

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Ninety-Seventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000A
April 10, 2008 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)
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)
Bonnie Gallahan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) (Chairman; not voting)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
Penelope Leeth, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Patrick Chauvet, Office of Coast Survey
Rebecca Diaz-Cartagena, Bureau of the Census
Cinda Hughes, National Congress of American Indians
Susan Marcus, U.S. Geological Survey
Ernest Martinez, Piastewa Memorial Committee
Benjamin Nuvamsa, Hopi Indian Tribe
Nicholas Rosenbach, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:30 a.m. The Chairman asked all attendees to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 696th Meeting

The minutes of the March 13th meeting were approved with one correction. Under Item 3.2, the reference to the AAG exhibit booth should read “ESRI exhibit booth.”

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman’s Report (Kanalley)

The protocol between the BGN and Land Information New Zealand, regarding the naming of geographic features in Antarctica, was approved and signed at a ceremony held on March 28th.

Kanalley and Runyon met following the March 10th DNC meeting to continue their review and edit of the DNC’s *Principles, Policies, and Procedures*.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary’s Report (Yost)

To date, only a few reappointment letters have been received from the various departments. Staff was asked to provide members and deputies with copies of the letters that were sent by the Secretary of the Interior so that they can follow up to ensure they have been received by the appropriate offices.

Yost thanked Westington for coordinating the BGN panel discussion and preparing the PowerPoint presentation for the forthcoming American Association of Geographers meeting. Panelists will include Fournier and Yost, as well as Leo Dillon and Randall Flynn from the Foreign Names Committee, Doug Batson from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and a representative from Canada.

Yost reported that Roger Payne, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus; George Troop (NGA); and a professor from Honduras are in their second week of teaching the annual PAIGH geographic names training course in Quito, Ecuador.

The next Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities will be held September 2 – 6, 2008 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The annual meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will be held October 2-3, 2008 in Montreal, Quebec. Invitees include Yost and Flynn, as well as the Chair and Vice-Chair of the BGN.

3.3 Executive Secretary’s Report (Yost)

Yost reported that the full BGN meeting, held April 8, 2008 at the State Department, was well attended. He noted that future BGN meetings may be held at locations inside the Beltway so

that more participants can attend. Loy offered to host the July meeting at NOAA in Silver Spring.

The project to scan DNC files and records dating back to 1890 is proceeding. When completed, the case files will be attached to the appropriate GNIS entry, which will allow them to be accessed by both the staff and the public.

In addition to several media inquiries regarding the Squaw Peak/Piestewa Peak/Swilling issue, Yost has received calls from a reporter in Alaska regarding efforts to update Orth's *Alaska Dictionary* and from the *Vineyard Gazette* regarding the use of the apostrophe in the name of Martha's Vineyard.

3.4 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon noted that the proposal for Crowley Peak (Review List 392) has been amended by the proponent to Crowley Point. She also reported that the Fond du Lac Tribe has submitted a letter in response to a request for comments on the proposal for Rock Dam Creek in Minnesota. The Tribe has asked that the ojibwemowin (Chippewa language) name be considered instead, so Runyon inquired of the Committee whether this should be processed as a counter-proposal.

The Illinois State Names Authority has submitted to the BGN a proposal to change the names of the Upper Salt Fork Drainage Ditch and West Salt Fork Drainage Ditch to Upper Salt Fork and West Salt Fork, respectively, and also to change the feature type from canal to stream. The issue has proven to be quite controversial since local environmentalists prefer the designation stream to encourage recreation while the local farming community would prefer that the names continue to reflect the fact that they are used for irrigation.

Runyon reported that a new proposal has been received to rename the community of Spasticville in Kansas. Although the town was originally the site of a lunatic asylum, the proponents believe it has taken on a negative connotation. They also argue that the GNIS entry should be made historical because the community is now part of a larger metropolitan area. This proposal will be added to a future review list

As has been reported at previous meetings, the DNC has received sixteen different proposals to name a body of water in Connecticut. The Town Selectmen support the original proposal, for Mason Bay, but there is some opposition to that name because the individual for whom the associated island (Mason Island) was named had a notorious past. Because of the controversy surrounding the issue, the BGN staff continues to hope that a recommendation will be forthcoming from the State, but thus far the Connecticut State Geographic Names Committee has not been reestablished. Connecticut does not have active county governments, so the DNC may be forced to vote on the issue with very little local input.

Runyon and Yost met on April 2nd with representatives of the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona and other Tribal authorities to discuss the proposals to change the name of Squaw Peak to either Piestewa Peak or Swilling Peak. These proposals are on the docket for consideration at this meeting.

3.5 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost thanked Marinucci for continuing to provide large numbers of updates to the GNIS for populated places and civil divisions. As soon as the last batch files are incorporated into GNIS, the Census Bureau will enter an ongoing maintenance phase.

In an ongoing effort to integrate the various layers of *The National Map* and encourage partnerships and stewardships to maintain the data, various USGS liaisons have submitted proposals to the USGS National Geospatial Program Office for evaluation. Several of these proposals are expected to provide new geographic names data. The USGS Geographic Names Office is also continuing efforts to integrate GNIS with the Vectors layers (Structures, Transportation, Boundaries), and later with the Hydrography layer. All participants are reminded that the authority for geographic names rests with the Names Office and the BGN.

Yost also discussed the need to compile polygons (“spatial geometry”) for geographic features. This is an important issue for automated map production, but is proving to be a challenge for some feature types such as summits and areal features. It was noted that because of the differences in where coordinates are taken, the primary point for a lake (center) will differ from that of a reservoir (at the dam).

At the request of Richard Randall, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, Fagan distributed some information related to an event scheduled to take place on Saturday, April 19th, at the highest measured point in the City of Washington, D.C. (elevation 430’). At the ceremony, a benchmark is to be placed that will refer to this point as “Point Reno.” Fagan suggested the DNC should anticipate receiving a proposal to make this name official.

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 Island (FID 576189) to Epahsakom Island, Maine (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change 13 Names in South Dakota Containing the Word “Squaw” (Review Lists 390, 392)

Change **Squaw Lake** (FID 2090233) to **Serenity Lake**

Change **Squaw Flat** (FID 1262498) to **Hat Creek Flat**

Change **Squaw Tree Spring** (FID 1258312) to **Prairie Woman Spring** (Custer National Forest)

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1262497) to **Cleopatra Creek** (Black Hills National Forest)

Change **East Branch Squaw Creek** (FID 1261609) to **East Branch Cleopatra Creek** (Black Hills National Forest)

Change **Squaw Hill** (FID 1258311) to **Six Mile Hill**

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1266307) to **Deer Creek**

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID (1258309) to **Cedar Breaks Creek**

Change **Squaw Teat Butte** (FID 1266489) to **Peaked Butte**

Change **Squaw Teat Creek** (FID 1266490) to **East Rattlesnake Creek** (Cheyenne River Indian Reservation)

Change **Squaw Creek** (BGN 1974) (FID 1258305) to **Slim Buttes Creek**

Change **East Squaw Creek** (BGN 1974) (FID 1254863) to **Meathook Creek**

Change **West Squaw Creek** (BGN 1974) (FID 1258922) to **Double X Creek**, South Dakota

A motion was made and seconded to consider these thirteen proposals as a group.

Vote: 12 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The one dissenting vote was made citing a belief that the proposal to change **Squaw Creek** to **Deer Creek** should be discussed separately. The motion was amended to reflect this request. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the remaining 12 changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1266307) to **Deer Creek**, South Dakota (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name was too similar to that of another stream in the same county, just 42 miles away. Although the existing name is listed in GNIS as **Deere Creek**, evidence suggests it should possibly be spelled “Deer.” Several members wondered whether the DNC ought to establish a “homonym policy.”

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Loon Island, Alaska (Review List 397) (FID 2420610)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited the apparent lack of local and State support for the proposal.

Mount Bearzi, Alaska (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing the lack of local and State support and a lack of evidence of a long-term association between the intended honoree and the summit.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
2 abstentions

Hoels Wash, Arizona (Coconino National Forest) (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, after the U.S. Forest Service requested additional time to review the new information that was provided regarding the possibility of another locally-used name for the feature.

Vote: 10 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Peak** (FID 11741) to **Swilling Peak**, Arizona (Review Lists 397)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing a lack of local and State support.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Peak** (FID 11741) to **Piestewa Peak**, Arizona (Review Lists 395)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the intended honoree did not have a long term or direct association with the summit in question, and also in the belief that the State Names Authority's renaming process was flawed.

Following the Committee's approval of the change to **Piestewa Peak**, the guests in attendance at the meeting asked that they be given an opportunity to express their appreciation to the members. Hopi Tribal Chairman Nuvamsa thanked the members on behalf of the Hopi Tribe and the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, while Ernest Martinez, maternal uncle of Pfc. Piestewa, expressed the appreciation of the family. He also distributed several copies of a commemorative packet that the Piestewa Memorial Committee had prepared and several postcards showing **Piestewa Peak**. Cinda Hughes of the National Congress of American Indians thanked the DNC for allowing her to attend the meeting and invited them to work closely with her organization in the future to address other issues of mutual concern. The Committee thanked the guests for attending.

At this point, the Committee adjourned for a one-hour lunch break. Two members left the meeting, and Fagan reported that Shelton would be voting in his place for the National Park Service.

Mount Morgenson, California (Sequoia National Park) (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the lack of county, State, and National Park Service support, and in the belief that the proposal does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Benoits Dusty Creek and **Dusty Creek**, Kansas (Review List 396) (FID's 2420612, 2420613)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these two new names together (the proposal for **Dusty Creek** is a new name and hence is listed under Category V).

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded to approve the two new names.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Flickinger Branch, Maryland (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, pending a need for the proponent to provide some evidence of local support (both the county and State Names Authority had declined to offer opinions).

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Leighton Mountain, New Hampshire (Review List 393) (FID 2420614)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Corn Church Creek, Dieners Daal Creek, Drumheller School Creek, Heilig School Creek, Moser Run, Mountain Mary Creek, Pennsylvania (Review List 397) (FID's 2420615, 2420616, 2420617, 2420618, 2420619, 2420620)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these six new names as a group (the proposals for Corn Church Creek, Dieners Daal Creek, Drumheller School Creek, and Heilig School Creek are new names agreed to by all interested parties and as such are listed under Category V).

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded to approve these six new names.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Harlan Ridge, Wyoming (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 396) (FID 2420851)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Nolan River** (FID 1342646) (BGN 1968) to **Nolands River**, Texas (Review List 393)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change, citing the lack of local and State support, and in the belief that there was insufficient justification for changing a name in long-standing local and published use.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Crescent Moon Island, Alaska (Review List 397) (FID 2420609)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Frog Call Creek, Georgia (Chattahoochee National Forest) (Review List 395) (FID 2420611)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake White Lark, Pennsylvania (Review List 395) FID 2420869)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

West Branch Sobers Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 392) (FID 2420849)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cardium Creek, Texas (Review List 393) (FID 2420850)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Dancing Turtles Lake, Texas (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal until more information can be provided to determine that this proposal is not related to the establishment of a commercial venture.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was enough information to proceed with a vote.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 2:10 pm. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held May 8th, 2008 at the Department of the Interior, Room 7000A.

(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
April 2008**

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

Change **Squaw Island** (FID 576189) to **Epahsakom Island**, Maine
(Review List 397)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.18841&lon=-67.67549&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Squaw Island in Washington County to Epahsakom Island. The island in question is located within Big Lake, between Governors Point and White Island. The origin of the current name has not been determined; it has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1963, and was also listed in *Dictionary of Maine Place Names* (Rutherford, 1970). The proposal for Epahsakom Island was submitted by the Maine State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of the Washington County Commissioners. In 2000, the Maine State Legislature enacted legislation to eliminate the words “Squaw” and “Squa” from Maine’s placenames, and so in 2007, after being urged to do so by the Maine Human Rights Commission, the County Commissioners “held a public process, as required by the law, to select appropriate replacements.” The name Epahsakom Island was suggested by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and means “in the middle of the lake.” The State Names Authority recommends approval of the change. With the exception of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, there are no Federally-recognized Tribes that have a current or historical interest within 50 miles of the feature.

Change 13 Names in South Dakota Containing the Word “Squaw”

The following ten name changes, along with the three listed under Category IV (Revised BGN Decisions), 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.

According to a Staff Attorney for the South Dakota Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, who submitted the proposals on behalf of the State Legislature, the existing names are considered offensive and therefore should be changed. As part of its effort to select alternative names with local significance, the State Legislature reported that it had consulted with local governments, historical organizations, and various representatives of the American Indian community. Although State Bill 1280 (“An Act to replace certain geographic names that use offensive names, words, or phrases”; <http://legis.state.sd.us/sessions/2001/1280.htm>) was passed in 2001, the request to change the names at the Federal level was not submitted to the BGN until August 2005.

Of the 34 proposals (including two that apply to features that also extend into Nebraska and Wyoming), the 13 listed here address only those that would eliminate the word “Squaw” and

only those where the proposed replacement is not commemorative in nature. The following changes also have the support of the appropriate land management agency and the county government(s), or the county did not respond (the BGN letter seeking comment noted that if no response was received, the BGN would presume the county did not object to the State Legislature's actions). A copy of each proposal was also forwarded 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. As a result, there are no official recommendations from a State Names Authority on these issues.

The remaining 21 proposals from the State Legislature, to change the State's "Negro" names, or to apply commemorative names, or where there has been some controversy, will be presented at the DNC's May meeting.

Change **Squaw Lake** (FID 2090233) to **Serenity Lake**
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.9649&LON=-97.2547&datum=NAD83&u=5>

The descriptive name **Serenity Lake** is suggested as a new name for **Squaw Lake**, a 60 acre body of water in central Codington County, approximately 11 km (7 mi) northwest of Watertown. The Codington County Commissioners have no objection to the change.

Change **Squaw Flat** (FID 1262498) to **Hat Creek Flat**
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.13497&lon=-103.64381&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This feature is approximately 2 square miles in area and lies to the west of Hat Creek. The Fall River County Commissioners responded that they do not have any objection to the proposed change.

Change **Squaw Tree Spring** (FID 1258312) to **Prairie Woman Spring**
(Custer National Forest)

(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.56111&lon=-103.21657&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The name Prairie Woman Spring was submitted by the State Legislature on behalf of the Harding County Historical Society as a replacement name for Squaw Tree Spring. The spring is located in east-central Harding County, just inside the boundaries of the Custer National Forest. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, states the spring was “so named because the body of a squaw was found “buried” in a tree just above it.” There are no other geographic features in South Dakota known to be named “Prairie Woman.” The Harding County Commissioners did not respond to the request for comments, while the U.S. Forest Service reports it has no objection to the change.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1262497) to **Cleopatra Creek**
and **East Branch Squaw Creek** (FID 1261609) to **East Branch Cleopatra Creek**
(Black Hills National Forest)
(Review List 390)

Squaw Creek

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.4011&lon=-103.89465&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.34492&lon=-103.84611&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

East Branch Squaw Creek

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.37179&lon=-103.85399&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.35709&lon=-103.84268&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Squaw Creek is an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of Spearfish Creek in Lawrence County and within the Black Hills National Forest. According to Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve’s 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, the stream was “so named because on its banks were large numbers of dry birch poles of small size, which could easily be broken by hand and were therefore known as “squaw wood.” The earlier “Squaw Wood Creek” was later shortened to “Squaw Creek.” The name Squaw Creek has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1915. The replacement names Cleopatra Creek and East Branch Cleopatra Creek were chosen in recognition of the streams’ proximity to the Cleopatra Mine, a gold mine that was discovered around 1886 and named for the famous Egyptian queen (Sneve, 1973). The Lawrence County Commissioners and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of these changes.

Change **Squaw Hill** (FID 1258311) to **Six Mile Hill**
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.75704&lon=-97.46882&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Squaw Hill is a 589 m (1,932 ft) high summit in central Marshall County. According to *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973), the summit was named “from an incident of Indian warfare, before the coming of the white men.” In 1834, a large number of Sioux women, many with babies and children, were gathering berries on the slope of this hill when they were

massacred by a group of Chippewa Indians. The replacement name Six Mile Hill was chosen because the feature lies just to the northwest of Six Mile Lake [sic] (the lake name was also on the list of proposed changes, but upon learning that the lake is already listed in GNIS as Sixmile Lake (note one-word form) and not Squaw Lake, it was noted that no further BGN action was needed). The Marshall County Commissioners did not respond to the request for comments.

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1266307) to Deer Creek
(Review List 390)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.90027&lon=-102.74989&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.95289&lon=-102.71503&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The name Deer Creek is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw Creek, an 8 km (5 mi) long stream in northwestern Meade County. The Meade County Commissioners did not respond to the request for comments. There are no other streams in Meade County named “Deer” but according to GNIS, there is one named Deere Creek, approximately 67 km (42 mi) from the stream in question (*South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973) records this stream’s name as Deer Creek; the origin of the spelling “Deere” has not been determined although it has appeared on USGS maps since at least 1976).

Change Squaw Creek (FID 1258309) to Cedar Breaks Creek
(Review List 390)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.4311&lon=-102.29488&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.26444&lon=-102.26694&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 24 km (15 mi) long tributary of the Cheyenne River in northwestern Pennington County. The State did not include in the legislation any information on the origin of the proposed replacement name, but an online search indicates there is a ranch named Cedar Breaks Ranch near the head of the stream. The proposed name also appears in an online State government listing of streams. The Pennington County Commissioners did not respond to the request for comments. The Bureau of Land Management supports the change.

Change Squaw Teat Butte (FID 1266489) to Peaked Butte
(Cheyenne River Indian Reservation)

(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.89248&lon=-101.75293&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Squaw Teat Butte is a 720 m (2,362 ft) high summit on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation in Ziebach County. According to *South Dakota Geographic Names* [ibid.], “the name [Tit Butte]“is a translation of the Sioux name for this butte, literally “Bust-wife’s hill.” The proposed

new name is descriptive. Neither the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe nor the Ziebach County Commissioners responded to the request for comments.

Change **Squaw Teat Creek** (FID 1266490) to **East Rattlesnake Creek**
(Review List 390)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.8686&lon=-101.77182&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=44.95556&lon=-101.77361&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The current name, Squaw Teat Creek, applies to a 10.4 km (6.5 mi) long stream in Ziebach County. The new name was chosen because the stream flows into Rattlesnake Creek. The County Commissioners did not respond to the request for comments.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Loon Island, Alaska
(Review List 397)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.51844&lon=-149.94326&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to apply the new name Loon Island to a small island located at the southwest end of Big Lake in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. It was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), the State's Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a local property owner, who believes it would be helpful to give the island a name to aid in providing directions. The proponent reports that the proposed name would recognize the existence of a pair of nesting loons that frequent the island. The AHC did not receive any response from the Borough government, nor from any of the Alaska Native groups that it contacted (Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; Eklutna, Inc.; Knikatu, Inc.; Alexander Creek, Inc.; Montana Creek Native Association; Caswell Native Association; Big Lake Community Council). This is presumed by the AHC to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Alaska State Parks Department also did not respond.

Although the Mayor of the City of Houston provided a letter of support, the AHC does not recommend approval of Loon Island, citing a desire "to see more local support for the name." The AHC also noted "several adjacent larger islands are not named." GNIS lists 17 features in Alaska named "Loon," although none are islands. Only two, Loon Lake and Loonsong Lake, are in Matanuska-Susitna Borough; the closest is Loon Lake, approximately 13 km (8 mi) from the island in question.

Mount Bearzi, Alaska
(Tongass National Forest)
(Review List 397)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=57.15897&lon=-132.49234&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new commemorative name Mount Bearzi is proposed for a 2,143 m (7,030 ft) summit in the Stikine Icefield, between Witches Cauldron and Baird Glacier. The proposal is intended to honor Michael Anthony Bearzi (1953-2002), who over several years climbed and explored many summits in the icefield. The proponent, a friend and climbing colleague of Bearzi's and a member of the Stikine Alpine Club, reports they attempted to climb the unnamed summit but were unsuccessful due to bad weather. Bearzi was killed in 2002 while attempting to climb the Northeast Face of Nepal's Gyachung Kang. According to his obituary, "Mike was a world-class alpinist. He was also a stand-out skier, bicyclist, photographer, writer and expert carpenter." Another online biography states, "In [the] early 1990s, as one of the most prominent pioneers of modern mixed climbing, Bearzi invented the "M system," a widely accepted method of ranking mixed climbs. He also has been to Everest three times, in 1992, 1993 and 1995, including two alpine-style attempts on the North Face and its Great Couloir Route without oxygen or any support. Bearzi also has put up new routes in Alaska, and in 1981, climbed Alaska's Devil's Thumb and Mt. Burkett. He started climbing along Colorado's Front Range in 1976." A letter of support from Bearzi's brother and a petition with 20 signatures endorsing the name were included with the application.

The Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, asked several Alaska Native groups to comment (Sealaska Corporation; Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska; and the Petersburg Indian Association), but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The AHC also forwarded the proposal to the City of Petersburg and the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, but once again, no comments were received. The U.S. Forest Service does not support the proposal, citing a lack of evidence of a long-term association between the intended honoree and the summit, and a belief that Bearzi did not make a significant contribution to the area or the State. The also AHC does not recommend approval of the name, noting, "While [we] recognize an accidental death is unfortunate and painful, commission members referenced their guidelines for commemorative names and did not find the association of the climber and the peak to have been long enough."

Hoels Wash, Arizona
(Coconino National Forest)
(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.97957&lon=-111.74697&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>
Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.98226&lon=-111.74192&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new commemorative name, Hoels Wash, is proposed for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of Oak Creek in southwestern Coconino County. The stream also lies within the Coconino National Forest and approximately 11 km (7 mi) north of Sedona. The new name is intended to

honor Don Hoel (1913-1983) and his wife Juanita “Nita” Hoel (1913-1998), who in 1945 “purchased land south of the stream that contained a cabin. Mr. Hoel built additional cabins on the property and also ran a grocery store, “Hoel’s Indian Shop” featuring Native American crafts, and a cabin rental business.” The site was long remembered for being “the last store and stop on Highway 89A before climbing north out of [Oak Creek] Canyon towards Flagstaff,” and for many families, it became a popular place for fishing vacations. The Indian crafts and jewelry sold in the Hoel’s shop were well known for their quality and Don Hoel became a recognized authority on Indian art. According to the proponent, the new owners of the Hoel property plan to tear down the remaining structures and create new home sites, “leaving nothing to preserve the memory of this landmark and family.” The intention of this proposal is to “do something to memorialize the location...and leave some landmark that recognizes and remembers Don and Nita and the little cabins that provided great canyon memories for countless visitors over a span of 60 years.” The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) has confirmed that the proposed name applies only to the downstream 0.4 mile long section of the stream and does not extend along either of the tributaries shown on the USGS topographic map.

The Coconino County Board of Supervisors, the Sedona Chamber of Commerce, and an organization called Keep Sedona Beautiful all recommend approval of the name Hoels Wash, as does the AZBGHN. The current owners of Hoel’s Indian Shop, who are the grandchildren of Don and Nita Hoel, also support the naming effort, as does the owner of nearby Oak Creek Lodge. However, the regional office of the U.S. Forest Service has asked that the proposed name not be approved, citing evidence that the stream may already be known locally by a different name. Despite repeated attempts to determine that name, no further information was provided and no other name has been submitted (in a subsequent phone call, the proponent suggested that name is likely Rocky Wash, but that name has never been in widespread local use). As part of its research, the AZBGHN forwarded the proposal for Hoels Wash to the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Yavapai-Apache Nation, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Squaw Peak (FID 11741) to Piestewa Peak
or Swilling Peak, Arizona
(Review Lists 395, 397)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=33.54725&lon=-112.02092&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

These two proposals have been submitted to change officially for Federal use the name of Squaw Peak in Maricopa County. With an elevation of 795 m (2,608 ft), the summit is the second highest point in the Phoenix Mountains and has been designated a Phoenix Point of Pride.

The first proposal that the BGN received would change Squaw Peak to Piestewa Peak. It was submitted by the Governor of Arizona, in an effort to eliminate a name considered by many to be offensive, and also to honor U.S. Army Pfc. Lori Piestewa (b.1979), a Hopi Indian woman who died in the Iraqi conflict on March 23, 2003. Pfc. Piestewa is reported to be the first American Indian woman killed in combat.

According to Will C. Barnes' *Arizona Place Names* (1935), the name Squaw Peak is believed to date back approximately 100 years, having been "named by Dr. O.A. Turney about 1910." However, unpublished field notes from a General Land Office survey of 1902-03 also referred to "Squaw Peak"; O.A. Turney was listed as the chainman for this survey. A 1929 report entitled *Prehistoric Irrigation* quotes Turney, an early Phoenix archaeologist and city engineer, as saying, "When making topographic maps in the U.S. Geological Survey, the writer gave names to several mountains, among them one on the north boundary of the valley which seemed hardly large enough for a full-sized buck mountain, so named it Squaw Peak." A 1958 article by noted Phoenix historian James Barney reported that some called the summit Squaw Tit Mountain, while others referred to it as Phoenix Peak. Barney cited a letter written in 1952 by another local resident that read, "The senseless effort to change the name of "Phoenix Peak" --- a notable landmark to the north of the City of Phoenix --- was started by ignorant and newly arrived land speculators and is still being continued. At one time early day cowboys and prospectors called the sharp-topped peak "Squaw Tit Mountain" --- but the later pioneer settlers of the Salt River Valley never accepted that name and called it "Phoenix Peak," a much more decent and appropriate designation." In addition to Squaw Peak, there are 74 other geographic features in Arizona named "Squaw," including ten in Maricopa County. These include two other summits, a stream, a valley, and a spring.

There have been several efforts in recent years to rename Squaw Peak, as many consider the word offensive to American Indian women, but none have been successful. A proposal for Iron Mountain was submitted in the late 1990's but was withdrawn after the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) determined the proposed name might have been applied historically to a different feature (the GNIS entry for Iron Mountain in Pinal County lists Squaw Peak and Vinum Dwaug as variant names). Another proposal, to change the name of Squaw Peak to Phoenix Peak, was rejected by the AZBGHN after the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (ICTA) expressed concerns that it had not been involved in the renaming effort. The ICTA agreed the summit should be renamed, but suggested a name of significance to the American Indian community would be more appropriate.

Shortly after Pfc. Piestewa's death, a columnist with *The Arizona Republic* suggested in an editorial that the summit could be renamed in her honor. The Governor agreed, and on April 17, 2003, the AZBGHN voted 5-1 to approve the change. Although there was considerable local support for the renaming effort, many others were critical of the means by which the process was handled. The AZBGHN has long followed the policies of the BGN, including the requirement that an intended honoree be deceased five years before a geographic feature can be renamed in his/her honor. However, it was felt that there was an overriding need to eliminate the existing name and that the guidelines should be waived in this case. After two hours of public testimony and discussion, and after determining that its bylaws were non-binding, the AZBGHN decided the change was warranted. The *Arizona Republic*, in its coverage immediately following the decision, stated "[A representative of the Governor's office] argued that a waiting period was not needed because the board had agreed more than five years ago that the name was offensive but just hadn't found an appropriate replacement."

Those who expressed support for the change at the AZBGHN meeting were the Mayor of Phoenix and one of the Maricopa County Supervisors; the State had also received letters of

support from the Hualapai Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, as well as from the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, which represents the 20 Tribes located through the State. The AZBGHN, which also has jurisdiction over road and highway names in the State, also voted to rename Squaw Peak Parkway (State Route 51) to Piestewa Peak Parkway. At a meeting one month later, the City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department voted to change the name of Squaw Peak Park to Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area. In July 2003, the AZBGHN agreed to revisit its decision to approve Piestewa Peak, and by a vote of 5-1, reaffirmed its approval of the change.

Following the AZBGHN's decision, the BGN received approximately 90 e-mails on the issue. Of these, 18 were in support of the change, while 44 were opposed. The remainder were from individuals who did not express a specific opinion for or against the new name but voiced concerns regarding the Governor's and the AZBGHN's actions; many asked that the BGN not proceed in haste and repeat the State's actions. Many also felt that the decision to change the name was made without the input of Arizona's citizens and that a more comprehensive and deliberate approach was needed. Several agreed that the BGN's policy of waiting five years was warranted and that the decision to change the name to Piestewa Peak had been made in the emotion of the moment. Many have also noted that Lori Piestewa does not appear to have had any direct association with the summit, and so naming a geographic feature closer to her ancestral home in the northern part of Arizona would have been more appropriate (direct or long term association is one of the criteria of the BGN's Commemorative Naming Policy, although having local, regional, or national recognition can also satisfy that requirement).

In November 2003, the Governor's office submitted the proposal for Piestewa Peak to the BGN, asking that the five-year waiting period be waived and that the BGN proceed with its vote. However, the BGN voted not to do this, offering instead to hold the proposal until the waiting period had passed.

A search of the Internet suggests that many local hiking and Phoenix visitor websites have begun to refer to the summit as "Piestewa Peak (formerly Squaw Peak)," and many State agencies are using the new name. However, many local residents who identify themselves as frequent visitors to the summit report that they will continue to refer to it as Squaw Peak, suggesting once again that the AZBGHN's decision was made without sufficient local input.

The Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona has submitted a second resolution in support of the change to Piestewa Peak (and rejecting the counter-proposal for Swilling Peak (q.v.)), and the National Congress of American Indians, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Hopi Tribe, and the Gila River Indian Community have also submitted resolutions in support of Piestewa Peak. Additional letters of support have been received from the Piestewa Memorial Planning Committee; the Inter-Tribal Council of Coconino County; the Recreation Coordinator for the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation; Congressman Ed Pastor; Congressman Rick Renzi; Congressman Harry Mitchell; Congressman Trent Franks; the Executive Director of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs; the American Legion Hopi Post No. 80; the League of United Latin American Citizens-Tempe Council; and Arizona State Representatives Phil Hanson and Ted Downing. A petition signed by 24 of Arizona's 89 elected State Representatives in support of Piestewa Peak was also received. The Mayor of the City of Phoenix also supports the change

to Piestewa Peak, as does one of the Maricopa County Supervisors. The ICTA also asked that the traditional O'odham name Vainom Do'ag be recorded in GNIS as a variant.

Many individuals have asked that the change to Piestewa Peak not be approved at the Federal level. These include the Chairman of Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc., who believes the proposal unfairly honors only one of many individuals who have lost their lives in combat. Two other area residents have submitted proposals to change the name to either Veterans Peak or to Barry Goldwater Peak; these proposals will be placed on the next BGN Quarterly Review List and presented to the BGN for a vote after all parties have had a chance to comment (it should be noted that in April 2005, the BGN approved a proposal to name another summit in Arizona for Barry Goldwater; this feature, also in Maricopa County but within the White Tank Mountains, is 52 km (32 mi) from the summit in question. Several other individuals who wrote in opposition to the Piestewa Peak proposal have suggested the names Freedom Peak, Hero's Peak [sic], Ira Hayes Peak, Soldier Peak, Tillman Peak, or Valor Peak might be more appropriate. No formal proposals have been submitted for any of these names.

In April 2007, the BGN received a second proposal, to change Squaw Peak to Swilling Peak. This proposal, submitted by a local historian, would honor John "Jack" Swilling (1830-1878), one of the original founders of Phoenix. An online account of Swilling's life, authored by the proponent, provides the following: "Born in North Carolina, he moved to the New Mexico and Arizona Territories around the 1850's, pursuing prospecting and mining for newly discovered gold. By 1860, with the onset of the Civil War, he joined the Arizona Guards. Rather than report for disciplinary action, he and several others deserted from the CSA. He arrived in Phoenix from Prescott, Arizona, with friend and colleague Darrell Duppa in 1867. In his travels as a rider and scout for the Union, he had been fascinated with the ancient Hohokam ruins and artifacts, especially the extensive network of canals the ancient Indians had dug to irrigate their fields. His concept was that the old canals could be re-built for modern farmers, and that the soil of the valley could support highly productive farms. Within a very short time, the Swilling and Duppa team had water flowing in a canal. By January 1, 1868, Swilling's home area, where up to fifty more pioneer homes had been built by this time, was known as Pumpkinville - so named for the impressive growth of pumpkins Jack had earlier planted along the canals. Darrell Duppa suggested the name Phoenix--for much like the mythical Phoenix rising from its ashes, a new civilization would soon rise from the ashes of an old. Swilling died in jail of natural causes while awaiting trial for a stagecoach robbery he did not commit." In November 2007, the AZBGHN rejected this proposal, reaffirming once again its decision to support Piestewa Peak.

There are two other geographic features in Arizona already named for Jack Swilling. Swilling Butte in Coconino County was the subject of a 1932 BGN decision, while Swilling Gulch in Yavapai County was a name found in local use and presumably so named because of its proximity to Swilling's ranch. The two features are located 299 km (186 mi) and 61 km (38 mi), respectively, from the summit in question.

More recently, as the fifth year anniversary of Pfc. Piestewa's death approached, and as media coverage increased, the BGN has received an increased volume of e-mail on the issue. Of the approximately 1,100 submitted to date, 427 are opposed to the change, insisting that the name Squaw Peak is in longtime local use and should not be changed, while 691 are in support. Once

again, many of those who oppose the name change continue to be displeased with the AZBGHN's decision and are asking that the BGN reject the change in protest of the State's actions. An additional 43 telephone calls have been received, comprising 22 in favor of Piestewa Peak and 21 opposed. In addition to the proponent, one other e-mail in support of Swilling Mt. [sic] has been received.

Mount Morgenson, California
(Sequoia National Park/ Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness)
(Review List 395)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=36.59159&lon=-118.29886&datum=nad27&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to make official the name Mount Morgenson for a 4,245 m (13,927 ft) summit located in Sequoia National Park/Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness, 1.6 km (1 mi) northwest of Mount Whitney. It is intended to honor Randy Morgenson (1942-1996), who according to an online biography, "was raised in Yosemite Valley where his father worked for the Curry Company. As a boy during the 1950's, Randy played in the meadows of Yosemite Valley much the same way city kids played in urban parks. Weekends were spent exploring the high country with his brother and father, learning the natural history of the Sierra. Growing up, Morgenson knew Wallace Stegner, Ansel Adams and other Yosemite notables. Stegner coached the young writer on how to prepare his work for publication. Adams gave Randy one of his first cameras. His love of the high mountains secure, Morgenson joined the Peace Corps, wanting to climb in the Himalaya Mountains. After three years away he returned to California, realizing the Sierra Nevada offered everything he would ever need."

Morgenson became a seasonal employee of the National Park Service, where he worked as a backcountry ranger. In July 1996, he disappeared while on a solo expedition into the backcountry, and despite an extensive search effort, he could not be located. His remains and some personal effects were not discovered until five years later. The proponent reports that some rangers and visitors to Mount Whitney have begun to refer to the unnamed summit as Mount Morgensen, and a summit register now reads, "Randy Morgenson, as a Wilderness Ranger in this park, spent more time in the Sierras than John Muir himself, and has touched countless lives." A book detailing Morgenson's life, his final days, and the subsequent search effort, was published in 2005.

The National Park Service does not support the proposal, stating "[We are] unable to support the proposal to name a feature within Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks wilderness "Mount Morgenson." Ranger Morgenson was highly regarded and served the public admirably, and has previously been recognized and honored in several other ways. However, we cannot offer a compelling reason for the Board to waive its policy against naming features in wilderness." The Tulare County Board of Supervisors and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also do not endorse the proposal, both citing the wilderness policy and the objections of the National Park Service. A copy of the proposal was 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 Big Sandy Rancheria; the Bishop Paiute Tribe of Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony; the Fort Independence Indian

Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation; the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Reservation; the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians; the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation.

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

Benoits Dusty Creek, Kansas

(Review List 396)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.33944&lon=-99.60361&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.32917&lon=-99.61333&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This is the first of two proposals submitted by two residents of Damar, who wish to name two streams that flow through their property. The first would apply the new commemorative name Benoits Dusty Creek to an unnamed 1.6 km (1 mi) long stream that heads in Graham County and flows northeast to a point just across the Rooks County line. It then enters an unnamed tributary of the South Fork Solomon River; this tributary is proposed to be given the descriptive name, Dusty Creek (q.v.). The name Benoits Dusty Creek is intended to honor Gilbert Vernon Benoit (1929-1977), the father of the proponent, who in 1955 purchased the land through which the stream flows. According to the proposal, he was a progressive agricultural producer on the forefront of technology who used the newest farming practices. He doubled crop production through the application of various fertilizer methods, and was one of the first in the area to implement a then-untested method for baling hay. He was also a Korean War veteran, who although he died at the age of just 47, “left his family with no debt burdens.”

The proponents provided a petition with 52 signatures in support of the name. The Rooks County Commissioners have confirmed that the stream is not named in any of its records and suggest the proposed name is “unique and seem[s] to be appropriate. Much of the surrounding property is owned by the Benoit family and has been in the family for several generations.” They add, “Officially naming of these local features would eliminate the confusion of what to call these creeks by local residents as well as by state and county employees, visitors, sportsmen, etc.” The Graham County Commissioners did not respond to the BGN’s letter seeking comment, but according to the proponent they do not have an opinion on the issue. The Kansas Department of Agriculture/Division of Water Resources has also confirmed that the stream is not currently named. The Kansas State Names Authority has no objection to the proposal. A copy was sent to the Kaw Indian Nation; the Osage Nation; and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Kansas named “Benoit.”

Flickinger Branch, Maryland
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.45064&lon=-77.13551&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.4589&lon=-77.11964&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

The new commemorative name Flickinger Branch is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Talbot Branch in Frederick County. The proposal was submitted by a member of the Flickinger family who states that the property through which the stream flows has been farmed by the family since 1885. The new name would specifically honor the proponent's father, Horace David Flickinger (1913-1971), who inherited the land from his father prior to World War II. During the war, he served in the Army and as assistant to the Military Governor of Korea. He continued to serve in the active reserve for the next 20 years and was also employed in the insurance business. Dedicating much of his free time and resources to the farm, he was able to develop the property into a wildlife habitat and to have it placed into a conservation program to prevent its acquisition by developers. He also drew up plans for the construction of a house to replace the original structure but did not live to see its completion. The farm is still owned by the Flickinger family.

Then asked to comment on the proposal, the Frederick County Board of Commissioners responded that they did not have an opinion. The Maryland Geographic Names Authority also does not have an opinion, but stated it would defer to local opinion. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of the stream.

Leighton Mountain, New Hampshire
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.58635&lon=-71.58686&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new commemorative name Leighton Mountain is proposed for a 420 m (1,377 ft) unnamed summit in the Town of Meredith. It was submitted by a representative of the Meredith Conservation Commission, which suggests the name is an appropriate way to honor the Leighton family, longtime residents of the area. In 1836, Moses Leighton was the first member of the family to settle in Meredith; his son Joel (d. 1936), and grandson Ira Leighton (b. 1901) continued to live there until Ira's death in 1980. In 2002, Ira's son donated 155 acres of the family's property to the town for future conservation projects. The land that was originally used by the family as a summer pasture was recently established as the Leighton Wildlife Area. There are five other geographic features in New Hampshire named "Leighton," although none are summits and none are in Belknap County.

The Town of Meredith Board of Selectmen is in support of this proposal, while the Belknap County Commissioners have said they would prefer to defer to the Town for an opinion. The New Hampshire Geographic Names Board also supports the proposal. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of the summit.

Moser Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3831&lon=-75.678&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=24>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.37779&lon=-75.67772&s=24&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Moser Run is the first of six new names proposed by the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council, for unnamed tributaries in the Township, and within the Oysterville Creek and Pine Creek drainage systems (all six are located in Pike Township, with one extending into neighboring Earl Township). This name would be applied to a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of an unnamed stream proposed to be named Drumheller School Creek (q.v.). The name was selected because the stream lies near the Moser homestead, first settled in 1747 by John Moser (b. 1697), a native of Germany who came to America in 1729. The four stone farmhouses built on the property that became known locally as “Moserland” still stand today. The proponent suggests it is appropriate that the stream should be named for the first owners of property. The name Moser Run has the support of the Pike Township Board of Supervisors and the Berks County Commissioners, while the Pennsylvania Geological Survey and the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board have no objection. The only other feature in Pennsylvania named “Moser” is Moser School in Jefferson County.

Mountain Mary Creek, Pennsylvania
(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.385&lon=-75.69389&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=24>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.39028&lon=-75.68028&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=24>

This proposal, also submitted by the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council, would apply the new name Mountain Mary Creek to a tributary of another unnamed stream, proposed to be named Drumheller School Creek (q.v.). The name would honor Anna Maria “Mountain Mary” Jung, a herbalist and healer who lived for many years in the hills of Pike Township where the stream originates. Mountain Mary, whose Pennsylvania Dutch name was “Barricke Mariche” (in German, “Die Berg Maria”), was reputedly a hermit and holy woman. It is believed she was born in Europe but fled to Philadelphia shortly before the American Revolution. Mary Young, as she was called after anglicizing her name, lived in the mountains tending a “magic” herb garden; she was reputed to have a wide and astonishing knowledge of the medicinal value of her roots and herbs. Her fame spread far beyond the local area and she saw patients from distant areas, never requiring payment for her services. Mountain Mary died in 1819 at age 70; Mountain Marys Grave is shown on the USGS topographic map and is listed in GNIS. The dirt road that passes her former homestead and gravesite is named Mountain Mary Road. The proposal for Mountain Mary Creek has the support of the Pike Township Board of Supervisors and the Berks County Commissioners. The Pennsylvania Geological Survey and the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Board have no objection.

Harlan Ridge, Wyoming
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 396)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.63354&lon=-106.80807&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Harlan Ridge is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long ridge in Johnson County, along the south side of the Middle Fork Powder River. A portion of the feature falls within land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The name is intended to honor the proponent's father, James S. Harlan (1921-2002), a native of Virginia who served in World War II and then settled on property along the ridge in the late 1940's. According to the proponent, "James Harlan was a 4-H leader for 20 years. He served on the Johnson County 4-H Livestock Committee, was Sheep Superintendent at the Johnson County Fair, and a master float builder for the Barnum 4-H Club. He was also a member of the Kaycee FFA Alumni Association and the State FFA Advisory Committee. He served on Johnson County school boards from 1955 to 1981, the Board of Control of the Wyoming High School Activities Association, and is past president the State School Boards Association. In recent years, he served on the boards of the Johnson County Weed and Pest District and the Farm Service Agency. In keeping with his life-long dedication to helping young people, a memorial scholarship was established on his death from which three scholarships have been awarded to graduates of Kaycee High School."

The proposal for Harlan Ridge has the support of the Johnson County Commissioners, the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names, and the Bureau of Land Management. The proposal was also forwarded to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; the Lower Sioux Indian Community; the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation; the Prairie Island Indian Community; the Santee Sioux Nation; the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation; and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes. No response was received from any of these organizations, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Wyoming named "Harlan."

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Squaw Creek** (BGN 1974) (FID 1258305) to **Slim Buttes Creek**,
East Squaw Creek (BGN 1974) (FID 1254863) to **Meathook Creek**,
West Squaw Creek (BGN 1974) (FID 1258922) to **Double X Creek**, South Dakota
(Review List 390)

East Squaw Creek:

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5041346&e=631962&s=50&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5028697.00014978&e=635277.000007825&datum=nad83&u=6>

Squaw Creek Mouth:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5048447&e=629324&size=s&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5041351&e=631966&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

West Squaw Creek

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5041346&e=631962&s=50&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=5030753&e=621586&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The three current names were the subject of BGN decisions in 1974, in which the BGN was asked to clarify the application of the names of Squaw Creek and its tributaries. Earlier maps had extended the name Squaw Creek upstream along the entire length of what is today West Squaw Creek. The Harding County highway map had also mistakenly applied the name Squaw Creek to another stream slightly to the east. Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, in her 1973 volume *South Dakota Geographic Names*, includes a listing for Squaw Creek, but says the origin of the name is unknown.

Slim Buttes Creek, the proposed replacement name for Squaw Creek, was selected because one of the two tributaries heads on the western slope of Slim Buttes, a prominent ridge in the area. The proposed name Meathook Creek reflects the stream's proximity to Meathook Spring, while Double X Creek was selected for the western tributary as a reference to a nearby ranch of that name. The Harding County Commissioners did not respond to the request for comments.

Change Nolan River (FID 1342646) (BGN 1968) to Nolands River, Texas
(Review List 393)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.0871&lon=-97.46835&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=32.4974&lon=-97.55714&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Nolan River in Hill County and Johnson County, to Nolands River. The stream is a 56 km (35 mi) long tributary of the Brazos River. The proposed change was submitted by the Vice President of the Fort Graham Preservation Society, who believes the name "Nolands" is more correct historically. U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published between 1891 and 1924, and again in 1927, labeled the stream Nolands River, as proposed. However, another edition, surveyed and published in 1923/24, applied the name Nolands River to one sheet but Nolan River on the adjoining page. There is no information to suggest the BGN was asked to investigate or resolve this discrepancy.

An 1893 volume entitled *A History of Texas, from 1685 to 1892* (Brown) referred to the stream as Nolan Creek and said it was named for Philip Nolan "[who was] captured and executed by the Mexican Army probably near Nolan Creek in Johnson County, in 1801." Henry Gannett's 1904 *Gazetteer of Texas* and the 1919 USGS *Gazetteer of Streams of Texas* listed the stream as Nolands River; neither offered any information on the history of the name. The 1952 *Handbook of Texas* referred to the stream as "Nolan's River [also spelled Nolands]," but also listed Noland's River as the name of a small community that once existed nearby, having been settled

in 1850. *Postmasters & Post Offices of Texas, 1846-1930*, lists Nolands River Post Office in Johnson County, in operation from 1858 to 1881. The *Handbook of Texas* entry for the stream stated “[it] was named for Philip Nolan who is supposed to have been killed on its banks.” County maps published in the early 1960’s continued to show Nolands River, as did a 1963 Bureau of Reclamation Register of Dams.

In 1962, the BGN was asked by the USGS to make official a change from Nolands River to Nolan River, presumably as a result of field work being done in anticipation of new larger scale mapping. To support its claim, the USGS cited the aforementioned volume by Brown, along with evidence that highway signs showed Nolan River and also the fact that the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Soil Conservation District was named “Nolan-Aquilla.” The local telephone directory also listed the Nolan River Country Club (which still operates today). Citing the preponderance of historical evidence and widespread local usage of Nolan River, that name was changed in 1968 by the BGN staff as an “official standard name.”

According to the 2001 edition of *The Handbook of Texas* (q.v.), Philip Nolan (1771-1801) was “a mustanger and filibuster, recognized as the first of a long line of filibusters that eventually helped to free Texas from Spanish and Mexican rule, even though trade between Louisiana and Texas was strictly prohibited, warning against foreigners (like Nolan) who were stirring up the Texas Indians against Spanish rule, sometimes credited with being the first to map Texas for the American frontiersmen, but his map has never been found. [Nolan was] killed there on March 21, 1801, by troops from Nacogdoches sent out to intercept him.” The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, in its 2002 Water Quality Report, uses both names. An online history of the Nolan Expedition includes a reference to Nolan River.

The Hill County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment on the issue, while the Johnson County Commissioners provided a letter objecting to changing a historical name. The county also provided a detailed history on the naming of the river, prepared by a member of the Johnson County Historical Commission, noting that the issue of “Nolan” vs. “Nolands” dates back to the establishment of the community and post office at “Nolands River,” but to change the longstanding name Nolan River “would be a terrible injustice to the legacy of Philip Nolan and Johnson County history and her citizens.” The Texas State Geographic Names Board supports the recommendation of Johnson County and does not endorse the proposed change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Comanche Nation and to the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Crescent Moon Island, Alaska
(Review List 397)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.5351&lon=-149.9368&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to make official the descriptive name Crescent Moon Island for a small island located toward the northwest end of Big Lake in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. It was submitted

by the Alaska Historical Commission, the State's Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of the island's owner, who reports that when she acquired the island she was told by the previous owner that it was called Crescent Moon Island. The AHC did not receive any response from the Borough government, nor from any of the Alaska Native groups that it contacted (Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; Eklutna, Inc.; Knikatu, Inc.; Big Lake Community Council), which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Alaska State Parks Department also did not respond. The Mayor of the City of Houston did provide a letter of support for the proposal. The AHC recommends approval of the name Crescent Moon Island. GNIS lists 26 features in Alaska named "Crescent," including three islands named Crescent Island. None of these are in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and there are no features in the State known to be named "Crescent Moon."

Frog Call Creek, Georgia
(Chattahoochee National Forest)
(Review List 395)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.59417&lon=-84.03354&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.59914&lon=-84.04604&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Frog Call Creek is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of West Cane Creek in Lumpkin County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Duluth, who reports that a portion of the stream flows through his property, much of which he has set aside as "a private nature preserve for use by challenged children, scouts, etc." He describes the stream's banks as "heavily wooded with abundant amphibious and plant life." The upstream portion of the stream flows within the boundaries of the Chattahoochee National Forest. According to the application, this proposal has the support of the director of a local group called Challenged Child and Friends, as well as a member of the local chamber of commerce and a neighborhood Boy Scout leader.

The Georgia Geographic Names Authority supports the proposal for Frog Call Creek, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection. The Lumpkin County Board of Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Cherokee Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, also did not respond to the BGN's letter seeking an opinion. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Georgia named "Frog Call"; there are two streams in the State named "Frog", including Frogtown Creek, also in Lumpkin County, approximately 14 km (9 mi) from the stream in question.

Dusty Creek, Kansas

(Review List 396)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.37361&lon=-99.58472&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.23228&lon=-99.61147&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal, to apply the new name Dusty Creek to an unnamed 26 km (16 mi) long stream in Rooks County and Graham County, was submitted by the owners of a farm through which the stream flows. According to the proponents, this stream “intermittently has water in it, thus Dusty Creek.” They add, “In the past 19 years there was water running in the stream in 1994/95 when we had significant rainfall.” The proponents provided a petition with 52 signatures in support of the name. The Rooks County Commissioners have confirmed that the stream is unnamed in its records and suggest the proposed name is “unique and seem[s] to be appropriate.” The Kansas State Names Authority has no objection to the proposal. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Kansas named “Dusty”; however, there is one school, in Summer County, named Dusty Corners School. The BGN has also been asked to name a tributary of this stream Benoits Dusty Creek (q.v.).

Corn Church Creek, Pennsylvania

(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.38344&lon=-75.68813&s=24&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.37861&lon=-75.68139&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=24>

This is another of the six proposals submitted by the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council, which wishes to apply new names to unnamed streams in the Oysterville Creek and Pine Creek drainage systems. All of the new names are intended to recognize historical landmarks in the area. The first name, Corn Church Creek, would be applied to a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of another unnamed stream that is proposed to be named Drumheller School Creek (q.v.). The proponent reports the name Corn Church Creek was chosen because the stream lies near St. John – Hill United Church of Christ (built in the mid-18th century and long known as the “Hill Church”); the church’s roof, which projected over the sides, was used not only for storm protection but also for hanging seed corn to be dried. Many of the area’s early German settlers referred to the church as “Die Welshkorn Kerche” or “Corn Church.” There are no other streams in Pennsylvania with “Corn Church” in the name, but there is a stream named Indian Corn Creek, also in Berks County, 17 km (11 mi) to the southwest of the stream in question. Along with the six proposals, the proponent provided letters of support from the Pike Township Board of Supervisors and the Berks County Commissioners.

Dieners Daal Creek, Pennsylvania

(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.38492&lon=-75.69404&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.37371&lon=-75.68264&s=24&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This is the second of six new names submitted by the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council. The name Dieners Daal Creek is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of another unnamed stream proposed to be named Drumheller School Creek (q.v.), which is in turn a tributary of Oysterville Creek. The source of the stream in question lies within neighboring Earl Township. The name Dieners Daal Creek refers to an area long known as the “Dieners Daal” because the Diener family settled there in the 1700’s. A stone farmhouse located on the family homestead still displays a plate inscribed “Henry and Cadarina Diener 1818.” The proposal for Dieners Daal Creek has the support of the Pike Township Board of Supervisors, the Earl Township Board of Supervisors, and the Berks County Board of Commissioners. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania named “Diener,” but there is a community in Schuylkill County, approximately 54 km (33 mi) to the northwest named Dieners Hill.

Drumheller School Creek, Pennsylvania

(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3964&lon=-75.70769&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=24>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.38083&lon=-75.67139&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=50>

The new name Drumheller School Creek is proposed for a 3.9 km (2.4 mi) long tributary of Oysterville Creek in Pike Township. It was proposed by the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council, in an effort to recognize the historic Drumheller’s School, a one-room school that once operated along nearby Hill Church Road (the proposal was submitted initially and review listed as Drumhellers School Creek but when the proponent learned that the BGN would process the name without the apostrophe, she asked that the possessive “s” be dropped as well). When school consolidation resulted in the closing of many of the area’s smaller schools, the building was purchased by Pike Township and now serves as its municipal office and meeting place. The proposed name Drumheller School Creek has the support of the Pike Township Board of Supervisors and the Berks County Commissioners.

Heilig School Creek, Pennsylvania

(Review List 397)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.42018&lon=-75.70889&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=24>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.42383&lon=-75.69464&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=1&s=24>

This new name Heilig School Creek is proposed by the Pike Township Environmental Advisory Council for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek. The name would recognize the stream’s

proximity to the historic one-room Heilig's School, which is now a private residence (the proposal was submitted initially and review listed as Heiligs School Creek but when the proponent learned that the BGN would process the name without the apostrophe, she asked that the possessive "s" be dropped as well). The proposal for Heilig School Creek has the support of the Pike Township Board of Supervisors and the Berks County Commissioners.

Lake White Lark, Pennsylvania

(Review List 395)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83222&lon=-75.50117&size=1&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

The new name Lake White Lark is proposed to be applied to an 18-acre lake located in Ararat Township in Susquehanna County. The proponent reports that the lake is on property that his family has owned for many years, in a sparsely populated area surrounded by woods. The proposed name recognizes the fact that approximately fifteen years ago, the proponent's late father saw a lark with white-tipped wings at the lake. According to the proponent, it was always his father's wish that the lake should be named Lake White Lark. The Pennsylvania State Board's representative from the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey has confirmed that the lake is not named on any existing maps and that it was apparently created sometime during the late 1960's. This proposal has the support of the Susquehanna County Board of Commissioners, while the Ararat Township Board of Supervisors and the Pennsylvania Geographic Names Authority have no objection.

West Branch Sobers Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 392)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.8011111111111&lon=-75.3091666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4519784&e=470486&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would apply the new name West Branch Sobers Run to an unnamed tributary of Sobers Run. The stream is 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long and flows through Bushkill Township in Northampton County. The proponent, one of the Supervisors of Bushkill Township, reports that a name is needed "to create a sense of ownership and stewardship, a necessary component of the protection process. All local interest groups have targeted this stream to receive maximum protection in the face of intense regional development pressure." Until recently, the main stream into which this tributary flows was not named officially, but in 2005, the name Sobers Run was found to be published in several acceptable sources and a new entry was added to GNIS. The Township reports that there has long been confusion regarding the names of the two streams as local residents typically refer to the entire watershed area as Sobers Run. The proponent reports that name West Branch Sobers Run is endorsed by representatives of the Two Rivers Area Greenways Plan, the Bushkill Creek Watershed Protection Plan, the Two Rivers Area Rivers Conservation Plan, the Sobers Run Coldwater Conservation Plan, the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission, the Nazareth Area Multi-Municipal Comprehensive Plan, and numerous others. With the exception of the aforementioned main stream, there are no other geographic features in Pennsylvania known to be named "Sobers." The Township has not been able to determine the

origin of the name Sobers Run, other than to suggest the name originates from that of a longtime area landowner.

Cardium Creek, Texas

(Review List 393)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3334733&e=585125&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3332868&e=582407&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Cardium Creek is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long tributary of South Onion Creek in west-central Hays County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Austin, who suggests a name is needed as an official reference for a feature that is listed in geological and scientific reports as simply “unnamed creek.” The new name recognizes the occurrence of numerous fossils of the mollusk, genus *cardium*, that are found in the area. The Hays County Commissioners Court was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal for Cardium Creek and the Texas State Names Board also attempted to solicit an opinion. However, no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Texas State Board recommends approval of the name. A copy was forwarded to the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, but no response was received which also implies a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in the nation named “Cardium.”

Dancing Turtles Lake, Texas

(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=30.0825&lon=-97.18917&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Dancing Turtles Lake is proposed for a six-acre body of water in east-central Bastrop County, 8 km (5 mi) north-northwest of Smithville and approximately 56 km (35 mi) east-southeast of Austin. The proponent reports that he owns the property on which the newly created reservoir is located and that the name comes from that of the name of his property. The Bastrop County Commissioners Court was asked on two occasions to comment on this proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Texas State Board recommends approval of the name. GNIS lists 27 geographic features in Texas named “Turtle,” although none are named “Dancing Turtles” and none are in Bastrop County.