State(s)	Massachusetts
County(s)	Essex County
Land ownership	Private

#### BGN decisions

- Brown Island (BGN 1971, 2012)

#### Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Brown Island: USGS 1945, 1952, 1956/65, 1985, 2012, 2021; NOAA 1971, 1984, 1997, 2006, 2013, 2023; Essex County map 1966; Atlas of the Town of Marblehead, 1912; *Outside Magazine*, 2003
  - Brown's Island: Wright, 2006
  - Crowninshield Island: EPA 2008; *Massachusetts Coast Guide to Boston & the North Shore*, 2016; Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management, 2008; Marblehead Town map 2009; Trustees of Reservations, 2008, 2023; Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation/Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, 2005; Marblehead Chamber of Commerce, 2008; Wikipedia,

2008, 2023; Wright, 2006; *Northshore* magazine 2021; *Boston Magazine*, undated; *Outside Magazine*, 2003; *Paddler Magazine*, 1998; boston.com; capeannvacations.com; onlyinyourstate.com; numerous travel websites

- Orne Island: USGS 1893; Office of Coast Survey 1970
- Orne's Island: Walling Topographic Atlas, 1871

## Case Summary

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This proposal is to change the name of Brown Island in the Town of Marblehead to Crowninshield Island. The 705-acre island is located within Dolliber Cove.

The proponent, who serves as chair of the Crowninshield Island Committee, submitted this change to the BGN in 2008 but it was rejected in January 2012, citing the opposition of the Town of Marblehead Board of Selectmen, the Town Historian, and the Marblehead Harbors and Waters Board. All three cited long-term use of the name Brown Island.

Although the name Brown Island has been published on USGS topographic maps since 1945, it was not made official by the BGN until 1971. USGS maps published as early as 1893 labeled the island Orne Island and this name continued to appear on NOAA charts until 1970; from 1971 until the present, it has been labeled Brown Island. The 1966 Essex County map labeled it Brown Island. The 1971 proposal stated, "According to town officials of Marblehead, this feature has been known locally as Brown Island for many years. Both of these names [Brown and Orne] are family names and Brown seems to be the name in popular local use today." There was no mention in the 1971 file of the Crowninshield family's connection to the island.

At the time of the 2008 proposal, the proponent reported that that Crowninshield Island had been in local use for over five decades. The Trustees of Reservations, who "preserve, for public use and enjoyment, properties of exceptional scenic, historic, and ecological value in Massachusetts," referred to the island as "Crowninshield Island (formerly called Brown's Island)." Their website added, "The Island's name honors Louise duPont Crowninshield, a pioneer in America's historic preservation movement from 1925 until her death in 1958." A local realtor's website referred to "Crowninshield Island, better known as Brown's Island...." An Environmental Protection Agency notice, published in the Federal Register in May 2008, on the establishment of a No Discharge Area along the coast of Massachusetts, also referred to Crowninshield Island. *North Shore Magazine*, in an article on Marblehead's beaches, referred to "Crowninshield Island ('Brown's Island' to you 'Headers)". In 2008, *The Salem News* stated, "There is also Crowninshield Island off Marblehead, a 5-acre property also known as Brown's Island." *Outside Magazine's* Urban Adventure Boston mentioned, "Brown Island, also called Crowninshield Island."

In early 2023, the same proponent contacted the BGN to report that the Town Selectboard and the Marblehead Harbors and Waters Board now support the change, and as such, he is asking the BGN to reconsider its previous decision. At its March meeting, the DNC agreed it would "consider reopening the case after local support can be confirmed." The proponent

followed up with letters of support from the Town and the Harbors and Waters Board, along with a petition signed by over 50 residents surrounding the island. He adds:

In 1797, the island was sold by Mary Orne, widow of Joshua Orne of Marblehead, for \$350 to John Brown.

In 1918 the Browns sold the island (called Orne Island at that time) to Frank Crowninshield. The Crowninshields, who lived across from the island, planted the trees and plants we see today as it had been barren rock until then. In 1955 Mrs. Crowninshield gave the island to The Trustees of Reservations, which is the oldest statewide land conservation organization in the country. This was to ensure that the island would remain undeveloped and open to the public forever. The Crowninshields were active civic contributors to the North Shore community over their lifetime, and accordingly, deserve the honor of having the island bear their name. It is identified by many local sources currently as Crowninshield Island.

He also provided a copy of the description of Crowninshield Island from the Trustees of Reservations handbook (they also maintain a [website](#)), a photo of signage on the island, and copies of material from a "Discovering Marblehead" brochure; the Marblehead Conservancy town map; and the Marblehead zoning map, all of which use the name Crowninshield Island. He notes also that Google Maps and Google Earth use the proposed name. According to a description of the island published in the aforementioned brochure, "A century ago the island, like much of Marblehead, was barren. The trees were planted by Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield to improve the view from her house on Peach's Point." Wikipedia also has an entry for [Crowninshield Island](#).

In its current letter supporting the change, the Town Selectboard states:

This would recognize the generous gift of Louise Crowninshield, who donated the island to the Trustees of Reservations in 1955 for the enjoyment of the public. She was a significant figure in the historic preservation movement and one of the region's most generous benefactors.

As the Island under our care will now be open to the public and regional boaters forever going forward, we feel this is an appropriate thing to do and a permanent way to honor the generosity and achievements of this distinguished American family.

Additional letters of support provide similar justifications for the change.

The former Town Historian continues to oppose the change, stating: "The Crowninshields were not permanent residents of Marblehead, residing primarily during the summer months. The island has and has had so many names. The older I get, the more I want things to stay the same."

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Town of Marblehead Selectboard Essex County	Support N/A
State Names Authority	Massachusetts State Names Authority	
Federal Agency	NOAA	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Peabody Essex Museum Marblehead Museum Town of Marblehead Historical Commission Harbors and Waters Board The Trustees of Reservations Jenny Armini, State Representative- Eighth Essex District	Support* Support* Support*  Support* Support* Support*

\* provided by proponent

## MICHIGAN

### Change Aanikegamaa Lake to Swan Lake

## Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Swan Lake</b>
Proposal type	change name to recognize local preference
Current official name	Aanikegamaa Lake
GNIS ID	638682
Proponent	Mark Shantz, PST Lake Association; Linden, MI
Date proposed	7/31/2023
BGN case number	6105
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	42.8278915, -83.7467878
Feature class	lake
Feature size	Approx. 80 acres
Feature description	N of Lake Ponemah, SE of Loon Lake
Name history	named for swans that nest on the lake
USGS primary topo map	Fenton 1:24,000 (central point)
State(s)	Michigan
County(s)	Genesee County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Charter Township of Fenton

PLSS	Secs 15,16,21&22, T5N, R6E, Michigan Meridian
Land ownership	Private

### BGN decisions

- Aanikegamaa Lake (BGN 2022) [name recommended by Secretary’s Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force]

### Other Names

- Unpublished names:
  - Little Mudd Lake: *Tri-County Times*, 2023
- Published names:
  - Aanikegamaa Lake: The National Map Viewer; Secretary’s Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force name changes announcement and media coverage, 2022
  - Sq\_\_\_ Lake: (USGS 1920, 1922, 1969, 1985; USACE 1943; Genesee County atlas, 1873, many local sources)

### Case Summary

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This proposal is to change the name of Aanikegamaa Lake, an 80-acre lake in the Charter Township of Fenton in Genesee County, to Swan Lake. The lake is privately owned by many residents in the PST Lake Association (currently named the Ponemah, Sq\_\_\_ & Tupper Lake Association), which submitted the proposal to change the name. The name refers to swans (likely mute swans) that nest on the lake.

The lake was named Sq\_\_\_ Lake on USGS maps as early as 1920 and was shown on a county atlas as early as 1873. On September 8, 2022, the BGN accepted the replacement name Aanikegamaa Lake, which was recommended by the [Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force](#) established by [Secretary’s Order 3404](#).

The Ojibwe People’s Dictionary reports that “aanikegamaa” means “it is a chain of lakes” and this name presumably refers to the series of connected lakes in Fenton Township.

In June 2023, Fenton Township residents began meeting to discuss changing the name of Aanikegamaa Lake. A [June 19, 2023 Tri-County Times article](#) quoted Township Supervisor Lorraine: “I understand [the DOI’s] desire to change the name; however, I feel it would have been more appropriate to have the residents of the lake to be part of that process.” Many other articles reported that residents felt they should have been asked to provide input on the name change and that the native name is difficult to spell and pronounce.

A [June 26, 2023 Tri-County Times article](#) quoted Supervisor Lorraine: “It was the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in the Wilderness Society that got together and they are the ones that decided to make the change to Sq\_\_\_ Lake.”

The PST Lake Association solicited potential replacement names from area residents, after which a vote was taken. The number of votes cast for each name were:



- Swan Lake, 74
- Swan Island Lake, 19
- Little Ponemah Lake, 9
- Serenity Lake, 9
- Aanikegamaa Lake, 0

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Charter Township of Fenton Genesee County	
State Names Authority	Michigan	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Ponemah, Sq___ & Tupper Lake Association [proponent]	Support
	Mike Mueller, Michigan 72nd District State Representative	Support

## MINNESOTA

### Fox-Hunter Bay

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Fox-Hunter Bay</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Joe Otterstetter; Pequot Lakes, MN
Date proposed	10/14/2021
Submitter	Minnesota Geographic Names Authority
Date submitted	8/22/2023
BGN case number	6121
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	46.6767664, -94.175069
Secondary coordinates	N/A
Feature class	bay
Feature size	17 acres
Feature description	W of Pig Lake, on the S shore of Lower Whitefish Lake
Name history	Associated with Fox-Hunter Lodge that operated on the bay between 1946 and 1967
USGS primary topo map	Lower Whitefish Lake 1:24000
State(s)	Minnesota
County(s)	Crow Wing County
PLSS	Sec 13, T137N, R28W, Fifth Principal Meridian

Land ownership                      Private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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The new associative name Fox-Hunter Bay is proposed for an unnamed 17-acre bay on the south shore of Whitefish Lake in Crow Wing County. According to the proponent, who lives on Fox Hunter Road, located adjacent to the bay, the name has been used locally for “an unknown amount of time,” adding:

Founded in 1946 by Ester and Larry Fox and Edith and Tex Hunter . . . Fox-Hunter Lodge was established as a family-owned and operated resort. It was the original development on the bay. The Lodge ceased operation in 1967. Many of the original family members and their descendants continue to live on and enjoy Fox-Hunter Bay.

GNIS lists three geographic features in proximity to the bay that have names that include “Fox”: East Fox Lake, West Fox Lake, and Fox Creek, approximately six miles to the northeast.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Crow Wing County	Support
State Names Authority	Minnesota Geographic Names Authority	Support
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Ecological and Water Resources	Support

### Whiskey Point

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Whiskey Point</b>
Proposal type	make official name in local use
Proponent	George Todd Maddison
Date proposed	7/9/2023
BGN case number	6096
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

Primary coordinates	48.434167, -92.548333
Secondary coordinates	N/A
Feature class	cape
Feature size	approx. 23 acres
Feature description	on Namakan Lake, SW of Pat Smith Island
Name history	
USGS primary topo map	Blind Pig Island 1:24,000
State(s)	Minnesota
County(s)	St. Louis County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Crane Lake Township
PLSS	Sec. 29, T69N, R17W, Fifth Principal Meridian
Land ownership	Voyageurs National Park proclaimed boundary / private

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Whiskey Point: *Whiskey Point: Voyageurs National Park: Water Routes, Foot Paths & Ski Trails*, 1986 [not published by NPS]

## Case Summary

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This proposal, submitted by a St. Louis County landowner, is to make official the name Whiskey Point for a 23-acre point of land on Namakan Lake; the area is comprised of privately owned parcels within the proclaimed boundary of Voyageurs National Park. The cape is on a main navigation channel and is the site of tourist attractions and commonly used fishing grounds. The proponent wishes to make official the name that is already in local use, adding, "Having the name appear on official maps would aid in this usage and provide a reference point for visitors to the area." The name has been used by property owners since the late 1960s, is marked by signage, and is referenced in wolf conservation studies.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Crane Lake Township St. Louis County
State Names Authority	Minnesota Geographic Names Authority
Federal Agency	National Park Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## NEW YORK

**Wildwood Creek --- see PENNSYLVANIA**

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Grays Creek

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Grays Creek</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Proponent	James C. Gray; Buxton, NC
Date proposed	9/3/2023
BGN case number	6130
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	35.27253, -75.5384
Secondary coordinates	35.27039, -75.53497
Feature class	channel
Feature size	0.35 mi. long
Feature description	On Hatteras Island N of Buxton, flows into Pamlico Sound
Name history	Commemorates Amalek Gray, Cyrus Hooper Gray, and Cyrus Ruffman Gray
USGS primary topo map	Buxton 1:24,000
State(s)	North Carolina
County(s)	Dare County
Land ownership	private

#### BGN decisions

- None

#### Other Names

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

#### Case Summary

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The new commemorative name Grays Creek is proposed for an unnamed 0.35-mi. long channel that flows into Pamlico Sound at Cape Hatteras. The name would honor the proponent's ancestors, including Amalek Thomas Gray (1848-1931), Cyrus Hooper Gray (1872-1956), and Cyrus Rufman Gray (1907-1997), as well as their respective wives.

All three generations of the Gray family served in the U.S. Coast Guard/Life Saving Service. Amalek Thomas Gray was keeper of the Big Kinnakeet light station from 1890 to 1915 and was awarded the gold Life Saving medal for his service. The lighthouse is located approximately three miles to the north of the channel proposed to be named. His son Cyrus Hooper Gray also served with the lifesaving service and retired as postmaster of Buxton. Cyrus Rufman Gray served in the Pacific Theatre during World War II, during which he “piloted landing crafts with his knowledge of the surf.” His ship was torpedoed by the Japanese; after recovering from his injuries, he was awarded the Purple Heart. These biographical details are supported by published memorials and Coast Guard records.

The proponent concludes, “it is an honor to be their descendant and living on the land they once roamed and called home. It would also be an honor to have the creek that runs through their property named for those men and the women [wives] who stuck with them through some really tough times.”

The channel cuts through the proponent’s property as well as five other parcels with dwellings. GNIS does not list any other features in Dare County named “Gray” or “Grey.”

### **Stakeholder Input**

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Local government	Dare County
State Names Authority	North Carolina
Federal Agency	NOAA
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## **OHIO**

### **The Hogback**

### **Proposal Information**

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Proposed name	The Hogback
Proposal type	to make official a name in local use
Proponent	Owen O'Connell; Columbus, OH
Date proposed	8/31/2023
BGN case number	6127
Quarterly Review List	453

### **Feature Details**

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Primary coordinates	41.74753, -81.02432
Feature class	ridge
Feature size	0.3 mi. long, elevation 797 ft.
Feature description	between the Grand River and Mill Creek 2 mi. SE of Madison
Name history	named for its shape

USGS primary topo map	Thompson 1:24,000
State(s)	Ohio
County(s)	Lake County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Madison Township
Land ownership	Hogback Ridge Park, Lake County Metroparks

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names:
  - Hogback Ridge (Hogback Ridge Park website, as part of park name)
  - The Hogback (local use, reported by proponent)
- Published names: None found

### Case Summary

This proposal is to make official the name The Hogback for a 0.3-mile-long ridge in Hogback Ridge Park in Madison Township in Lake County.

The website of [Hogback Ridge Park](#), a unit of Lake County Metroparks, states that the park “is named for its most prominent natural feature: a high, narrow ridge of land bounded on two sides by steep valleys. This type of ridge is named for its resemblance to the bony spine of a hog.” The proponent reports that The Hogback is more widely used than Hogback Ridge, despite the latter being in the park’s name.

The proponent is a resident of Columbus, Ohio has submitted two previous proposals: Rock Garden Hill in Great Seal State Park in Ross County, Ohio; and Mount Mitchell in Mount Mitchell Heritage Prairie Park in Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Both names were approved by the BGN in 2023.

“Hogback” (and many variations on the spelling) is a commonly used generic term in many features throughout the U.S. The following table lists the counts of features where “hogback” (or a variation) occurs as a single word or as a name that begins with “The”:

Feature name	Ridge	Summit	Other
Hogback	16	6	1 [island]
Hog Back	0	2	1 [bar]
Hogbacks	1	0	0
Hogsback	2	1	1 [cape]
Hogs Back	5	1	1 [bar]
Hogs Backbone	1	0	0
The Hogback	31	5	0
The Hog Back	1	0	0
The Hogsback	5	0	0

The Hogs Back	1	0	0
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The following table lists the counts of elevated features where “hogback” (or a variation) is used as a descriptor of another generic term (variations on “hogback” and plural generics are included in the count; classes other than Ridge or Summit omitted):

Feature name	Ridge	Summit
Hogback Butte	1	2
Hogback Hill	2	11
Hogback Knob	0	1
Hogback Ledge	0	0
Hogback Mesa	0	1
Hogback Mountain	3	37
Hogback Mountains	1	0
Hogback Peak	0	1
Hogback Point	0	1
Hogback Ridge	30	0
Hogback Summit	0	1

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Madison Township
State Names Authority	Ohio
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X
Other	Lake County Metroparks

## OREGON

### Change Dead Injun Creek to Neme Creek

### Proposal Information

---

Proposed name	<b>Neme Creek</b>
Proposal type	change name considered offensive
Current official name	Dead Injun Creek
GNIS ID	<a href="#">1140704</a>
Proponent	Girl Scout Troop 12589; Portland, OR / Burns Paiute Tribe
Date proposed	8/27/2023
Submitter	Amy Mathie, Troop leader
Date submitted	8/27/2023
BGN case number	6124
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	44.189734, -119.323671
Secondary coordinates	44.16522, -119.30032
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.4 mi. long
Feature description	flows N then NW to enter North Fork Deer Creek
Name history	“Neme” means “the people” in the Northern Paiute Language.
USGS primary topo map	Flagtail Mountain 1:24,000
State(s)	Oregon
County(s)	Grant County
PLSS	Secs 13,14&24, T16S, R28E, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	U.S. Forest Service

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Dead Injun Creek: USGS 1961, 1990, 1998; Grant County Atlas 1935
  - Dead Indian Creek: USGS 1981

## Case Summary

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The name Neme Creek is proposed as a replacement for Dead Injun Creek, a 2.4-mile-long tributary of North Fork Deer Creek in Grant County and on the Malheur National Forest, 23 miles southwest of John Day. The existing name has been shown on USGS topographic maps between 1961 and 2020, although on one edition published in 1981, it was labeled as Dead Indian Creek.

The proposal was originally submitted as Numu Creek by the Girl Scout Troop of Oregon and SW Washington, whose goal is “to remove the offensive slur from this creek’s official name” and to better “commemorate the warriors that fought for their land and for their people’s right to be there.” According to the [Northern Paiute Language Project](#), developed by linguists at the University of California Santa Cruz, “Numu” is the word that the Paiute people call themselves.

The troop’s research indicates that the stream was named “to commemorate a Native American who was killed in battle near the stream’s bank,” likely during the 1878 Bannock War that took place between settlers backed by the military and the Northern Paiute and Bannock Tribes. They assert that a commemoration should connote respect, “however, [the current] name is not a term of respect.” The troop reviewed the BGN’s cultural sensitivity guidance prior to submitting the proposal and chose the name Numu Creek “under the premise of showing cultural sensitivity to indigenous people of the area.”



The troop leader elaborates:

They researched the region’s history to better understand where the current name may have derived from and which tribe(s) were most relevant to the area. From their research, they determined the region was an ancestral hunting area for the Northern Paiute people and a site of conflict with white/Caucasian settlers. The troop believes that the proposed name better represents the tribe’s ancestral connection of this physical feature and area where they hunted and gathered for many generations.”

She added that they contacted the Burns Paiute Tribe for suggestions and feedback but did not receive a response. The troop also approached the Cowlitz Tribe with whom they have an established relationship, adding, “While the Cowlitz Tribal Council did not feel it was their place to offer feedback or suggestions on names for a feature on ancestral Paiutes lands, they did offer verbal support and encouragement to the troop. The girls took the information they learned from engaging with the Cowlitz and applied it to their considerations in choosing a proposed name change.”

After the review List was posted, the Forest Service reached out to the Burns Paiute Tribe, who responded “Our spelling for ourselves is ‘Neme’ in our officially approved spelling. It sounds like ‘NuhWuh.’” The original proponent agreed to amend their application to Neme Creek.

GNIS lists four features with names that contain the word “Injun.” There are three additional names that include it as a variant name, including Engine Creek, Tennessee which was approved as a name change by the BGN in 2020. There is just one other feature in the U.S. named “Numu”: Numu Creek is in Comanche County, Oklahoma. It was renamed from Sq Creek by the BGN in 2007. GNIS does not list any features named “Neme.”

### **Stakeholder Input**

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Local government	Grant County Court
State Names Authority	Oregon Geographic Names Board
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

### **Spirit Creek**

### **Proposal Information**

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Proposed name	<b>Spirit Creek</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Current official name	N/A

GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	Carl Wamser, Lake Oswego United Church of Christ
Date proposed	8/14/2023
BGN case number	6117
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	45.423176, -122.68883
Secondary coordinates	45.425692, -122.690374
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1,030 ft. long
Feature description	heads S of Englewood, flows S into an unnamed tributary of Tryon Creek
Name history	The name refers to spirits, including those of indigenous inhabitants and the creek itself
USGS primary topo map	Lake Oswego 1:24,000
State(s)	Oregon
County(s)	Clackamas County
Local jurisdiction(s)	City of Lake Oswego
PLSS	Sec. 4, T2S, R1E, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	Private [partly by proponent / Lake Oswego United Church of Christ]

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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This proposal is to apply the new name Spirit Creek to an unnamed 0.2-mile-long stream in the City of Lake Oswego in Clackamas County. The stream flows into an unnamed tributary of Tryon Creek that is known locally as “Nettle Creek.” It is not recorded in the National Hydrography Dataset nor shown on USGS maps. The stream flows primarily through the property of Lake Oswego United Church of Christ (LOUCC). The proponent, who represents LOUCC, states:

We intend to honor a variety of spirits, [including] the spirits of the indigenous inhabitants who undoubtedly knew this creek and perhaps had a name for it. We intend to honor the spirit of the creek itself, which has been engineered and diverted in a variety of ways but continues to flow gently through a small wooded patch. And because it flows primarily through the property of a church, we intend also to honor the Creator spirit who brought all of this into being.

The owners of the three properties along the stream endorse the name. When asked to address the BGN's Cultural Sensitivity for Native American Names guidance, the proponent wrote:

I have had informal discussions with [a couple that runs] the Eloheh Indigenous Center for Earth Justice in Yamhill, Oregon. [LOUCC] has had an ongoing relationship with the Center. They have spoken at our church. I have also attempted to contact the Chachalu Museum and Cultural Center in Grande Ronde, Oregon, but I have not had any response.

GNIS lists six features in Oregon with "Spirit" in their names. The closest, Spirit Mountain, is 50 miles southwest of the stream in question. Since 2010, the BGN has approved four names nationwide that include the word "Spirit."

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	City of Lake Oswego Clackamas County	
State Names Authority	Oregon	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Lake Oswego United Church of Christ	Support
	Property owners surrounding the stream	Support
	Chachalu Museum and Cultural Center	

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Change Westtown Run to Concept Creek

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Concept Creek</b>
Proposal type	change a name to recognize local preference
Current official name	Westtown Run
GNIS ID	<a href="#">2831464</a>
Proponent	Steven Burtch; Westtown, PA
Date proposed	9/14/2023
BGN case number	6146
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	39.93448, -75.54176
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Secondary coordinates	39.95313, -75.52571
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1.7 mi. long
Feature description	Heads in Westtown Township, flows SW to enter East Branch Chester Creek in Thornbury Township
Name history	Named for The Concept School, established in 1972
USGS primary topo map	West Chester 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Chester County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Thornbury Township, Westtown Township
Land ownership	private

#### **BGN decisions**

- None

#### **Other Names**

- Unpublished names: None found
- Published names:
  - Westtown Run: USGS 1996

#### **Case Summary**

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This proposal is to change the name of Westtown Run, a 1.7-mile-long tributary of East Branch Chester Creek in Chester County, to Concept Creek. The stream heads in Westtown Township and flows into Thornbury Township. The name would be associated with The Concept School, a private school established in 1972 for children with special learning needs. The stream flows behind the school's property. The proponent is a teacher at the school.

USGS topographic maps first labeled the stream as Westtown Run in 1996; however, prior to receiving this proposal it was not recorded in GNIS. The name presumably refers to Westtown Township but does not appear to be in local and the proponent states he was unaware of it.

GNIS does not list any other geographic features in Pennsylvania named "Concept."

### **Kingfisher Creek**

#### **Proposal Information**

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Proposed name	<b>Kingfisher Creek</b>
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Richard J. Ward; Shickshinny, PA
Date proposed	7/12/2023
BGN case number	6092
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	41.182412, -76.167092
Secondary coordinates	41.217738, -76.168679
Feature class	stream
Feature size	2.85 mi. long
Feature description	heads at an unnamed marsh, flows S into Shickshinny Creek.
Name history	Named for kingfishers which are often seen along the stream
USGS primary topo map	Shickshinny 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Luzerne County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Union Township
Land ownership	private

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

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

## Case Summary

---

A resident of Shickshinny has proposed the name Kingfisher Creek for an unnamed 2.85-mile-long tributary of Shickshinny Creek in Union Township in Luzerne County. It is known locally as “the creek” (or “the crick”). The proponent reports that belted kingfisher are frequently seen along the stream. He seeks to give the stream an identity to promote ecological stewardship and reduce the likelihood that it will be overlooked during land use planning.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Union Township Luzerne County	Support
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	

## Kwiamwis Siputët

## Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Kwiamwis Siputët</b>
Proposal type	new name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Carol Armstrong, Malvern, PA

Date proposed	8/30/2023
BGN case number	6126
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	40.13463, -75.55733
Secondary coordinates	40.11423, -75.5542
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1.85 mi. long
Feature description	Heads at a small pond, flows generally N into French Creek
Name history	Name is from the Lenape language, meaning “hawk creek”
USGS primary topo map	Phoenixville 1:24,000 (mouth)
State(s)	Pennsylvania
County(s)	Chester County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Charlestown Township
Land ownership	Private / Charlestown Township Park

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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The new name Kwiamwis Siputët is proposed for a 1.85-mile-long tributary of French Creek Charlestown Township in Chester County. The stream flows through Charlestown Township Park. The proponent is chair of the Charlestown Township Environmental Advisory Committee (CTEAC), as well as a Master Watershed Steward for Chester County. Although it is BGN policy to apply a name to the longest or straightest branch, the proponent is asking that the name be applied to the shorter branch as it heads within the park.

According to the proponent, the stream has been “designated as an Exceptional Value stream by the [Pennsylvania] Department of Environmental Protection. [Its] headwaters have been designated High Quality.” The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy oversees the French Creek Watershed Conservation Plan, which is concerned with the preservation of land, water, biological, and cultural/historical resources. The proponent searched through deeds, records, and historic maps but found only one source that depicted the stream, albeit with no name.

The proposed name Kwiamwis Siputët is from the Lenape language and translates as “hawk creek.” In developing the proposal, the proponent sought counsel from five national Lenape Tribal entities, to find an “apt, pronounceable, and auspicious name.” The Tribal

Historic Preservation Officer and Director of the Delaware Nation in Anadarko, Oklahoma responded that they had no information on the stream and did not have any recommendations regarding a possible new name.

The proponent and the Cultural Education Director for the Delaware Tribe of Indians toured the stream together and saw “a large, possibly red-tailed hawk [above them] which called out repeatedly for a few minutes, looking at us, and looking around the treetops.” The director “thought this was a very significant event and that the hawk was speaking to him.” He considered the matter and later told the proponent: “After much consideration and speaking with a number of community members, I think I’ve settled on Kwiamwis Siputët (Hawk Creek). The phonetic pronunciation is Kwee-AHM-weese See-poo-tut.”

The proponent believes the stream should have an official name to increase public awareness, support, and protection by park users; if approved, the CTEAC plans to “put up one or more interpretive signs along the stream path to explain the name, [provide phonetical pronunciation], and with a brief history of how the stream got its name.”

### Stakeholder Input

Local government	Charlestown Township Chester County	
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Delaware Tribe of Indians Charlestown Township Environmental Advisory Committee	Support Support

### Wildwood Creek

#### Proposal Information

Proposed name	<b>Wildwood Creek</b>
Proposal type	new associative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	Susanne Williams / Carantouan Greenway, Inc
Date proposed	8/1/2023
BGN case number	6107
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

Primary coordinates	41.99046, -76.49702
Secondary coordinates	42.00505, -76.48598

Feature class	stream
Feature size	1.48 mi. long
Feature description	heads SE of Ellistown, flows SW into the Susquehanna River
Name history	Named in association with the nearby historical settlement of Wildwood
USGS primary topo map	Barton 1:24,000
State(s)	Pennsylvania, New York
County(s)	Bradford County (PA), Tioga County (NY)
Local jurisdiction(s)	Athens Township (PA), Town of Barton (NY)
Land ownership	Private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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The new name Wildwood Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.48-mile-long stream that flows south from the Town of Barton in Tioga County (New York), then southwest through Athens Township in Bradford County (Pennsylvania). It also flows through Wildwood Nature Preserve, which is owned by the non-profit Carantouan Greenway Inc. The name is associated with the historical settlement of Wildwood which was located in the vicinity, as documented by the Tioga Point Museum and the Bradford County Historical Society and mentioned in Thomas A. Weil's book *Athens Township: 200 Years in the Making*. The proponent believes an official name is needed for use in conservation efforts and for public safety, as the stream occasionally floods Wildwood Road. All local governments provided written support for the new name.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Town of Barton (Tioga Co.)	Support
	Township of Athens (Bradford Co.)	Support
	Bradford County	Support
	Tioga County	Support
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee	
	New York Geographic Names Committee	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	



## UTAH

### Wixom Lake

#### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Wixom Lake</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	Wendi Taylor and Wade Wixom; Hurricane, UT
Date proposed	8/21/2023
BGN case number	5797
Quarterly Review List	453

#### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	40.7095154, -110.8759871
Feature class	lake
Feature size	2.5 acres
Feature description	NE of Mirror Lake, SE of Bonnie Lake
Name history	named for Hartt Wixom (1933-2017), a writer who advocated for the establishment of the High Uintas Wilderness
USGS primary topo map	Mirror Lake 1:24,000
State(s)	Utah
County(s)	Duchesne County
PLSS	Sec 26, T4N, R9W, Uinta Meridian
Land ownership	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest / Uintah and Ouray Reservation

#### BGN decisions

- None

#### Other Names

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

#### Case Summary

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The new commemorative name Wixom Lake is proposed for a 2.5-acre lake in Duchesne County and on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The lake is also within the boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah. Due to the co-managed nature of the land, Section 3 of the [Tribal Geographic Names Policy](#) applies, i.e., the BGN “will coordinate among all parties to seek a mutually agreeable solution guided by BGN principles, policies, and procedures.”

The name would commemorate Hartt Wixom (1933-2017), an environmental journalist and editor who advocated for the establishment of the High Uinta Wilderness. The lake proposed as Wixom Lake is less than a mile from the wilderness boundary. Mr. Wixom served in the U.S. Army, the Boy Scouts of America, and was a communications professor at Brigham Young University.

The proponent is Mr. Wixom's son, and he states, "This lake was Hartt's favorite hidden fishing location, found within a mile of the highway used by the majority of travelers to the alpine lakes of the Uintas." He notes also that Mr. Wixom wrote about and advocated for limiting the environmentally destructive effects of the Central Utah Water Project, which threatened trout streams and lakes in the Uinta Mountains.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Duchesne County
State Names Authority	Utah Geographic Names Committee
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## VIRGINIA

### Hopkins Mountain

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Hopkins Mountain</b>
Proposal type	new commemorative name for unnamed feature
Proponent	Jeffrey W. Bolander; McGaheysville, VA
Date proposed	7/9/2023
BGN case number	6094
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	38.43685, -78.71549
Feature class	ridge
Feature size	4 mi. long
Feature description	Located on First Mountain, extending SW from Runkles Gap to Harshberger Gap, includes Hartman Knob
Name history	Named for John L. ("J.L.") Hopkins, III (1927-2018), farmer, entrepreneur, and developer who had a long-term association with the mountain
USGS primary topo map	Elkton West 1:24000

State(s)	Virginia
County(s)	Rockingham County
Land ownership	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

### **BGN decisions**

- None

### **Other Names**

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

### **Case Summary**

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The new commemorative name Hopkins Mountain is proposed for an unnamed four-mile-long section of First Mountain on the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in Rockingham County. The name is intended to be applied to the section extending southwest from Runkles Gap to Harshberger Gap, the highest point of which is Hartman Knob, at an elevation of 2,646 ft.

The proponent, who was associated with the honoree through the McGaheysville Ruritans, is proposing the name to commemorate John L. ("J.L.") Hopkins, III (1927-2018). He states:

This proposal seeks to designate an area of approximately five square miles as Hopkins Mountain in memory of an exceptional individual that made a significant and long-lasting impact on the communities of McGaheysville and Massanutten. The area is a portion of First Mountain and the [larger range named] Massanutten Mountain. Both names would continue to be used for the larger geographic features that include [the proposed] Hopkins Mountain. [This section] has direct ties to [Mr. Hopkins] as the inspiration for what is today known as Massanutten Resort and Massanutten Village.

Many generations of the Hopkins family have resided in Rockingham County since the early 1700s. As early as 1874, J.L. Hopkins' great-grandfather managed Rockingham Springs, located on the east slope of Massanutten Mountain, which would inspire the founding of Massanutten Development Inc., now known as Great Eastern Resort; the resort would eventually become a 6,000-acre year-round vacation and winter sports destination.

The intended honoree, J.L. Hopkins, was a farmer, business owner, and developer, who won a Future Farmers of America scholarship, then established the first commercial cage-laying operation in Virginia and the first USDA on-farm egg-grading operation. He also established a water company which provided public water for the local community. The proponent reports that J.L. Hopkins was proud to be a lifelong member of the McGaheysville Ruritans Club and that "his last project was to buy and recondition antique farm equipment to be displayed in a farm agricultural education center and museum of farm machinery."

GNIS lists four features named “Hopkins” in the county, all presumably named for the family: Hopkins Ridge, Hopkins Spring, Hopkins Gap, and Hopkins Hollow. Hopkins Ridge was named for Archibald and John Hopkins, who came to the area in 1749 and owned land from there to the west. Hopkins Gap is referenced in an 1897 account of the Civil War. The proposal states that nearby Hopkins Pond, Hopkins Park, and Hopkins Cabin are also named for Mr. Hopkins or other members of the family; none of these are recorded in GNIS.

### Stakeholder Input

Local government	Rockingham County	
State Names Authority	Virginia Board on Geographic Names	
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service	
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	
Other	Massanutten Property Owners Association Board of Directors	Support*
	McGaheysville Ruritans Club [proponent]	Support

\* Solicited by proponent

## WASHINGTON

### Prune Hill Creek

### Proposal Information

Proposed name	<b>Prune Hill Creek</b>
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	n/a
GNIS ID	n/a
Proponent	Patrick Cooney; Camas, WA
Date proposed	7/11/2023
BGN case number	6091
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

Primary coordinates	45.58079, -122.46219
Secondary coordinates	45.5895, -122.4373
Feature class	stream
Feature size	1.66 mi. long
Feature description	In the City of Camas; heads at Haight Reservoir, flows S into the Columbia River
Name history	Named in association with Prune Hill
USGS primary topo map	Camas 1:24,000

State(s)	Washington
County(s)	Clark County
Local jurisdiction	City of Camas
PLSS	T1N, R3E, Willamette Meridian
Land ownership	Private

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

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

### Case Summary

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The new name Prune Hill Creek is proposed by a resident of Camas for an unnamed 1.66-mile-long tributary of the Columbia River in Clark County; the stream heads at Haight Reservoir on the south side of Prune Hill. The name of the hill dates to 1900 and references Clark County's prosperous prune industry until the collapse of the market at the onset of the Great Depression. The proponent notes that Prune Hill Elementary School and Prune Hill Sports Park are nearby, and believes that naming the stream will promote ecological stewardship and awareness of its existence.

### Stakeholder Input

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Local government	City of Camas Clark County
State Names Authority	Washington Committee on Geographic Names
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## WEST VIRGINIA

### Walnut Creek

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Walnut Creek</b>
Proposal type	New name for unnamed feature
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	Russ Dean; Advent, WV
Date proposed	7/14/2023
BGN case number	6097
Quarterly Review List	453

## Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	38.614660, -81.564430
Secondary coordinates	38.607060, -81.564980
Feature class	stream
Feature size	0.53 mi. long
Feature description	flows S into First Creek
Name history	named for walnut trees that grow along the creek
USGS primary topo map	Romance 1:24,000
State(s)	West Virginia
County(s)	Jackson County
Land ownership	Private

## BGN decisions

- None

## Other Names

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

## Case Summary

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A resident of the unincorporated community of Advent is proposing the new name Walnut Creek for an unnamed 0.53-mile-long tributary of First Creek in Jackson County. He owns property along the lower half of the stream and reports that it is flanked by a few walnut trees. The stream flows through two other parcels. The proponent owns a woodworking company called Walnut Creek Woodworks, but states that naming the creek isn't intended to promote his business.

GNIS lists a tributary of Elk Creek named Walnut Creek, located about 12 miles to the southeast in Kanawha County.

## Stakeholder Input

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Local government	Jackson County
State Names Authority	West Virginia
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X

## Gangster Island

### Proposal Information

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Proposed name	<b>Gangster Island</b>
Proposal type	make official a name in local use
Current official name	N/A
GNIS ID	N/A
Proponent	James Lubbad
Date proposed	7/30/2023
BGN case number	6106
Quarterly Review List	453

### Feature Details

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Primary coordinates	46.040833, -89.151944
Feature class	island
Feature size	Approximately 10 acres
Feature description	At the SW end of North Twin Lake
Name history	Named for the rumored connection of the Island to Al Capone
USGS primary topo map	Pioneer Lake 1:24,000
State(s)	Wisconsin
County(s)	Vilas County
Local jurisdiction(s)	Town of Phelps
PLSS	Secs 8&17, T41N, R11E, Fourth Meridian Extended
Land ownership	Private / Nicolet National Forest proclaimed boundary

### BGN decisions

- None

### Other Names

- Unpublished names:
  - Arachnid Island (Point of View Lake Resort website, 2023)
  - Gangster Island (personal blog, real estate website)
  - Schafner's Island (Wikipedia)
- Published names: None found

### Case Summary

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A resident of Milwaukee is proposing the name Gangster Island for a 10-acre island located within North Twin Lake in the Town of Phelps in Vilas County. The island is also within the proclaimed boundary of Nicolet National Forest, and according to one website, "is being turned into camping cabins and a new lodge [sic] for private use." Although it has been

known locally and by private landholders as Arachnid Island and Schafner’s Island, the proponent states:

In 2020 the island was purchased by Gangster Island LLC. Rumors of an Al Capone associate owning the island in the 1920[s] have caused the locals to refer to [it] as Gangster Island.

**Stakeholder Input**

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Local government	Town of Phelps Vilas County
State Names Authority	Wisconsin
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service
Federally Recognized Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X