

U.S. Board on Geographic Names Domestic Names Committee

Six Hundred Ninety-Ninth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 6641
June 12, 2008 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
(Chairman; not voting)	
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegrift	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Cynthia Geuss	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:30 a.m. The chairman will not be voting unless there is a tie vote.

2. Minutes of the 698th Meeting

The minutes of the 698th meeting, held May 8th, were approved as submitted.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Geuss for Kanalley)

Kanalley is currently on a six-week detail in Albuquerque, New Mexico, so Cynthia Geuss of the Forest Service's Albuquerque office, who also serves as the Geographic Names Liaison for FS Region 3, is in the Washington office. One of Ms. Geuss's responsibilities is to represent the Forest Service at Board on Geographic Names meetings.

The next meeting of the full BGN will take place on July 15th at NOAA in Silver Spring, Maryland.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reminded the members to submit topics for the State-Federal Roundtable session at this year's Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) conference to Wayne Furr.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

A copy of the minutes from the Committee's May 22 meeting was distributed for review. At that meeting, the Committee discussed lessons learned from the AAG Meeting in April and agreed that there is a continuing need for the BGN's presence at other conferences throughout the year. Fournier provided a list of upcoming venues and offered to present an overview of the BGN at this fall's meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS).

In April 2009, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will once again host a geospatial conference, at which there is a possibility of holding a panel session on geographic names.

The FNC staff has expressed an interest in reviewing and updating the Wikipedia web page for the BGN. Flynn offered to work on this and there was also some discussion as to whether links from "wiki" to the DNC and FNC websites would be useful.

The FNC staff will work toward updating and reprinting the BGN brochures, in anticipation of a new stock being available by the end of FY08.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The Executive Secretary has still not received all the reappointment letters for the 2007-09 term. The departments and agencies still pending are Department of Commerce, Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior, and the Government Printing Office. The BGN staff will provide the members and deputies from these organizations copies of the letters that were sent by the Secretary of the Interior, so that they can follow up with the appropriate offices.

The DNC staff has received several media inquiries regarding the new proposal the BGN has received to change the name of Smartville, a small unincorporated community in California, to Smartville. This issue will be discussed by the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names at its July 2008 meeting.

The DNC staff has also been asked to comment on the inquiry it has received regarding the possibility of reopening the unsuccessful proposal (1996) to change the name of Mobile Bay in Alabama to Bay of the Holy Spirit. The Executive Secretary has reminded the proponent that the issue cannot be revisited unless there is new information or evidence that was not available at the time of the DNC's previous decision.

Due to various scheduling conflicts, the DNC will not meet in July. The DNC will meet at its regularly-scheduled time on August 14th, at which there will be a docket for review, along with a draft docket and agenda for the COGNA conference.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Following the DNC's approval in April of the proposal for Piestewa Peak, there has been increased interest in Arizona to change the State's remaining "Squaw" names. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) was asked by the Governor's office how this might be accomplished, to which the State explained that a specific replacement name must be submitted and that each request will be considered case by case. Shortly thereafter, the AZBGHN learned that the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (ICTA) is also considering submitting replacement names. Upon learning this, the Governor's office indicated it would prefer to yield to the wishes of the ICTA but that it would continue to support and encourage any renaming efforts. The AZBGHN has also spoken with the individual who had proposed the name Veterans Peak as an alternative to Squaw Peak (now Piestewa Peak). He has since withdrawn that proposal, but is considering whether to propose the name for a different feature in Maricopa County. The AZBGHN will be discussing the issue at its July 2008 meeting.

Fournier noted that the DNC should anticipate the possibility of receiving numerous proposals to name and/or rename geographic features in honor of the late President Ronald Reagan. He noted that the Reagan Legacy Project intends to submit, once the five-year waiting period has passed (June 2009), a proposal to name a geographic feature, either natural or administrative, in every county in the nation for the late president.

The DNC staff received an e-mail from the Meagher County (Montana) Board of Commissioners expressing their concern regarding the recent renaming of Squaw Teat to Mil-mil-teh Hill, and the rejection of the county's counter-proposal for Aspen Hill. The county believes the indigenous name will not be accepted locally and therefore the name Squaw Teat will continue to be used.

The DNC has received a letter of thanks from the proponent of Chickadee Lake, a name given to a previously unnamed lake in Minnesota. She also provided a photograph of the lake.

Runyon distributed a copy of a recent article from the Associated Press describing some of the interesting aspects of Alaska geographic naming.

The Deseret News (Utah) recently published an article on the effort to change "Squaw" names nationwide. The article noted that to date there has been little interest in doing so in Utah.

Fagan provided an update on an ongoing toponymic issue involving the National Park Service, specifically the desire by the City of Hot Springs (Arkansas) to use "Hot Springs National Park" in a trademarked logo. This has been an ongoing issue since the 1940's, with the BGN voting in 1943 to reaffirm the city's name as Hot Springs rather than Hot Springs National Park. The NPS has expressed an official objection to the city's efforts, which has led to a hearing at the Department level. Fagan distributed a copy of a recent article that appeared in the *Hot Springs*

Sentinel-Record entitled “Delegation urges Park Service to heal rift: Senators, representatives meet with Interior Secretary about trademark dispute.” He offered to keep the members apprised of future developments, and noted that the Postal Service and the Census Bureau may need to be contacted.

Vandegraft announced that the boundaries of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuges are now available as a layer on Google Earth. Pop-up windows providing additional details on each refuge will be available this summer.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The Geographic Names Office participated recently in a WebEx training session with a representative of the North Carolina Cultural Preservation Office, during which Federal naming policies were discussed and the GNIS web-based maintenance forms demonstrated. The State has indicated it would like to submit numerous new entries for cultural features to GNIS.

It was reported at the last meeting that TopoZone, an online mapping service that provided links to USGS topographic maps, had been sold and is no longer a viable option for use in BGN and GNIS research. The replacement option, ACME Mapper, has proven to have some deficiencies, so the Geographic Names Office staff has developed a new link to Google Maps which allows users to also view topographic maps and derive geographic coordinates. Future review lists and dockets will include links to this new service.

3.7 Whitewater Creek/Castor River, Missouri modifications (Runyon)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this topic, citing a need for the members to more carefully evaluate the map that was provided and also to allow time for the member from the Corps of Engineers to conduct some additional research.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly-assigned GNIS Feature ID number (FID) has been noted following the name.

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

Change Squaw Teats (FID 777134) to Choo-heh-meen Hill, Montana (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposed change citing a concern that the generic term of the existing name is plural, suggesting the feature is two summits, while the proposed name is singular. The staff was asked to contact the proponent to determine whether the proposed name could be modified to “Hills.”

Vote: 9 in favor

1 against
0 abstentions

The one negative vote was cast in the belief that the vote should proceed as submitted.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791378) to **Sqaylth-kwum Creek**, Montana (Lolo National Forest) (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Toms Thumb, Arizona (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing evidence that the name would commemorate a living person.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Head** (FID 576187) to **Defence Head**, change **Squaw Point** (FID 576190) to **Defence Point**, Maine (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these two changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 777125) to **Too-nah-hin Creek**, change **Squaw Hollow** (FID 777132) to **Too-nah-hin Hollow**, Montana (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these two changes.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Peak** (FID 791392) to **Whe-lha-kleh-tseen Mountain**, Montana (Bitterroot National Forest) (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing a request from the staff which had learned that a formal recommendation from the Montana State Names Authority has not yet been received.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1150261) to Isqúulktpe Creek, change Little Squaw Creek (FID 1145265) to Little Isqúulktpe Creek, change Squaw Creek Overlook (FID 1150264) to Isqúulktpe Creek Overlook, and change Little Squaw Spring (FID 1145268) to Little Isqúulktpe Spring, Oregon (Umatilla National Forest/Umatilla Indian Reservation) (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these four changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Keintoposes, Oregon (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing the lack of local or State support.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Taowhywee Point, Oregon (Review List 395) (FID 2440011)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

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

A motion was made and seconded to consider the following two proposals together.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Harper Spring** (FID 750236) to **McIntire Spring**, and **McIntire Spring Branch**, Missouri (Review List 394) (FID 2439611)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change and new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was no compelling reason to change a long-standing family name.

Pomp Peak, Montana (Gallatin National Forest) (Review List 395) (FID 2439612)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Hickman Creek, North Carolina (Review List 394) (FID 2439614)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name could be construed to honor a living person as the proponent's surname is also Hickman.

Provaznik Creek, Oklahoma (Review List 396) (FID 2439615)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

At this point, two members left the meeting.

Change **Little Squaw Creek** (FID 1261977) to **Badger Clark Creek**, South Dakota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Negroedge Canyon** (FID 1256702) to **Ballard Canyon**, South Dakota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 5 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there is no compelling reason to change the word “Negro.”

A motion was made and seconded to consider the following two proposals together.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 833746) to **Oscar Micheaux Creek**, Nebraska and South Dakota, and change **Squaw Creek Reservoir** (FID 1259218) to **Oscar Micheaux Reservoir**, South Dakota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Negro Wool Ridge** (FID 1262115) to **Robert Bailey Ridge**, South Dakota (Wind Cave National Park) (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing a request from the National Park Service that the management of Wind Cave National Park has some additional evidence that it would like added to the case. Fagan indicated he would provide this before the next meeting.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1266911) to **Sarah Larabee Creek**, South Dakota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Buttes** (FID 1266306) to **Vig Buttes**, South Dakota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Barksdale Creek, Texas (Review List 397) (FID 2440029)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this point, one member left the meeting.

Richies Run, Vermont (Review List 395) (FID 2440030)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Irene Creek, Washington (Review List 381) (FID 2440032)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Minor Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 395) (FID 2440034)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 7 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Pilgrim Lake** (FID 617199) (BGN 1910) to **East Harbor**, Massachusetts (Cape Cod National Seashore) (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791368) (BGN 1988) to **Sheh-shoo-tum Creek** or **Sun Creek**; change **Middle Fork Squaw Creek** (FID 778845) (BGN 1988) to **Middle Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek** or **Middle Fork Sun Creek**; change **North Fork Squaw Creek** (FID 788254) (BGN 1988) to **North Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek** or **North Fork Sun Creek**; change **South Fork Squaw Creek** (FID 791057) (BGN 1988) to **South Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek** or **South Fork Sun Creek**, Montana (Beaverhead-Deer Lodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness) (Review Lists 396, 395)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposals to change the names of the four streams to **Sun Creek**, **Middle Fork Sun Creek**, **North Fork Sun Creek**, and **South Fork Sun Creek**.

Vote: 5 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the Montana State Geographic Names Authority and the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee, which had endorsed the proposed Salish names.

Change **Negro Creek** (FID 1262112) (BGN 1964) to **Medicine Mountain Creek**, South Dakota (Black Hills National Forest) (Review List 390)

A motion was made to approve this name change. The motion was not seconded. A motion was made and seconded not to approve the change, citing a belief that the existing name is not offensive and to change it would eliminate a historical reference.

Vote: 6 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the feature's original name was offensive and therefore the existing name should be changed.

The staff then asked the Committee whether the existing name should be reaffirmed for Federal use.

Vote: 6 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

A BGN 2008 decision date will be added to the GNIS record for Negro Creek.

Change **Battleship Island** (FID 1503202) (BGN 1925) to **Morse Island**, Washington (San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness) (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing the negative recommendations of the County government and the State Names Authority, and a belief that there is no compelling reason to change a name in long-standing local and published use.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Bell Pass, Arizona (Review List 397) (FID 2439606)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Gardeners Wall, Arizona (Review List 397) (FID 2439607)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Horseshoe Ridge, Arizona (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

Mesquite Canyon, Arizona (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Morrells Wall, Arizona (Review List 397) (FID 2439610)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Sven Slab, Arizona (Review List 397) (FID 2439609)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Windgate Pass, Arizona (Review List 397) (FID 2439608)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Big Branch, North Carolina (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a concern that the name duplicates that of another stream in the same county, just 10 miles from this feature, also named Big Branch.

Vote: 6 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote cited the support of the local government and State Names Authority.

Buttermilk Creek, North Carolina (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Overlook, North Carolina (Review List 396) (FID 2439613)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Soldier Creek, Oklahoma (Review List 391) (FID 2440009)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Hayes Creek, Washington (Review List 396) (FID 2440031)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Tacklebuster Reef, Oregon (Review List 395) (FID 2440010)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Wagner Creek, Wisconsin (Review List 397) (FID 2440033)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 3:10 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held August 14, 2008 at the Department of the Interior, Room 7000A, at 9:30 a.m.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
June 2008

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

Change **Squaw Teats** (FID 777134) to **Choo-heh-meen Hill**, Montana
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.82472&p_longi=-109.67806

This is the first of ten proposals on this month's docket that were submitted by the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), to change officially the names of geographic features in Montana named "Squaw," a term that the CSKT finds "offensive and derogatory."

The name Squaw Teats applies currently to a 1,540 m (5,052 ft) summit in east-central Sweetgrass County, 21 km (13 mi) east of the Yellowstone River. The origin of the current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which it has been located is the 1957 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, Choo-heh-meen Hill, derives from the Anglicization of the Salish-Pend d'Oreille name for the nearby Yellowstone River, an area used by the tribes "for millennia." The proposed change has the support of the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, while the Sweet Grass County Commissioners "are not opposed." The proposal is also supported by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation, the Crow Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791378) to **Sqaylth-kwum Creek**, Montana
(Lolo National Forest)
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.65667&p_longi=-115.39806

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.64583&p_longi=-115.28417

The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 10 km (6 mi) long stream that heads in central Sanders County within the Lolo National Forest and flows west to enter Clark Fork 7.9 km (4.9 mi) northwest of Thompson Falls. The origin of the current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which it has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1978. The proposed replacement name, Sqaylth-kwum Creek, is the Anglicization of the Salish traditional name for the Thompson Falls area and an onomatopoeic word referring to the sound of water going over the falls. The proponent adds, "for millennia this area has served as an important

traditional camp for the Pend d’Oreille people, whose traditional territory centers around the Clark Fork drainage system.”

The Montana State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of this proposal, as do the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. The State Board contacted the Sanders County Board of Commissioners on three occasions, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Coeur d’Alene Tribe of Idaho had previously submitted a proposal to rename this stream Cheawalk Creek (Review List 395), but it was later withdrawn; the Tribe now supports the proposal for Sqaylth-kwum Creek. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to this name change.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Toms Thumb, Arizona

(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.68194&p_longi=-111.81167

This is the first of eight proposals submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), on behalf of the City of Scottsdale. The City, which manages the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, has asked that the eight names, most of which are already used locally, be made official for State and Federal use (the remaining seven appear below, under Category V). Two other names on the list, Drinkwater Peak and Ochoa Wash, were approved by the DNC at its May meeting.

This proposal is to make official the name Toms Thumb for a 43 m (140 ft) high pillar in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, at the north end of the McDowell Mountains. A description at the Mountain Project’s website reads: “Tom’s Thumb [sic] is a prominent 140-foot plug of desert granite that perches atop the McDowell Mountains ridgeline. It is visible from miles in all directions. Originally called “The Dork” by the old time Phoenix climbers, it was rechristened Tom’s Thumb in honor of climber Tom Kreuser back in the day.”

This proposal has the support of the Mayor of Scottsdale, the McDowell Sonoran Preserve Commission, the McDowell Sonoran Conservancy, the Arizona Mountaineering Club, and the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors. Although further research has confirmed that Mr. Kreuser is still living, the proponent and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both insist the name is not commemorative and that it should be made official “to recognize longtime local usage.” In the course of its research, the AZBGHN forwarded the proposal to the following five Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Tohono O’odham Nation.

Change Squaw Head (FID 576187) to Defence Head,
Change Squaw Point (FID 576190) to Defence Point, Maine
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.44361&p_longi=-68.85972
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.44583&p_longi=-68.85861

These two proposals were submitted by the Maine Geographic Names Authority on behalf of the Town of Stockton Springs, to change officially the names of two geographic features in the town that are currently named “Squaw.” The Town had initially expressed reluctance to comply with the 2000 Maine State Legislation forbidding the use of the word in Maine’s placenames (the Town claimed the features were on private property and therefore exempt from the legislation), but in 2007, following pressure from the Maine Human Rights Commission, the Selectmen agreed to search for a replacement word.

The name Squaw Head applies currently to a summit located on a point of land at the southern end of Cape Jellison and overlooking Penobscot Bay. The point of land, named Squaw Point, is proposed to be changed to Defence Point. The name Squaw Head has appeared on USGS maps since 1943 and was also listed in the 1970 volume *Dictionary of Maine Place Names*, which noted, “Some say [so named] for its shape. Others, because Indians camped there.” The name Squaw Point has been in local use since at least the 1880’s.

The proposed replacement names refer to the wreckage of a ship that lies in the nearby harbor. According to one account, “The *Defence* was a privateer ship in the Revolutionary War that was scuttled near Stockton Springs during the Penobscot Expedition of 1779, which was the worst naval defeat in U.S. history until Pearl Harbor. The ship’s remains, which rest about 50 feet below the Penobscot River’s high tide mark, were discovered and explored during the mid-1970’s.”

The Waldo County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposed changes, but did not respond. The letter to the county noted that if no input was received, the BGN would presume the county did not object to the Town’s proposal. The State Names Authority endorses the proposal. The BGN staff received a telephone call from a member of the Squapoint Homeowners’ Association objecting to the renaming of the cape, citing a belief that the current name is not offensive and that the State has no authority to change names on private property. The individual claimed that during the Town’s discussions she had suggested the name be changed to Squapoint or Squall Point, but her request was ignored (the homeowners’ association was formerly called Squaw Point, but renamed itself and the neighborhood road to Squapoint). The Penobscot Indian Nation submitted a letter of support for the changes to Defence Head and Defence Point.

Change Squaw Creek (FID 777125) to Too-nah-hin Creek,
Change Squaw Hollow (FID 777132) to Too-nah-hin Hollow, Montana
(Review List 396)

Stream mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.0725&p_longi=-111.575

Stream source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.12256&p_longi=-111.659

Valley mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.07944&p_longi=-111.58861

Valley source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.08583&p_longi=-111.58194

The names Squaw Creek and Squaw Hollow apply currently to a 9.2 km (5.7 mi) long stream and a 0.9 km (0.5 mi) long valley in southern Cascade County, approximately 24 km (15 mi) southeast of Cascade. The origin of the current names has not been determined; the stream was first named on a USGS map in 1954 and the valley in 1961. The proposed replacement names, submitted by the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), are derived from the name of a tribe of the Salish language family that occupied the area until being decimated by smallpox and intertribal war in the late 18th century. The proponent reports that this is “documented in Salish-Pend d’Oreille oral tradition and several ethnographic studies.” He also reports that these proposed changes have the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. However, the Cascade County Commissioners do not support the changes, believing there is no reason to change the existing names. The Montana State Names Authority recommends approval of Too-nah-hin Creek and Too-nah-hin Hollow. A copy of the proposals was forwarded to the Blackfoot Tribe of the Blackfoot Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Crow Tribe, the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Squaw Peak (FID 791392) to Whe-lha-kleh-tseen Mountain, Montana
(Bitterroot National Forest)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.43444&p_longi=-113.88389

The name Squaw Peak applies currently to a 2,030 m (6,660 ft) summit in eastern Ravalli County, 50 km (31 mi) south-southeast of Missoula and within the Bitterroot National Forest. The origin of the summit’s current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1976. The proposed replacement name, Whe-lha-kleh-tseen Mountain, is the Anglicization of the Salish name for the Salish head chief, Chief Victor, who signed the Hellgate Treaty with U. S. officials in 1855. The proponent notes that Chief Victor’s Salish name means “Many Horses.” The Ravalli County Commissioners notified the Montana State Names Authority that they did not endorse the proposed name change, but did not offer a counter-proposal. The State Names Authority is in support of the proposed change, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection. The new name has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, both of which are Federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1150261) to Isqúulktpe Creek,
Change Little Squaw Creek (FID 1145265) to Little Isqúulktpe Creek,
Change Squaw Creek Overlook (FID 1150264) to Isqúulktpe Creek Overlook,

Change **Little Squaw Spring** (FID 1145268) to **Little Isqúultpe Spring**, Oregon
(Umatilla National Forest/Umatilla Indian Reservation)
(Review List 396)

Stream mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.70028&p_longi=-118.40139

Stream source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.53508&p_longi=-118.45064

Stream mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.61167&p_longi=-118.42528

Stream source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.5646&p_longi=-118.35821

Overlook: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.57944&p_longi=-118.45167

Spring: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.58056&p_longi=-118.55472

These four proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Program Manager of the Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP) of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The CRPP has asked that the names of four geographic features located on or near the Umatilla Reservation be changed because they are believed to be derogatory. The four names, which currently include the word “Squaw,” are proposed to be changed to “Isqúultpe,” a word from the Nez Perce language that reportedly means “at the beheading/throat-cutting.” According to the application, “Tribal oral histories indicate this area was given this name after an incident involving an attack by *Tiwélqe*, or “enemy” referring to Shoshone, on women who were root gathering in the area. The women killed the *Tiwélqe*”.

Squaw Creek is a 19 km (12 mi) long tributary of the Umatilla River; for most of its length it flows through the Umatilla Reservation. Little Squaw Creek is a 7.7 km (4.8 mi) long tributary of the main stream. Little Squaw Spring lies within the Umatilla National Forest, just west of Gibbon Ridge and just to the east of Little Squaw Creek. Squaw Creek Overlook is a locale along the Old Oregon Trail (present-day I-80) and along the west side of Squaw Creek. The overlook also lies within the Blue Mountain Forest State Scenic Corridor, which is a State managed easement within reservation boundaries. The Regional BIA Office responded with a letter of support, while the County Historical Society stated, “Naming tends to follow cultural philosophies. Over time, many of those philosophies change to reflect current mores and political ideas. The Umatilla County Historical Society doesn’t feel it is appropriate to endorse or condemn the renaming of geographic features or places.” The County Commissioners did not respond to the OGNB’s request for comments. The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of the two changes under their jurisdiction, and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department supports the renaming of the overlook. Although the majority of the features lie on tribal lands, a copy of the four proposals was forwarded to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared them with the various tribal authorities in the State. No further comments were received.

The OGNB supports the effort to rename the four “Squaw” features, but prefers the spelling “Iskuulpa.” At its Summer 2007 meeting, the OGNB was informed that the Umatilla Tribes would accept the simplified spelling, but when the BGN staff questioned the use of the writing marks (the application form included them, but the OGNB’s meeting minutes did not), the OGNB asked the Tribes to clarify their preference. In responding to the State, the Tribal linguist reported that the Tribes actually favored “Isqúultpe” and so the OGNB agreed to revisit the case. At its December 2007 meeting, the OGNB voted to reaffirm its support for “Iskuulpa,” “because it was the easiest to pronounce.” In summarizing the situation, the OGNB stated, “The board realizes that because three of the four features are within or partly within the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the tribes would have the final say on the spelling. To avoid confusion, the spelling of the names of all four features would have to be consistent.... The predominant view of our board is that it would be unnecessary to attempt to revise our original decision. It would appear that the BGN would have no choice but to approve the “Isqúultpe” spelling for all four features.”

Lake Keintoposes, Oregon
(Review List 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.66139&p_longi=-121.18444

This proposal would apply the new commemorative name Lake Keintoposes to an unnamed 10-acre lake in Klamath County. The proponent, a resident of Newberg, believes the lake needs to be named in order to help preserve it in its pristine condition which in turn will encourage visits by bald eagles. Although the lake lies on private property, it is surrounded by land administered by the Winema National Forest. The new name is intended to honor the Modoc Chief Keintoposes (born circa 1839, and also known as “Kintpuash” or “Captain Jack”), who along with the rest of his Tribe was forced to leave California and settle on the Klamath Indian Reservation. The Klamath Indians were enemies of the Modoc, and as a result the Modoc were poorly treated in their new home. Chief Keintoposes disagreed with the relocation efforts, and in 1872 after an unsuccessful attempt to move back to California, he led several Modoc Indians in battle against the United States Army. A year later, during negotiations with the U.S. troops, a brigadier general in the U.S. Army was killed, and Keintoposes and his army were forced to surrender. Later that year, Keintoposes and his accomplices were hanged for the murder of the brigadier general.

This proposal was submitted initially as Lake Kintpuash but was later modified “to recognize the linguistic spelling used by the Klamath Tribes.” According to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), the Klamath County Commissioners are opposed to the proposal, “because of the controversy surrounding the 1872 Modoc war and the war crimes conviction.” The Klamath County Historical Society responded that it had no preference.

The OGNB also does not recommend approval of the proposal, citing the County’s objections but also because it does not believe the feature warrants naming. A visit to the site revealed that the “lake” was in fact “an 11-acre dish-shaped meadow (catchment area), probably with moisture under the soil but no standing water.” The OGNB also questioned whether it was appropriate to name such an insignificant feature for such a prominent historical person. According to the OGNB’s meeting minutes, “the Klamath Tribes totally disagree with the County Commissioners

but are not very enthusiastic about the proposal.” No comments were received from any other Tribes.

Taowhywee Point, Oregon

(Review List 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.25667&p_longi=-122.69222

This proposal is to apply the new name Taowhywee Point to a 1,129 m (3,703 ft) high summit in Jackson County, 6.4 km (4 mi) north of Ashland. The summit is located on an 1,800-acre ranch owned by the proponents, who operate their property as a spiritual retreat center. The proposed name is intended to honor Margaret “Taowhywee” (or “Tao-Why-Wee”) Harney (1807-1893), a respected medicine woman and shaman in the area. According to the proponent, “Taowhywee” is a Takelma word that means “Morningstar.” Ms. Harney was well known by the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, and “memories of the songs she sang brought tears to the elders of her people and became the subject of stories passed down through the generations.” Of her three children, her son became the first elected chief of the Siletz Tribes; her oldest daughter was the namesake of the community of Agness; and her younger daughter provided most of the traditional knowledge and stories that would become the written Takelma language.

Although the summit is unnamed on all available Federal and local maps, the proponents state, “it has long been known locally as Squaw Peak, so this proposal would provide an opportunity to eliminate a term that is considered to be derogatory.” Squaw Peak is not listed in GNIS.

This proposal was submitted initially and review listed as Taowhywee Peak, but after the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) expressed concern that the feature was not prominent enough to be called a “peak,” the proponent agreed to amend the generic to “Point.”

The OGNB, as part of its research, forwarded the proposal to the Jackson County Commissioners, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services. The County responded that it had “no preference” regarding the name, while the Historical Society indicated it would defer to Tribal opinion. A representative of the Red Earth Descendants Steering Committee submitted an e-mail in support of this proposal. However, the Shasta Nation Tribal Council stated that they “vehemently opposed said name change,” citing a belief that the summit lies on traditional Shasta not Siletz lands. A lengthy e-mail dialogue followed between the Shasta Nation, the Cultural Resources Director of the Siletz Tribes, and the Forest Service’s archaeologist and historian regarding the boundaries of various indigenous lands, with all agreeing that the distinction is not as straightforward as might be hoped. After reviewing the evidence, the OGNB voted to recommend approval of the proposal as submitted.

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

Change Harper Spring (FID 750236) to McIntire Spring, Missouri
(Review List 394)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.27194&p_longi=-91.21583

This proposal would change officially the name of Harper Spring in Shannon County to McIntire Spring. The spring, which lies at the head of a small unnamed tributary of Blair Creek, has been named Harper Spring on USGS topographic maps since 1966. However, the proponent of the change to McIntire Spring reports that the feature likely became known by its current name because it was mistakenly believed that the property had been owned by the Harper family. She suggests the proposed change is warranted because her grandfather Luther McIntire (1892-1966) was a longtime owner of the 165-acre farm on which the spring is located. In the 1930's, Mr. McIntire and his sons built a stone springhouse at the site, which still stands today, albeit in ruins.

The LAD Foundation, which currently owns the property, reports that they have always known the spring as Harper Spring, but are not opposed to its being renamed to McIntire Spring. The proponent has also asked the landowner to name the old springhouse "McIntire Spring House"; this would be considered a private name and therefore not under the BGN's purview. A separate proposal was also submitted to name the aforementioned unnamed tributary McIntire Spring Branch (q.v.). The Shannon County Commissioners are in support of this name change, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) recommends approval as well. This proposal was forwarded to the Osage Tribal Council for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the DNC at its October 2007 meeting, citing a belief that the MOBGN needed to conduct additional research into the history of the current and proposed names. The DNC also restated its reluctance to change long-standing names. The MOBGN contacted the proponent and the present-day landowner for additional information; both confirmed that the Harper family had never been associated directly with the spring, and that despite earlier reports, the McIntire family had in fact sold the property to the Buffingtons, not to the Harpers. Copies of property records confirming this were provided. Further research by a local historian indicated that the Harper family lived further up Jim Creek. At its May 2008 meeting, the MOBGN voted to reaffirm its support for the proposed change.

McIntire Spring Branch, Missouri
(Review List 394)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.27194&p_longi=-91.214167

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.27366&p_longi=-91.21596

This proposal is the second of two submitted by a resident of Columbia, who wishes to name two geographic features in Shannon County for her grandfather, Luther McIntire. This request is to name a 0.2 km (0.1 mi) long tributary of Blair Creek, McIntire Spring Branch. Mr. McIntire (1892-1966) owned a 165-acre farm through which the stream flows, and in the 1930's he and his sons built a stone springhouse at the site. The proponent has asked also that the spring at the head of the stream be renamed from Harper Spring to McIntire Spring (q.v.).

The Shannon County Commissioners have expressed support for this name change, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names recommends approval as well. This proposal was

forwarded to the Osage Tribal Council for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A decision on this proposal was also deferred at the October 2007 meeting, in order to clarify the ownership of the property through which the stream flows. The MOBGN voted at its May 2008 meeting to reaffirm its support for McIntire Spring Branch.

Pomp Peak, Montana
(Gallatin National Forest)
(Review List 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.90500&p_longi=-110.97667

The new name Pomp Peak is proposed for a 2,915 m (9,562 ft) summit located in the Bridger Range in Gallatin County, and also within Gallatin National Forest. The proponent believes the name would be an appropriate way to honor Jean Baptiste “Pomp” Charbonneau (1805-1866), the son of Sacagawea, the Shoshone Indian woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their 1803-1806 expedition. The summit lies 1.3 km (0.8 mi) north-northwest of Sacagawea Peak (BGN 1979). Elsewhere in Montana, Pompeys Pillar and its associated features (a community, a park, and two streams) in Yellowstone County, approximately 253 km (146 mi) to the east, were also named in honor of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau.

The Gallatin County Commissioners and the U.S. Forest Service are not opposed to the proposal for Pomp Peak, while the Montana Department of Commerce and the Montana State Names Authority are in support. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Blackfoot Tribe of the Blackfoot Reservation of Montana; the Crow Tribe of the Crow Reservation of Montana; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes. The Keweenaw Bay Community responded it did not have an opinion on the issue, while the Nez Perce Tribe stated it supported the proposal. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Hickman Creek, North Carolina
(Review List 394)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.96556&p_longi=-79.03611

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.96831&p_longi=-79.06029

This proposal, to apply the new name Hickman Creek to an unnamed tributary of Stewarts Creek in Hoke County, was submitted by a resident of Hope Mills who wishes to honor his father, William V. Hickman Sr. (d.1985). As an engineer with the local water and sewer department, the intended honoree was responsible for the development of the nearby Twelve Oaks subdivision and for the construction of a dam located on the largest of the three small bodies of water through which the stream flows. The Hoke County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment on this proposal. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the new name. There are five other geographic features in North

Carolina named “Hickman”, including two streams in Brunswick County named Hickman Branch and Hickmans Branch. These streams lie 130 km (81 mi) and 120 km (75 mi) from the stream in question.

Provaznik Creek, Oklahoma
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.45056&p_longi=-96.68250

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.47196&p_longi=-96.67422

The new commemorative name Provaznik Creek is proposed for an unnamed 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long stream that heads in the southeastern corner of Lincoln County and flows to the south-southwest into Pottawatomie County, where it enters Shan Creek. The name is intended to honor Frank Provaznik, a native of Czechoslovakia, who in 1891 settled on the land through which the stream flows, receiving a land grant there in 1901. The proponents, descendants of Mr. Provaznik, report that the property remains in the family today and they continue to maintain and work the land, although they no longer live there. Letters of support for this proposal were received from State Representatives Danny Morgan and Dale Turner, and from the owner of a local farm implement company. Rep. Turner’s letter noted, “Naming the creek “Provaznik Creek” would not only be a way to recognize [the family] for their courage and sacrifice, but it would also remind future generations of the Czech origin of this community.”

The Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names contacted both the Lincoln County Commissioners and the Pottawatomie County Commissioners for opinions, but no response was received. After receiving an additional letter of support from the Oklahoma State Historical Society, the State Board voted to recommend approval of this proposal. A copy was sent to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York. Of these, only the Choctaw Nation responded, with a letter indicating they had no objection. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Tacklebuster Reef, Oregon
(Review List 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.95694&p_longi=-124.0375

This proposal is to make official the name Tacklebuster Reef for a bar located approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) off the Oregon Coast, due west of Lincoln City. According to the proponent, a resident of McKinleyville, California, the feature has been known by the proposed name for fifty years, because as he states, “the fishermen out of Newport and Depoe Bay call it [by that name] because you can always catch fish there so they fish it, but its [sic] a foregone conclusion that you will hang up. All you can do is break off your line and lose your gear.” He also claims to

be “the first person to “stand up” on the reef and ride the wave [formed by the reef] all the way in to the beach.” A search of the Internet yielded several other references to the name, including a 2001 rocky reef assessment survey published by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Habitat Project. An article published in 2007 in the *Newport News-Times* also described a professional tow-surfing contest held recently at “Tacklebuster Reef.” The article stated, “The 2006 Nelscott Reef Tow-In Classic, held in December at Tackle Buster Reef [sic] in Lincoln City, drew top surfers from throughout the world - and to date [it] is the only professional contest held off the shores of the continental United States.” Several websites dedicated to the sport of tow-surfing include video clips of surfers at “Tackle Buster Reef” [sic]. Despite this evidence, the proponent reports that the one word form is in predominant local use. Although this feature lies within the boundaries of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that underwater features do not fall within the refuge’s jurisdiction and are considered instead to be under the purview of the State. According to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), the Lincoln County Commissioners are in support of this proposal, and the OGNB recommends approval as well.

Change Seven Names in South Dakota Containing the Words “Negro” or “Squaw”

The following seven name changes were submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature, as part of a group of 34 proposals to eliminate the words “Squaw” and “Negro” from South Dakota’s placenames.

A copy of each proposal was forwarded to the appropriate county government. Unless noted otherwise, no response was received (the BGN’s letter noted that if no response was received, it would be presumed that the County did not object to the State Legislature’s actions). The proposals were also sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Fort Belknap Indian Community, the Northern Arapaho Tribe, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Three Affiliated Tribes Business Council, the Upper Sioux Community, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Repeated efforts by the former South Dakota State Names Advisor to find an individual or agency to assume the role of State Names Authority (SNA) have yielded no results. The retired State Names Advisor has met with the Governor and with representatives of the State GIS Council, but there is no indication that a new SNA will be established in the foreseeable future.

Change **Little Squaw Creek** (FID 1261977) to **Badger Clark Creek**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.77833&p_longi=-103.40250

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.778097&p_longi=-103.482113

The name **Badger Clark Creek** is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for **Little Squaw Creek**. The stream in question is 10 km (6 mi) long and

flows from west to east through Custer State Park in Custer County before entering Grace Coolidge Creek. The replacement name is intended to honor Charles Badger Clark, Jr. (1883-1957), the first Poet Laureate of South Dakota and a long-time resident of Custer County. The State Legislature has requested that the intended honoree's first name be included to differentiate it from the numerous features in the State that are named for Lewis and Clark.

Change **Negroedge Canyon** (FID 1256702) to **Ballard Canyon**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.31722&p_longi=-100.50916

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.352179&p_longi=-100.533614

The name **Ballard Canyon** is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for **Negroedge Canyon**, a 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long valley in Stanley County, 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Pierre. Although the pejorative form of the name was disallowed in 1963, it continued to be published on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map of 1984. The origin of the name has not been determined. The State Legislature reports that the proposed replacement name was selected because an individual named Ballard once resided in the valley; the State was asked to provide additional biographical details, but no further details have been forthcoming. The County government also did not respond to a request for any available information. The Manager of the Lakecreek National Wildlife Refuge was unable to provide any information on the current or proposed name, but noted, "I can't imagine why the [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service] would be opposed to changing names that most would find offensive."

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 833746) to **Oscar Micheaux Creek**, Nebraska and South Dakota
(Review List 390)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.00556&p_longi=-99.06500

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.995796&p_longi=-99.210663

The name **Oscar Micheaux Creek** is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for **Squaw Creek**. This stream is approximately 11 km (7 mi) long, and heads in Boyd County, Nebraska, before flowing generally north and east into Gregory County, South Dakota, where it enters Ponca Creek. The name **Oscar Micheaux Creek** is intended to honor an individual who is regarded as "the most prolific black -- if not most prolific independent -- filmmaker in American cinema" (Producers' Guild of America website). Between 1919 and 1948, Oscar Micheaux wrote, produced, and directed 44 feature-length films. His biography states, "In his early twenties, he was self-confident to the point that he invested his savings in farmland in an all-white community in faraway South Dakota. Within nine years, he had expanded his holdings to 500 acres whilst writing, publishing and distributing his first semi-autobiographical novel, *The Conquest* (1913). He popularized it by selling it door to door to the farmers of South Dakota" (*ibid.*). When a local film company declined to produce one of his earliest films on the scale that he desired, Micheaux responded by founding the Micheaux Book and Film Company. He went on to have a successful although controversial film career,

producing many films that attempted to destroy the stereotypical image of blacks that were being portrayed in many productions of the time. The Oscar Micheaux Festival is held every year in Gregory. In Hollywood, the Oscar Micheaux Award is presented annually by the Producers Guild of America, and he has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. The Nebraska State Names Authority supports the proposal. A second proposal was submitted to rename Squaw Creek Reservoir, which is located along this stream.

Change **Squaw Creek Reservoir** (FID 1259218) to **Oscar Micheaux Reservoir**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.01833&p_longi=-99.12000

The name Oscar Micheaux Reservoir is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek Reservoir. The reservoir does not appear on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps nor on the Gregory County highway map, but is listed in GNIS, having been compiled from a listing of reservoirs and dams that was provided to the Geographic Names Office in 1981 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The reservoir lies along Squaw Creek, proposed to be renamed to Oscar Micheaux Creek (q.v.). The proposed new name would honor the acclaimed black film producer of the early twentieth century.

Change **Negro Wool Ridge** (FID 1262115) to **Robert Bailey Ridge**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.55333&p_longi=-103.42305

The name Robert Bailey Ridge is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Wool Ridge. The ridge is 1.6 km (1 mi) long and lies just outside the boundary of Wind Cave National Park in Custer County. The origin of the current name has not been determined. Robert Bailey (d. 1948) and his family were early black homesteaders in southwestern South Dakota. The son of slaves, he served in the 10th U.S. Cavalry during the Spanish-American War; following his discharge near Cheyenne, he and his wife were encouraged to homestead in the area. Bailey worked in the railroad switch yards and on his homestead in his spare time.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1266911) to **Sarah Larabee Creek**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.05583&p_longi=-101.32444

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.186328&p_longi=-101.425095

The name Sarah Larabee Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Squaw Creek. The stream is a 17 km (11 mi) long tributary of the Bad River in Haakon County. The proposed new name would honor Sarah Larabee, the wife of James (“Scotty”) Philip, an early cattle rancher who migrated from Scotland and established what would become the largest cattle herd in the region. Scotty Philip and a partner established a post office, which would serve as the beginning of the new community of Philip, named in his honor. Although very little is known about the life of Sarah Larabee, an online biography of her

husband states, “At this time, the area was part of an Indian reservation and white men could not run cattle on the reservation unless they had a Native American wife. Because his wife Sarah was part Native American he was able to ranch here without having to worry about people encroaching upon him until 1898 when the land was opened up to the settlers.”

Change **Squaw Buttes** (FID 1266306) to **Vig Buttes**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.90722&p_longi=-102.73667

The name **Vig Buttes** is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for **Squaw Buttes**, an 833 m (2,732 ft) summit in northwestern Meade County. According to *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973), the story behind the naming of **Squaw Butte** [sic] dated from an incident prior to European settlement of the area, having been given to the feature after a young Indian woman was taken ill there and was left behind by her group as they traveled west. The group assumed she had died, but upon returning to the site the following spring, they were surprised to find her still alive, reportedly having been sustained with the help of coyotes and eagles. The woman continued to live in a cave on the summit for the remainder of her life.

The State Legislature reports that the replacement name **Vig Buttes** was chosen in recognition of a family that has resided in this part of Meade County for many years. Although the State did not identify a specific individual(s) who would satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Naming Policy, a search of the Internet shows that the Vig family was ranching in the area as early as 1915. A survey benchmark at the peak of the summit is also labeled “VIG.” The Meade County Commissioners, having confirmed that the descendants of the original ranching family are in support of the proposal, recommend approval of the change to **Vig Buttes**.

Barksdale Creek, Texas
(Review List 397)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.147720&p_longi=-96.628747

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.1569&p_longi=-96.63387

The new name **Barksdale Creek** is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Sloan Creek, in the Town of Fairview in Collin County. The proposal was submitted by a Collin County Engineering Department technician, who believes the name would be an appropriate way to recognize the Barksdale family’s 100 years of ownership of the property through which the stream flows. The name would specifically honor Percy Barksdale (1918-1961). There are five other features in Texas named “Barksdale,” including Barksdale Elementary School, also in Collin County, 23 km (14 mi) west-southwest of the stream in question.

In addition, **Indian Creek**, 20 km (12 mi) to the southwest of the unnamed stream, was known at one time as **Barksdale Creek**, but in 1961 the BGN approved a proposal to change it to **Indian Creek**. According to the 1961 file, this decision was made to recognize the name in “predominant map and local usage.” The proponent was a member of a USGS field party

working in the area, who reported that after speaking with several local residents, including a half dozen farmers, he learned that the name Barksdale Creek was used “only in the immediate area” and that the name Indian Creek was more widely known. The case file notes that Barksdale Creek had been named for “settlers about 1849.” It is not known whether these settlers had any relation to the intended honoree of this new proposal. The principal of Barksdale Elementary School also did not know how the school came to be named, other than it replaced an earlier one-room schoolhouse that bore the same name.

Letters of support for naming the unnamed stream Barksdale Creek were submitted by the Mayor and Town Manager of the Town of Fairview and the Collin County Board of Commissioners. The Texas State Names Board recommends approval as well. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Richies Run, Vermont
(Review List 395)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.71250&p_longi=-72.00111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.73004&p_longi=-71.99149

The new commemorative name Richies Run is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of Arcadia Brook. The stream heads in the Town of Westmore in Caledonia County, then flows south into the Town of Newark in Orleans County before turning to the southwest and once again into Westmore. The proposal is intended to honor Richard “Richie” Wirth (1947-2000), the proponent’s father, who was a resident of Pennsylvania and an employee of Pennsylvania Power and Light, but who also owned property in Vermont, along the stream in question. Mr. Wirth was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, and according to his daughter would visit the family’s home in Vermont which provided “a place of respite and a break for his caregivers.” The family worked for several years to build a wooden bridge over the unnamed stream and to develop a trail alongside it. The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, determined that the town governments of Westmore and Newark had no objection and voted to recommend approval of the name Richies Run.

Irene Creek, Washington
(Review List 381)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.44361&p_longi=-122.83222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.467778&p_longi=-122.816667

This new commemorative name was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of a resident of Belfair. The proposal for Irene Creek would honor two individuals named Irene who were of local celebrity. As president, secretary, and treasurer of the Mason County Historical Society, Irene Davis (1919-2001) wrote about the history of Belfair and was

active in the community's preservation efforts. Irene McKnight (1876-1987) settled in 1934 with her husband on 40 acres along the stream. Nearby McKnight Road is also named for the family.

The stream in question is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long and is a tributary of Union River. The Mason County Commissioners and the Great Peninsula Conservancy are in support of this proposal, as is the Washington Board on Geographic Names. Two local residents also submitted letters in support of the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Skokomish Tribe, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There is one other stream in Washington named Irene Creek; it lies 164 km (102 mi) to the northwest, in Skagit County.

Minor Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.50750&p_longi=-91.40528

The new commemorative name Minor Lake is proposed for a nine acre lake in the Town of Iron River in west-central Bayfield County, 0.5 km (0.3 mi) outside the boundary of the Chequamegon National Forest. The name would honor the proponent's grandfather, T. Frederick Minor (1901-1971), who served for 35 years a game warden for the State of Wisconsin. (This proposal was submitted as T. F. Minor Lake and subsequently review listed as T F Minor Lake, but after the BGN staff questioned the Wisconsin State Names Authority regarding the use of the writing marks and the initials, the proponent amended his application to simply Minor Lake.) In 1940, Minor received the Haskell Noyes Wisconsin Conservation Award, the highest award given each year to a game warden, and in 1966 he was voted "Sportsman of the Year" by the Fish and Game League. Letters of support for this proposal were submitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources/Bureau of Law Enforcement, the Bayfield County Board of Supervisors, and State Representative Gary Sherman. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also recommends approval of the name.

The Bay Mills Indian Community; the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation; the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council; and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, all of which are Federally recognized, were provided with a copy of the proposal and asked to comment. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Pilgrim Lake** (FID 617199) (BGN 1910) to **East Harbor**, Massachusetts
(Cape Cod National Seashore)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.05833&p_longi=-70.13278

This proposal would change officially the name of Pilgrim Lake, located in Barnstable County and the Cape Cod National Seashore, to East Harbor. The body of water lies primarily within the Town of Truro, with a small portion in neighboring Provincetown. The proposed change was submitted by the chief ecologist for the National Seashore on behalf of the Park Superintendent; they suggest the current name is “inaccurate and misleading.”

In 1910, the BGN approved a proposal from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (C&GS) to change East Harbor to Pilgrim Lake, “that name having been assigned by the owner of the strip of land between it and Cape Cod Bay.” The C&GS added, “There was formerly a connection between East Harbor and Cape Cod Bay but that has been entirely closed for some time and as the name East Harbor is no longer appropriate the change to “Pilgrim Lake” is recommended.” The C&GS also reported that the aforementioned strip of land was known locally as Pilgrim Beach and that name was also approved for Federal use in 1910.

The National Seashore’s website provides additional historical information: “[Pilgrim Lake] was once known as “East Harbor,” and served as Provincetown’s inner harbor. Ships weathered storms by anchoring here. Concern over sand being flushed out into Provincetown Harbor, and the arrival of the railroad, led to the filling in of the entrance to East Harbor by 1873. With an average depth of three feet, today’s Pilgrim Lake is a brackish lake ruled by white perch and huge carp.” In 2002, however, ecologists opened a small tidal culvert to funnel saltwater back into the marsh, an effort which the Boston Globe described as “the largest New England coastal wetlands restoration project ever.” As a result, “the once-moribund lake now brims with life.”

A 2003 report on the Provincetown Harbor Watershed, prepared by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, noted that the National Seashore is working with the Truro Conservation Commission and State officials “on restoring tidal flow to East Harbor (Salt Meadow, Moon Pond & Pilgrim Lake).” A physiological report of the area, posted online by Harvard University’s Long Term Ecological Research Program, refers to the feature as “Pilgrim Lake/East Harbor.” An article published in 2007 by the proponent was entitled “Large Flocks of Waterfowl Feeding Furiously in East Harbor Lagoon this Winter.” The governments of the Town of Provincetown and the Town of Truro are both in support of the proposed change, while the Massachusetts State Names Authority has no objection. The National Park Service supports the proposal as well. The Office of Coast Survey has determined that according to the Provincetown Harbormaster’s Office, “everyone is already calling the body of water “East Harbor”.”

There is another lake in Barnstable County, approximately 35 km (22 mi) to the south and in the Town of Orleans that is also named Pilgrim Lake.

Change Squaw Creek (FID 791368) (BGN 1988) to Sheh-shoo-tum Creek or Sun Creek;
Change Middle Fork Squaw Creek (FID 778845) (BGN 1988)
to Middle Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek or Middle Fork Sun Creek;
Change North Fork Squaw Creek (FID 788254) (BGN 1988)
to North Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek or North Fork Sun Creek;
Change South Fork Squaw Creek (FID 791057) (BGN 1988)

to **South Fork Sheh-shoo-tum Creek** or **South Fork Sun Creek**, Montana
(Beaverhead-Deer Lodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness)
(Review Lists 396, 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.91778&p_longi=-111.56750
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.92222&p_longi=-111.56250
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.94806&p_longi=-111.52667
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.91778&p_longi=-111.56750

The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 13 km (8 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deer Lodge National Forest/Lee Metcalf Wilderness. Three of its tributaries are named in association with the primary stream. The name Squaw Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since at least 1950 and was the subject of a 1988 BGN decision. The 1988 proposal was submitted by the USGS Mapping Center in an effort to determine the correct course of the stream; the 1:250,000-scale map of the area mistakenly applied the name Middle Fork Squaw Creek to the stream that was later proven to be the main course of Squaw Creek. The first four proposals that the BGN received were to change the primary stream's name to Sun Creek and its three tributaries accordingly. These names were submitted by a district ranger on the Beaverhead-Deer Lodge National Forest, who suggests they would recognize the stream's proximity to "a prehistoric glyph in the shape of the sun on an area north of the [main] creek." The Madison County Commissioners and the U.S. Forest Service are in support of the proposals for Sun Creek.

Several months after receiving the Sun Creek proposals, the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) submitted its list of 25 Squaw name changes, including four for Squaw Creek and its tributaries. According to the CSKT, "Sheh-shoo-tum" is the Anglicization of the Salish word for "little girl." These proposed changes have the support of the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee, and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

A copy of the eight proposals was forwarded to the Crow Tribe, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Negro Creek** (FID 1262112) (BGN 1964)
to **Medicine Mountain Creek**, South Dakota
(Black Hills National Forest)
(Review List 390)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.89222&p_longi=-103.69083

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.932579&p_longi=-103.737116

The name Medicine Mountain Creek is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Creek, a 6.4 km (4 mi) long stream in western Pennington County. The current name was a BGN decision in 1964, having been changed to comply with the Federal policy that all names containing the pejorative form of “Negro” be changed. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, records the name as Nigger Creek and suggests it was “named for Jackson, a negro prospector who worked a claim along this creek and is buried on its banks beside his cabin.” The replacement name Medicine Mountain Creek was chosen because the stream flows to the north and east of Medicine Mountain.

The Pennington County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments (the letter from the BGN noted that if no response was received, the BGN would presume the county did not object to the State Legislature’s actions). The U.S. Forest Service does not support efforts to change the name of Negro Creek, citing a belief that the word “Negro” “is generally not understood to be offensive, and features that are named with the word are well known locally.”

Change Battleship Island (FID 1503202) (BGN 1925) to Morse Island, Washington
(San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness)
(Review List 391)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.14778&p_longi=-96.62861

This proposal is to change the name of Battleship Island in San Juan County to Morse Island. The island is approximately three acres in size and lies off the north end of Henrys Island, north of San Juan Island, and at the eastern end of Haro Strait. The proponent is a resident of Seattle and president of The Morse Society, an organization dedicated to researching the history of the Morse family in North America.

The island in question was known throughout the nineteenth century as Morse Island or Morse’s Island, but in 1925 it was renamed by a decision of the BGN to Battleship Island. Captain Charles Wilkes gave the former name to the island during his 1841 expedition to the Pacific Northwest, in recognition of William H. Morse, the purser’s steward on the brig *Porpoise*. A U.S. Coast Survey chart published in 1841 labeled the island Morses Island, and another from 1854 applied the name Morse’s Island.

The name “Morse” continued to appear on charts through 1916, and was published in *A Geographic Dictionary of Washington*, (Landes, 1917), but in 1925 the BGN received a proposal from a doctoral student at the University of Washington to change it to Battleship Island. He stated that the latter name had come into local use over the years because the shape of the island resembled a battleship. Seeking input on the proposed change, the BGN was informed that the U.S. Navy had no objection. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey expressed some reluctance to changing a name with a connection to the Wilkes Expedition, but did not offer any overriding objections, stating, “the next edition of our Coast Pilot will give also the name by which it is locally best known.” Professor Edmond Meany, noted author of the recently published (1917) *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*, also supported the change, noting, “[the island] presents such a remarkable likeness to a modern battleship in its appearance, that it is locally known by no other name than Battleship Island. The name, which appears in all of the local

advertising literature, is so strikingly appropriate that it is very doubtful if any other name will ever come into common usage” (BGN file, 1925). He also added a local anecdote to the history of the name, describing an incident in 1904 in which he had arranged a ceremony to erect monuments at nearby American Camp and British Camp (now English Camp) in commemoration of the joint ownership of San Juan Island. Meany assured a skeptical U.S. Admiral that the British would indeed be sending a battleship to participate in the ceremonies, as had been promised. According to Meany’s account, “In passing from American Camp around to British Camp one misty morning, [the Admiral] received a notice, “Battleship ahead, sir.” He said, “I gave orders for the saluting crews to go to their stations and in other moment would have fired the salute for that British battleship which Meany was so sure would appear. Just in time we discovered it was an island.” The Admiral, in relating the story later, said, “Meany, if I had given the order to fire that salute I could never live it down the rest of my days in the Navy, saluting an island for a battleship”.”

After the BGN approved the change to Battleship Island, that name appeared on all nautical charts and topographic and county maps and is listed in various placename books and websites.

The proponent of the change from Battleship Island to Morse Island included with his application a list of the names of 32 area residents who supported his request. However, the San Juan County Council voted to recommend disapproval of the change, citing “common use of Battleship Island on maps and charts, as well as local usage, [and] no reason to change the name.” The Friday Harbor Sailing Club also submitted a letter of opposition, citing the confusion that would arise should a long-standing name be changed. The Washington Board on Geographic Names, which also recommends disapproval, “acknowledged the historical significance of the Morse Island name [but] is not convinced of a need to change a name that was already in common local usage.”

The Office of Coast Survey reported that it had no objection to the proposal, but suggested it would be appropriate to defer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), as managers of the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The Chief of Interpretation and Historian at San Juan Island National Historical Park is supportive of the effort to restore the historical name, but the NPS member to the BGN recommends deferring to the FWS. The Manager of the Refuge responded that his agency was “neutral” on the issue, relying instead on the “public process.” As part of its research, the State Board forwarded the proposal to the Lummi Nation, the Samish Indian Nation, and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. After learning that the State Board had denied his proposal, the proponent sought recourse with Senator Ken Jacobsen. The Senator was advised that the Washington Department of Natural Resources supported the decision of the State Board.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

The following seven proposals, all on Review List 397, (along with Toms Thumb, listed above) were submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), on behalf of the City of Scottsdale. The City, which manages the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, has asked

that the eight names, most of which are already used locally, be made official for State and Federal use. Also included in the list are the aforementioned Drinkwater Peak and Ochoa Wash.

These seven proposals have the support of the Mayor of Scottsdale, the McDowell Sonoran Preserve Commission, the McDowell Sonoran Conservancy, the Arizona Mountaineering Club, and the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors. The AZBGHN also recommends approval of all of the names. In the course of its research, the AZBGHN forwarded the proposals to the following five Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Tohono O'odham Nation.

Bell Pass, Arizona

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.65556&p_longi=-111.81361

The Bell Pass would apply to a prominent gap located within the McDowell Mountains, between McDowell Peak and Thompson Peak. The name refers to the fact that the gap is clearly visible from the terminus of Bell Road. The City of Scottsdale began to use the name Bell Pass in 2004 and since then it has also been applied to Bell Pass Trail.

Gardeners Wall, Arizona

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.68139&p_longi=-111.80778

This proposal is to make official the name Gardeners Wall for a rock formation that is described as being 500 ft wide by 300 ft high. According to the Preservation Planner for the City of Scottsdale, who submitted the proposal, the name has been in local use for approximately 25 years and is published at various rock climbing websites. All evidence suggests the feature was named originally for Ray Garner (d. 1989), a pilot and cinematographer who taught rock climbing classes in the Phoenix area during World War II. He was one of the founders of the Kachinas, an early rock climbing group in the Phoenix area. The proponent reports, "At some point the feature name "Garner" was changed to "Gardener"." During its discussions, one member of the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names expressed concern that the proposed name did not accurately reflect the name of the honoree, but the proponent, who was in attendance at the meeting, noted that the intent was not to honor an individual or family, but "to make official a name that already had historic use."

Horseshoe Ridge, Arizona

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.66417&p_longi=-111.84028

This proposal is to make official the descriptive name Horseshoe Ridge for a 750 m (2,459 ft) summit in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) west of McDowell Peak. GNIS lists 53 other geographic features in the State named "Horseshoe", including five in Maricopa County (a mobile home park, a dam, a reservoir, a park, and a heliport). Two other summits in Coconino County are named Horseshoe Hill and Horseshoe Mesa.

Mesquite Canyon, Arizona

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.69028&p_longi=-111.79917

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.68663&p_longi=-111.79628

This proposal is to make official the name Mesquite Canyon for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long valley in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, 1.3 km (0.8 mi) southwest of Rock Knob. The proponent reports that the feature was given the name Mesquite Canyon “before 1995 by an archaeologist working in the area. The name is for the mesquite trees in the valley and also for Hohokam mortars found in the area that were used for grinding mesquite beans.” GNIS lists 43 other geographic features in the State named “Mesquite,” including twelve in Maricopa County; none of these are valleys. There is a valley in Pima County, approximately 212 km (131 mi) from the valley in question, which is also named Mesquite Canyon.

Morrells Wall, Arizona

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.68556&p_longi=-111.80194

This proposal is to make official the name Morrells Wall for a 61 m (200 ft) high, 122 m (400 ft) wide cliff in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, at the north end of East End. Although the name is reported to have been in local use for at least 26 years, the proponent was unable to provide any information on the origin of the name. A search of the Internet confirms that area rock climbers use the name, and the proponent also states it was published in *A Climber's Guide to Central Arizona* (1981); *Phoenix Rock: A Guide to Central Arizona Crags* (1987); and *Phoenix Rock II: Central Arizona Granite* (1996). According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in the State named “Morrell.”

Sven Slab, Arizona

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.69167&p_longi=-111.79500

This proposal is to make official the name Sven Slab for a 91 m (300 ft) wide, 61 m (200 ft) high cliff wall in the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, at the north end of the McDowell Mountains. According to the proponent, the name is widely used within the hiking and rock climbing community; the name came into use because Sven power saws were used to cut a trail to the base of the wall. A search of the Internet yielded numerous references to the name on rock climbing websites, and it is also used by the Arizona Mountaineering Club. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Arizona named “Sven.” During the AZBGHN's discussions, one member questioned whether the State should be endorsing a name that appears to be commercial. Citing the proponent's claim that the name was already in widespread use, the AZBGHN voted 5-2 to approve the name.

Windgate Pass, Arizona

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.66778&p_longi=-111.81472

This proposal is to make official the name Windgate Pass for a gap in the McDowell Mountains, within the McDowell Sonoran Preserve. According to the proponent, a local equestrian was

riding through the gap approximately 20 years ago when he reached a cattle fence and gate in the pass. Hearing the wind blow the gate against its post, he is said to have remarked “that sounds like a wind gate.” According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Arizona named “Windgate” or “Wind Gate.”

Big Branch, North Carolina
(Review List 397)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.70556&p_longi=-82.49028

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.72417&p_longi=-82.49611

This proposal is to make official the name **Big Branch** for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long stream in Buncombe County. The stream heads on the south side of North Knob and flows southwest then southeast through Barrett Cove (a valley) and the Hawk Landing neighborhood to join Reems Creek 1.9 km (1.2 mi) northwest of Ray Knob. The name was chosen in a community “creek-naming contest” involving local residents. According to the proponent, the proposed name was found on a State of North Carolina deed dated 1820, which deeded the [Barrett] Cove to a Revolutionary War veteran as “Big Branch of Reems Creek.” She claims the name has been in local use for 188 years. This proposal has the support of the Hawks Landing neighborhood, the Buncombe County Commissioners, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and RiverLink. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the proposal. There are 78 streams in North Carolina named **Big Branch**, including one in Buncombe County; the two streams are 17 km (10 mi) apart.

Buttermilk Creek, North Carolina
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.56750&p_longi=-82.60389

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.57702&p_longi=-82.6103

This proposal would apply the new name **Buttermilk Creek** to an unnamed 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Hominy Creek in the City of West Asheville. The proponent is a representative of RiverLink, “a regional non-profit spearheading the economic and environmental revitalization of the French Broad River and its tributaries.” He suggests the new name, which was selected in a community wide vote, is an appropriate way to remember the stream’s past association with a local milk company that used to wash out its trucks in the area, turning the stream milky white. He adds, “Calling it Buttermilk Creek reminds the community of the damage that was done from these types of practices and reminds everyone to protect the creek in the future.”

The Buncombe County Commissioners have stated they have no objection to the name. The proposal also has the support of the West Asheville Malvern Hills neighborhood, the Asheville City Council, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the North Carolina Board on Geographic Names. There is one other stream in North Carolina

named Buttermilk Creek. It is located in Alamance County, approximately 296 km (184 mi) from the stream in question. Buttermilk Mountain in Henderson County is 23 km (14 mi) away.

Lake Overlook, North Carolina

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.04056&p_longi=-79.05750

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Hillsborough, to make official a name that is reported to have been in local use for 31 years. The manmade lake is located in Orange County, 5 km (3 mi) southeast of Hillsborough; it is approximately 10.5 acres in size, 1,200 ft long and 550 ft wide, with a maximum depth of 12 to 14 ft. The proponent reports that the reservoir was created when the Strayhorn Hills subdivision was constructed in 1976, and that it was given the name Lake Overlook when Orange County published its plat of the subdivision in 1974. He adds that the Lake Overlook Resorts Homeowners Association supports the proposal. The Orange County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment on this proposal. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the new name.

Soldier Creek, Oklahoma

(Review List 391)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.07361&p_longi=-89.36889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.034167&p_longi=-98.371944

This proposal was submitted by the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a representative of the Kiowa Tribe, who wishes to make official the name Soldier Creek for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of the Washita River in Caddo County. The proponent reports that the stream is of historical significance to the Kiowa people, having been chosen as a camp site by Union and Confederates soldiers during the Civil War and later by the U.S. Cavalry, prospectors, and outlaws. The proponent states, “Many Ohoma war and soldier dances were held at Soldier Creek from 1905 to 1950. Hundreds of singers, dancers, and on-lookers from many tribes, over time, visited Soldier Creek.” Despite the efforts of missionaries to discourage the traditional dances, the stream was always used as the site for native gatherings. According to the proposal, “Recognition of this site would be recognition of the many Kiowas who refused to abandon their culture and, indeed, promoted their traditions and, no doubt, saved many songs, stories, and customs.”

As part of its research, the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names contacted the Caddo County Commissioners for an opinion, but no response was received. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation and the State Department of Water Resources also chose not to respond. The Oklahoma Historical Society stated it had no opinion on the issue. However, the State Board, citing the significance of the name to the Kiowa Tribe, recommends approval of the proposal. A copy was sent to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma, the Comanche Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the

Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Osage Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, the Seminole Indian Tribe, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Of these, the Comanche Nation responded, with a note that it had “no issues” with the name. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma also said it had no opinion. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Hayes Creek, Washington
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.92833&p_longi=-122.68972

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.90927&p_longi=-122.63238

The new name Hayes Creek is proposed for a 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long tributary of Lewis River in north-central Clark County. It was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Woodland, who offered the name as a counter-proposal to another request that the State Board had received and subsequently rejected, to name the same stream Heritage Creek. After learning of the latter proposal, the proponent of Hayes Creek, a self-described historian and local authority, cited evidence that the stream should be named for the historical community of Hayes, through which it flows. Once a thriving farm community alongside the Lewis River, with a school, church, and post office, Hayes was established in the mid-1870's and named for Rutherford B. Hayes, who had just been elected president. After the post office closed in 1913, the community began to decline. During World War II, the church was dismantled and local schoolchildren were sent to schools across the river in Woodland.

The proponent believes the small community should be remembered by naming the stream Hayes Creek. He also provided a copy of a fish migration project report, published in 1998 by a local organization called Fish First, which referred to restoration efforts on “Hayes Creek, a tributary of the Lewis River.” A road that runs close to the stream is named Hayes Road. The Woodland City Council voted to support the name Hayes Creek, while the Clark County Commissioners stated they had no objection. The State Board recommends approval of Hayes Creek. The State Board forwarded the proposal to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe for comment, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Wagner Creek, Wisconsin
(Review List 397)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.29250&p_longi=-87.69361

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.29762&p_longi=-87.75122

This proposal is to apply the new name Wagner Creek to an unnamed 11 km (7 mi) long tributary of the Menominee River in the Town of Wagner. The proponent serves as the Chair of the Wagner Town Board and reports that this is the longest unnamed stream contained solely within the town's boundaries. The Town Board passed a resolution supporting the name, and the

Wisconsin Geographic Names Council is in favor as well. A copy of the proposal was sent to Cayuga Nation of New York, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, the Onondaga Indian Nation, the Seneca Nation of New York, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the White Earth Reservation. Of these, only the Oneida Nation responded, stating they had “no cultural or historic concerns with the name.”