

U.S. Board on Geographic Names  
Domestic Names Committee

Six Hundred Fifty-Fourth Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Room 3004  
March 11, 2004, 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
Chick Fagan (Chair)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) – not voting
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Ronald Grim	Library of Congress
Ed Harne	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

Roger L. Payne	Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names
----------------	---

Staff

Lesley Levi	Administrative Assistant
Julie Pastore	
Jennifer Runyon	

Guests

Jeff Ford	Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council
Kay S. Hartsen	
Scott Zillmer	National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The Chairman opened the 654<sup>th</sup> meeting at 9:30 a.m. Three guests, Scott Zillmer, National Geographic Society; Jeff Ford, Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council; and Kay Hartsen of New York, were welcomed and introduced. Ms. Hartsen presented to the Board a home movie taken in 1980 of the dedication of the name Sacagawea River. This name was changed by a decision of the Board in 1979, at the request of Ms. Hartsen.

2. Minutes of the 653<sup>rd</sup> Meeting

The minutes were approved as submitted, with some editorial corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

No report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne will schedule a meeting of the Executive Committee meeting soon to discuss the frequency of full Board meetings and other items that are pending.

It was noted that those who are planning to attend the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) need to provide their names and other particulars by Monday, March 15, 2004. Because the U.N. meeting is scheduled for April 20-29, the April 20 full Board meeting will likely be cancelled. The next full Board meeting will be Tuesday, July 20, 2004.

Payne informed the Board that on March 22-23, he will be visiting the U.S. Geological Survey Science Center for Coastal and Marine Geology in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, to participate in a Conference on Marine, Coastal, and Undersea Geographic Names. He has been asked to make a presentation on the Board and its policies, as well as GNIS and the names maintenance program. It is anticipated that representatives of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Board's Advisory Committee on Underseas Features (ACUF) will also be in attendance.

The next Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) will be held October 19-23, 2004, in Jacksonville, Florida, and will be hosted by the Florida State Board on Geographic Names. It has been suggested by some that COGNA should adopt resolutions regarding policies and procedures and which will also document what takes place at the conference and as "a matter of record".

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

There have been a few media inquiries regarding the proposal to change the name of Lake Powell to Glen Canyon Reservoir.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The proposal to change officially the name of the island of Rhode Island to Aquidneck Island is still awaiting a recommendation from the Governor's office. The Executive Secretary has contacted the Governor's office, but no response has been received.

Regarding the proposal to rename Lake Powell, Payne reported that many interested parties have commented, but others are still pending, including the Governor of Arizona. The members were asked whether the staff should send follow-up letters, and it was suggested that this might be appropriate with such letters indicating that the Board intends to vote on this issue at the Annual COGNA Conference in October.

The members were polled regarding the possibility of holding an upcoming monthly meeting in Richmond, Virginia. The Virginia State Board on Geographic Names has extended an invitation to the DNC to meet at the Library of Virginia, with a tentative date of Friday, May 14. The majority of the members present expressed an interest, so arrangements will be finalized. It was suggested that it might be possible for everyone to meet in Reston and travel together in USGS vans. Payne noted that a quorum of voting members must be present, which prompted a discussion of what constitutes a quorum. It was

decided that at least four members need to be present. It was determined that of those indicating interest in attending, there would be a quorum.

Several articles have appeared in *The Oregonian* regarding the possible naming of a new glacier that is forming on the side of Mount Saint Helens. The newspaper is encouraging name suggestions from the local community, and has indicated that it will coordinate its efforts with the Washington State Board on Geographic Names

Payne informed the Board that Julie Pastore of the DNC staff would be leaving the Geographic Names Office to participate in the USGS Career Development Program. He noted her accomplishments and contributions to the Office, and all thanked her and wished her well.

### 3.5 BGN Staff Report (Runyon for Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the February 12 meeting:

0	cases written
62	inquiries received and answered
175	letters written (answered and initiated)
97	e-mail messages

Docket 385, comprised of 77 new name proposals, was completed and distributed. Two corrections were noted: it has been determined that the pillar in Arizona proposed to be named Sammie Rock does *not* fall within the boundaries of the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, as was indicated on the docket, while the six features in Nye County and Lincoln County, Nevada, proposed to be given new names lie to the *west* of Tonopah, not to the east.

Two proposals on Docket 384, Happy Sac Creek, Missouri, and Trolley Trail Creek, Oregon, have been withdrawn.

The staff provided an update on the proposal to name an unnamed summit in Alaska, Mount Jimmy Doolittle. The proponent has requested a decision by the Committee in time for the annual Raiders reunion in late April, so the staff asked whether any additional individuals or organizations should be contacted. To date, the Alaska State Board on Geographic Names and the USDA Forest Service have recommended disapproval of the proposal, while the native groups that were contacted by the State Board did not provide input.

In the course of researching the proposal to change officially the name of Saint Regis Pass, on the boundary between Idaho and Montana, to Sohon Pass, the staff contacted the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for an opinion. The Director of the Tribe's Place Names Project responded that he did not support the change, citing long term usage of the current name, and also indicated that extensive work is being done to restore many Coeur d'Alene names to that area. Since this effort involves a grant from the National Park Service, Fagan offered to investigate this further.

The proponent of Kendig Run, a new name for a stream in Pennsylvania, sent photographs of a sign showing the new name and a letter thanking the Board for its approval of her proposal.

An article on Lewis L. McArthur and the recent publication of the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* was distributed for review.

Grim provided a report on the status of the research undertaken by the George Washington University graduate student on the availability of maps showing historical Indian lands in the United States. It was suggested it would be worthwhile for the staff and interested Committee members to meet with the student to review his findings and possibly to discuss how this information might be used by the staff to define “lands of historical interest”. A tentative meeting date of Friday, March 19 at the Library of Congress was selected. The issue of State tribal liaisons was raised and it was suggested that the Board might wish to make a presentation to these groups or to the Annual Conference of the National Congress of American Indians.

### 3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Payne)

Payne informed the Board that as a result of the new Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section on the GNIS website, e-mail inquiries have declined by approximately 20 percent, which is not as much as anticipated, but hopefully this will improve. Within the next month, the DNC Minutes and Docket Review List are scheduled to be added to the website.

### 3.7 Principles, Policies and Procedures (PPP) Revision Discussion

Payne had prepared and distributed previously a summary of policy issues that still need to be considered and resolved. The USDA Forest Service intends to submit additional wording for the Derogatory Names Policy in the near future. The revised wording of the Pet Names Policy was approved, as was the issue of formatting the document and the matter of redundancy of policy references throughout the document. Further, the deletion of the Diacritical Marks Policy was approved, citing its lack of relevance since all characters of the Roman alphabet are now permitted. It is hoped that a completed PPP will be available on the Board’s website in time for the COGNA Conference in October.

## 4. Docket Review List

### I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change Dickerson Pond to Dickinson Pond, Connecticut (Docket 383).

This change was submitted by a representative of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection to recognize the name in local use (see Attachment A, #1). A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Pelsey Ditch to Pelsy Ditch, Indiana (Docket 379).

This proposal was submitted by a descendant of Joseph Pelsy, who was instrumental in the construction of the canal, which is located in Pulaski County and Jasper County (see Attachment A, #2). It was noted that the existing spelling appears in documents published by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, so it was suggested that the input of that office should be sought. A motion was made and seconded to defer this proposal, pending the State DEM’s comments.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Squaw Pass to Cube Iron Pass, Montana (Docket 384).

This proposal was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee to rename Squaw Pass, located in the Lolo National Forest in Sanders County. The proposed replacement

name, which was suggested by a student at Thompson Falls Middle School, would recognize the feature's proximity to Cube Iron Mountain (see Attachment A, #3). The staff reported that the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation may be submitting a counter-proposal, so a motion was made and seconded to defer this proposal.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

### Heber Sykes Arch, Utah (Docket 377)

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Page who reports that he discovered the arch and wishes to name it for his grandfather, Heber L. Sykes (1898-1992), who homesteaded in the area and explored much of southern Utah (see Attachment B, #1). A motion was made and seconded to disapprove the name, in agreement with the recommendations of the Utah State Board on Geographic Names and the National Park Service, both of which cited a lack of evidence that the feature, which lies in a proposed wilderness, needs to be named.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
2 abstentions

### Justice Arch, Utah (Docket 377)

This new name was submitted by a resident of Page, who wishes to name it in recognition of the expression, "Truth, Justice, and the American Way" (see Attachment B, #2). A motion was made and seconded to disapprove the name, in agreement with the recommendations of the Utah State Board on Geographic Names and the National Park Service, both of which cited a lack of evidence that the feature, which lies in a proposed wilderness, needs to be named.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
2 abstentions

## III. New Commemorative Names and Name Changes agreed to by all interested parties

### Change Pratt Island to Kirby Island, Maine (Docket 382)

This proposal was submitted by a member of the Kirby family who reports that the island has been known locally as Kirby Island for at least 50 years (see Attachment C, #1). A motion was made and seconded not to approve the change, citing a reluctance to change long-standing published commemorative names.

Vote: 8 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The two dissenting votes were cast in support of the positive recommendation of the County government and in the belief that there was sufficient evidence of local usage of the proposed name.

**Becks Branch**, Tennessee (Docket 381)

This new commemorative name is proposed in honor of Jesse J. Beck (1795-1858), who settled in the area and farmed on 4,000 acres located along the stream (see Attachment C, #2). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstention

IV. **Revised Decisions**Change **Squaw Peak** (BGN 1918) to **Ch-paa-qn Peak**, Montana (Docket 384)

This proposal was submitted by the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, to change a name considered by the tribe to be derogatory. The proposed replacement name is of Salish origin, and means “Shining Peak” (see Attachment D, #1). There was some discussion regarding **Skiohah Peak**, a name that was applied to the feature by Capt. John Mullan in the mid-nineteenth century and that was approved by the Board in 1917 (that decision was overturned by another Board decision in 1918, to name the feature **Squaw Peak**). The staff was asked to investigate whether there was any present-day local usage of the name **Skiohah Peak**, as well as any information on the origin of that name and why it was not proposed as the replacement. A motion was made and seconded to approve the change to **Ch-paa-qn Peak**.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstentions

V. **New Names agreed to by all interested parties****Runamuck Island**, Alabama (Docket 384)

This proposal is to make official the name **Runamuck Island** for an island in Baldwin County. The proponent reports that the name was derived from that of a local duck hunting and fishing camp (see Attachment E, #1). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Gas Well Hollow**, Kentucky (Docket 383)

This new name, proposed for an unnamed valley in Meade County, recognizes the valley’s proximity to a natural gas well that was discovered in the late 1800’s (see Attachment E, #2). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Bobcat Saddle**, Montana (Docket 384)

This new name would apply to a gap located within the Bitterroot National Forest. It was submitted by an employee of the USDA Forest Service, who reports that he and several co-workers were driving over the saddle when they spotted three bobcats in a nearby tree (see Attachment E, #3). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
 0 against  
 0 abstentions

**Neepaulakating Creek**, New Jersey (Docket 380)

This proposal was submitted by the Outreach Coordinator of the Wallkill River Watershed, who reports that the name is a contraction of the names Lake Neepaulin, from which the stream flows, and Papakating Creek, into which it flows (see Attachment E, #4). A motion was made and seconded to defer this proposal, citing a need to know more information about the origin of the two existing names, as well as a concern that combining two possibly indigenous names might not be acceptable to the affected American Indian groups. The staff was asked to investigate the names further and to attempt to solicit input from the Delaware Tribe in Oklahoma, which likely has historical ties to this area.

Vote: 9 in favor  
 1 against  
 0 abstentions

The dissenting vote was cast in the belief that there was sufficient evidence of local support to approve the change.

**Bull Run**, Pennsylvania (Docket 380)

This proposal was submitted to make official a name for a stream that flows near the Bull Run Sportsmans Club (see Attachment E, #5). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor  
 0 against  
 0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held April 8, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 12 noon.

*(signed) Roger L. Payne*

---

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Chick Fagan*

---

Chick Fagan, Chairman  
 Domestic Names Committee

## ATTACHMENT A

**DOCKET REVIEW LIST**  
**March 2004**

**I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

- #1 Change **Dickerson Pond** to **Dickinson Pond**, Connecticut  
 (Docket 383)  
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.9344&lon=-72.0919>

This proposal, to change the name of Dickerson Pond to Dickinson Pond, was submitted by a representative of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)/Bureau of Water Management. Although the name Dickerson Pond is applied to current U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, the proponent reports that the feature has always been known locally as Dickinson Pond. In 1998, the DEP was involved in monitoring the lake's water level, at which time they became acquainted with the Dickinson family that owns property around the lake. The proponent also reports that as a resident of the area, he has always known the feature to be called Dickinson Pond.

The lake first appeared on USGS maps in 1945, but no name was applied. The lake was not depicted on the 1966 Windham County highway map, nor is it mentioned in any of the placename literature in the USGS Geographic Names Office. The first USGS map on which the name Dickerson Pond appeared was published in 1983. The Selectmen of the Town of Woodstock are in support of the change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Connecticut State Board on Geographic Names on two occasions, with the most recent letter indicating that if no response was received by March 8, 2004, the U.S. Board would presume the State Board had no objection to the name change. Letters seeking input were also sent to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and the Mohegan Indian Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, as well as to the Nipmuc Indian Association of Connecticut and the Paucatuck Eastern Pequot Nation, which are State-recognized, and to the Mohegan Tribe and Nation, Incorporated, and the Eastern Pequot Nation, which are petitioning for recognition. No response was received from any of these groups, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

- #2 Change **Pelsey Ditch** to **Pelsy Ditch**, Indiana  
 (Docket 379)  
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4535128.82693428%20&e=509605.204130169&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted to change officially the spelling of the name of a canal located in Pulaski County and Jasper County. Although the name Pelsey Ditch has appeared on Federal maps since 1962, the proponent reports that the feature was named for her great-grandfather, Joseph Pelsy, who was instrumental in its construction. The canal is 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long, and extends from west of Francesville into Big Monon Ditch. The existing name is also published in the Pelsey Ditch Action Strategy, a project within the Tippecanoe River Watershed Restoration Project, as well as in a report published by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The proponent reports that a large number of the residents of the "small farming town" are related to her grandfather Pelsy, and that that is the only spelling found in the local telephone directory. The government of Pulaski County submitted a letter recommending approval of the change, but the Jasper County government did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There is currently no geographic names board in Indiana. Copies of the proposal were sent to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians and the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, both of which are Federally-recognized, as well as to the Miami Nation of Indiana, which is State-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.



#3

Change Squaw Pass to Cube Iron Pass, Montana

(Docket 384)

(Lolo National Forest)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5282400&e=628917&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee to change the name of Squaw Pass, located in the Lolo National Forest in Sanders County, to Cube Iron Pass. The proposal was submitted to the Committee by the Supervisor of Lolo National Forest, on behalf of the Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest and the students of Thompson Falls Middle School. The district ranger worked with the students to provide them an opportunity to participate in learning about the issue and renaming the feature. Thirty-nine students studied maps, historical notes, and aerial photographs, before preparing a justification statement regarding the names they had chosen to replace Squaw Pass. The ranger district narrowed the list to the top three, and the HB 412 Committee selected and approved the name Cube Iron Pass. It is an associative name, as the gap is located less than a half-mile southeast of Cube Iron Mountain. The summit was reportedly named for cube iron found there. The proposal has been endorsed by Montana State Senator Jim Elliot. The Montana State Board on Geographic Names, after determining that the State’s Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC)/Water Resources Division has no objection to the change and the DNRC Trust Land Management Division supports the change, has recommended approval of the name Cube Iron Pass. The Forest Service also endorses the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation and to the Coeur d’Alene Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The nearby summit is the only feature in GNIS that applies the name “Cube Iron”.

## ATTACHMENT B

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

#1

**Heber Sykes Arch**, Utah

(Docket 377)

(Glen Canyon National Recreation Area)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4151558&e=508982&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to name an unnamed arch in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Heber Sykes Arch, was submitted by a resident of Page. The arch is located in Kane County, approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) east of Stevens Canyon, and 4 km (2.5 mi) south of the Garfield County boundary. The area is proposed to be designated wilderness. The proponent reportedly discovered the arch during an 80-mile backpacking trip through the remote and rugged area, and he wishes to name the feature for his grandfather, Heber L. Sykes (1898-1992), who homesteaded in the area and explored much of southern Utah. Five generations of the Sykes family live in nearby Wayne County. The proponent states, “Three of the most prominent arches discovered by Utah natives in the area were subsequently named after officials with no Utah connections. Royce Knight, from St. George, Utah, discovered the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest arch in the world in 1955 and tried to name it for years. It was finally named after William Wrather, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. LaGorce Arch and Grosvenor Arch were also discovered by Utahns but named after Presidents of the National Geographic Society. While these officials indeed contributed significantly in their field, some Utah landmark name should reflect Utah heritage. Heber Sykes reflects Utah heritage.” A second proposal was submitted to name another nearby newly-discovered arch, Justice Arch (q.v.).

Letters of support for Heber Sykes Arch were received from a member and former president of the Board of Directors of the Natural Arches and Bridges Society, as well as the Mayor of Page, Arizona; the Mayor of Escalante City; the Park Manager of Anasazi State Park; and the Publisher of *The Lake Powell Chronicle*. In addition, residents of Wayne County and Halls Crossing signed petitions in favor of the proposed name, and Stan Jones, often regarded as “Mister Lake Powell”, submitted a letter of support.

The Commissioners of Kane County were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal; the second letter indicated that if no response was received, it would be presumed the county had no opinion on the issue. The Utah State Board on Geographic Names, which had initially recommended approval of the proposal, reversed its position after being advised that the area was a proposed wilderness. The National Park Service also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that it warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy. Letters seeking input were sent to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Council and to the Navajo Nation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#2

**Justice Arch**, Utah

(Docket 377)

(Glen Canyon National Recreation Area)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4160840&e=508538&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposed name for an unnamed arch was also submitted by a resident of Page. The feature proposed to be named Justice Arch is located within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (proposed wilderness) in Garfield County, within Waterpocket Fold. The proponent reports that he discovered the arch during an 80-mile backpacking trip through the remote and rugged area, and wishes to name the feature Justice Arch for the saying, “Truth, Justice, and the American Way.”

Letters of support were received from a member and former president of the Board of Directors of the Natural Arches and Bridges Society; the Mayor of Page; the Mayor of Escalante City; the Park Manager of Anasazi State Park; the Publisher of *The Lake Powell Chronicle*, and Stan Jones. In addition, residents of Wayne County and Halls Crossing signed petitions in favor of the proposed name.

The Commissioners of Garfield County indicate they are in support of the proposal. The Utah State Board on Geographic Names, which had initially recommended approval of the name, reversed its position after being advised that the area was a proposed wilderness. The National Park Service also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that it warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy. Letters seeking input were sent to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Council and to the Navajo Nation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Utah known to be named "Justice".

## ATTACHMENT C

**III. Commemorative Names and Name Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

#1 Change Pratt Island to Kirby Island, Maine  
(Docket 382)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.3778&lon=-69.3453>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Pratt Island to Kirby Island, was submitted by a member of the Kirby family living in Wappinger Falls, New York. The island in question is approximately 450 m (1,475 ft) long and 200 m (655 ft) wide, and lies at the southern end of Lake Saint George, in the Town of Liberty in Waldo County. Although the name Pratt Island has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1893, the proponent reports that the island has been known locally as Kirby Island for at least 50 years. Her research indicates that the name “Pratt” appeared in tax records in the 1900’s and in 1911 the Pratt family built the cottage that still stands on the island. However, she believes the Pratt family “lost interest in the property because my father purchased it for back taxes in the ‘30’s”.

Donald Joseph Kirby (1907-1992) was employed by the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company in Hartford, Connecticut as a graphic artist, and although his time on the island was limited during his working years, he became known locally for his paintings and drawings of the people and scenery of Liberty. Many of these artworks were donated to the Liberty Historical Society and are displayed in its museum. Following their retirement in 1971, Mr. Kirby and his wife were able to spend summer months on the island, despite a lack of electricity or running water. In 1989, Mr. Kirby deeded his property to his daughter, who has been a summer resident there ever since. She provided the names of three longtime local residents, including the Town’s tax collector, who reportedly refer to the island as Kirby Island. The Town of Liberty was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The County Commissioners of Waldo County recommend approval of the name change. The Maine State Board on Geographic Names has stated it “takes no position on the proposed name change and will defer to the wisdom of the local governing body”. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Penobscot Tribe of Maine, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#2 Becks Branch, Tennessee  
(Docket 381)

mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3986300.00009671&e=478450&datum=nad83&u=6>

source:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3986656&e=475564&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=D RG25>

This new commemorative name is proposed for an unnamed stream in southern Dickson County. The stream heads 4.8 km (3 mi) southeast of the community of Burns, and flows east to enter Nails Creek 3.2 km (2 mi) upstream of its junction with Turnbull Creek. The proponent reports that his ancestor, Jesse J. Beck (1795-1858), was an early settler of the area who farmed 4,000 acres along the stream. He also fought in the War of 1812. The Commissioners of Dickson County have recommended approval of the name, as has the Tennessee State Board on Geographic Names. Letters seeking input were also sent to the Cherokee Nation and the Chickasaw Nation, both in Oklahoma and both Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.

## ATTACHMENT D

## IV. Revised Decisions

- #1 Change **Squaw Peak** (BGN 1919) to **Ch-paa-qn Peak**, Montana  
(Docket 384)  
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5226102&e=700407&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>  
(Lolo National Forest/Flathead Indian Reservation)

This proposal is to rename Squaw Peak, a 2,437 m (7,996 ft) high summit that lies on the boundary of Missoula County and Sanders County, and also on the boundary between the Lolo National Forest and the Flathead Indian Reservation. The proposed replacement name is Ch-paa-qn Peak, a Salish name that reportedly means “Shining Peak”. The proposal was submitted by the Acting Chair of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, whose members believe the existing name is derogatory. The name Squaw Peak has appeared on Federal maps since 1959 and on County maps since 1958. As early as 1863, Captain John Mullan referred to the summit as Skiotah Peak, and in 1918, that name was made official by the BGN. However, one year later, that decision was reconsidered and the name Squaw Peak was made official. The 1919 BGN workcard indicated that the latter name was applied to the Lolo National Forest map, although the date of that map was not noted.

The proponents report that Čpaaqn is “the historical/aboriginal Salish-Pend d’Oreille place name” for the summit, but they are willing to submit the anglicized form Ch-paa-qn and to add the generic “Peak”. The Montana House Bill 412 Advisory Committee, which was created to address the issue of removing the word “squaw” from the geographic names of Montana, recommends approval of the proposal. The government of Missoula County has also endorsed the change. The government of Sanders County indicated it understood the proponents’ desire to change the name, but expressed some concern that the local population would have difficulty pronouncing the Salish name. They suggested “ch-paa-gn Peak [sic] be the designated name and “Shining Peak” be put in parentheses below. Many tourists/people would find the name ch-paa-gn and interpretation fascinating”. The Montana State Board on Geographic Names, after determining that the State’s Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC)/Water Resources Division has no objection to the change and the DNRC Trust Land Management Division supports the change, has recommended approval of the name Ch-paa-qn Peak. The Coeur d’Alene Tribe, which is Federally-recognized, endorses the change, as does the USDA Forest Service.

## ATTACHMENT E

## IV. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

#1

**Runamuck Island**, Alabama

(Docket 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=30&latm=45&lats=05&lond=-87&lonm=59&lons=13&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Mobile to make official the name Runamuck Island for a 945 m (3,100 ft) long, 229 m (750 ft) wide island located along the Raft River in west-central Baldwin County, 25 km (15 mi) southwest of Bay Minette. The proponent reports that the proposed name has been in local use for almost 50 years, having been derived from that of Runamuck Inn, a duck hunting and fishing camp that was established at the northern end of the island in the 1950's. He provided photocopies of a 1996 County plat book, the 1991 County highway map, and land ownership maps dated 1946 and 1991, all of which confirm that the island is unnamed. The property title to the camp is held in the name of Runamuck, LLC. A petition signed by 20 area residents supporting the proposal was included in the application. Another lifetime resident of the area submitted a letter stating that as a youngster in the 1950's, he would accompany his father and a friend to a cabin they had built on the island they referred to as Runamuck Island. He also reports that on the wall of a seafood restaurant in Mobile there is a photograph with the caption "upon Runamuck Island in the Raft River, 1961". The Commissioners of Baldwin County provided a letter indicating no objection to the proposal, and the Alabama Board on Geographic Names also has no objection to the name. A letter seeking input was sent to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, which is Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Alabama known to be named "Runamuck".

#2

**Gas Well Hollow**, Kentucky

(Docket 383)

mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=01&lats=56&lond=-86&lonm=15&lons=05&datum=NAD83&u=6>

source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=38&latm=01&lats=36&lond=-86&lonm=15&lons=35&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Louisville, who wishes to name an unnamed valley in northern Meade County, Gas Well Hollow. The northeast-trending, 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long, valley is a tributary of the valley through which flows French Creek. The proponent reports that the name refers to the valley's proximity to a natural gas well that was discovered in the late 1800's. There is one other valley in Kentucky known to be named Gas Well Hollow; it is located in Breathitt County, approximately 260 km (162 mi) east of the valley in Meade County. The Judge/County Executive of Meade County has recommended approval of the proposal, as has the Kentucky Board on Geographic Names. Letters seeking input were also sent to the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized. The Delaware Tribe responded that the valley lies in an area not inhabited by the Delaware Tribe and thus it has "no particular objection to the proposal". No response was received from the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma or the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#3

**Bobcat Saddle**, Montana

(Docket 384)

(Bitterroot National Forest)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5103325&e=727450&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name **Bobcat Saddle** is proposed for a gap located along a ridge between Cold Spring Hill and Deer Mountain in the Bitterroot National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Darby and an assistant engine foreman for the USDA Forest Service, reports that he and several co-workers were driving over the saddle when they spotted three bobcats. The animals climbed into a nearby tree, permitting the proponent and his companions to observe them for several minutes. He reports that there is still some logging being done in the area, so there is often a need to refer to this location and to differentiate it from another saddle located nearby. Over the past year he and the loggers have begun to refer to the gap as **Bobcat Saddle**. He indicated that he is submitting this proposal on his own behalf and not as a representative of the Forest Service. The area in which this gap is located is not designated wilderness. There are 21 other geographic features in Montana already named “Bobcat”, although none are in Ravalli County and none are named **Bobcat Saddle**. The Montana State Board on Geographic Names solicited input on the proposal from the State’s Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, as well as the Commissioners of Ravalli County, and after receiving no objection, has recommended approval of the proposal. Letters seeking input were sent to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Forest Service has indicated it has no objection to the proposal.

#4

**Neepaulakating Creek**, New Jersey

(Docket 380)

mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=41&latm=11&lats=56&lond=-74&lonm=36&lons=42&datum=NAD83&u=6>

source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=41&latm=13&lats=23&lond=-74&lonm=38&lons=03&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Outreach Coordinator of the Wallkill River Watershed, who also serves as a member of an organization entitled Friends of Lake Neepaulin. He reports that the Lake Neepaulin Lake Association has been conducting biological sampling along the unnamed stream for approximately two years, and during that time its members have begun to refer to the feature by the proposed name. The stream in question heads 0.6 km (0.4 mi) northwest of the north end of Lake Neepaulin, then flows southeast through the lake to continue for another 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to join Papakating Creek, a tributary of the Wallkill River. The proposed name is a contraction of the names “Neepaulin” and “Papkating”. A letter indicating support for the name was submitted by the Mayor and Committee of Wantage Township. The Commissioners of Sussex County were contacted on two occasions, but after receiving no response, the Board’s staff advised the County that it would be presumed the County had no opinion on the issue. The New Jersey State Board has indicated it has no objection to the name, but will defer to the local authorities on the issue.

#5

**Bull Run**, Pennsylvania

(Docket 380)

mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=41&latm=47&lats=37&lond=-79&lonm=23&lons=42&datum=NAD83&u=6>

source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=41&latm=48&lats=10&lond=-79&lonm=24&lons=41&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted to make official the name **Bull Run** for an unnamed, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long, tributary of Andrews Run in Pittsfield Township in western Warren County. The proponent reports that the land through which the stream flows has been leased for the past thirteen years by the Bull Runs Sportsmans Club, and during that time, the club’s members have come to refer to the feature as **Bull Run**. There is one other geographic

feature in Warren County named “Bull”; a summit named Bull Hill lies 29 km (18 mi) east-southeast of the stream proposed to be named Bull Run. The closest stream named Bull Run is in Clarion County, 41 km (25 mi) to the south-southeast. Letters were sent on three occasions to the Supervisors of Pittsfield Township and the Commissioners of Warren County, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the proposal.