

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

Six Hundred Ninety-first Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B  
September 13, 2007 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Susan Hawes	U.S. Postal Service
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Ruth Jones	U.S. Postal Service
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)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
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

Guests

Douglas Caldwell, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Rebecca Diaz-Cartagena, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
Kathleen Kelm, American Association of University Women

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. Chairwoman Kanalley asked the members to introduce themselves and welcomed Douglas Caldwell, representing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Ms. Kelm, representing the American Association of University Women.

2. Minutes of the 690<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the July 12<sup>th</sup> meeting were approved pending a correction to the meeting number and date.

### 3. Communications and Reports

#### 3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley for Boughton)

Kanalley reported that she, along with Yost, Loy, Westington, and Runyon, as well as several members and staff of the Foreign Names Committee, attended the Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN), held 21 - 30 August in New York. The conference provided an opportunity to interact with many representatives of naming authorities from other nations and to share issues of mutual concern. Many presentations were made on numerous aspects of toponymy and it is always interesting to learn that other nations are facing many of the same challenges as the United States. Several publications from the conference were shared with the DNC members. A large number of papers highlighted the importance of geographic names in cultural awareness, particularly as a way to preserve and promote indigenous cultures. At the conference, the DNC members and staff were also able to meet with a representative from Google Earth, who made a presentation on the use and standardization of geographic names in their products, and who will also be attending the upcoming conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA). Yost also attended the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names, held August 20<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, also in New York. It was noted that the 25<sup>th</sup> UNGEGN Session will take place in 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Executive Committee met on September 11<sup>th</sup> and completed its review of the BGN's bylaws. The committee continued its previous discussions regarding the need to restructure the Publicity Committee. Its recommendation that the Publicity and Publications Committee be abolished as a standing committee is reflected in the revised bylaws. The Executive Committee also established a special committee for communications, which will report to the Executive Committee. This will allow for more flexibility and hopefully encourage other interested individuals to become involved. The new committee will provide increased focus on communication and outreach, particularly within and between Federal agencies. It is vital that all agencies, particularly those not involved directly with the BGN, be made aware and reminded that the BGN is the authority for geographic names. Yost noted that the committee has historically been focused on producing hardcopy publications, but with the increased use of the web, this should no longer be its primary responsibility. It was agreed that the BGN should produce materials for distribution at meetings and conferences, although an ongoing concern is that the BGN does not have a budget. Kanalley reported that the revised bylaws should be ready for distribution by September 14<sup>th</sup>, which will allow for the required 30-day review period prior to discussion and possible approval at the next full BGN meeting on October 16<sup>th</sup>.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The reappointment letters for the 2007-2009 term have been finalized, but are still awaiting approval by the Office of the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. Members will be notified when the letters have been sent from the Secretary of the Interior to their respective departments.

Yost attended the Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada, held August 8-10 in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. One topic that was discussed, and which may be of particular interest to the DNC in the future, is the ongoing effort by Canada to delineate polygon boundaries around natural geographic features.

### 3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Kanalley for Wood)

Runyon distributed an article from *The Denver Post* entitled “Uphill battle to name Chaffee County peak,” which described the effort to name a summit in honor of Agnes Vaille (BGN Review List 393). The article noted that the Chaffee County government and Colorado Board on Geographic Names have expressed opposition to the proposal, citing the fact that there are already two geographic features in the State named for Ms. Vaille. The article also noted that another proposal, to name a summit Rejection Peak is also pending before the Board.

### 3.4 Executive Secretary’s Report (Yost)

The members were reminded to submit their registration for the COGNA Conference as soon as possible. COGNA has waived its late fee but hotel rooms are likely to be limited.

As was reported at the last meeting, COGNA nominated Paul Veisze of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names to the newly-established National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC). This committee is being created to provide advice and recommendations to the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) on geospatial issues related to management of Federal geospatial programs. It is expected the names of the selected individuals will be announced soon.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

An individual who has expressed support for the Sharsmith Peak, California proposal (Review List 392) has asked to make a presentation at the COGNA Conference. The proposal will not be on the docket for review, as several interested parties have requested additional time to conduct their review.

The DNC has received a new proposal to name an unnamed feature in Yosemite National Park in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt. This proposal will be on the next Quarterly Review List and the National Park Service has been asked to determine whether the feature falls within an established or proposed wilderness area.

As a result of a grant awarded to the Coeur d’Alene Tribe, a three-day workshop on indigenous name preservation and Federal naming policies was recently conducted at the Tribe’s offices in Idaho. Representatives from approximately eight Tribes from throughout the United States were able to attend. At the workshop, the Coeur d’Alene’s GIS office demonstrated how new (unrecorded) names might be added to GNIS, or if the Tribe wished to initiate name changes, how these should be submitted to the BGN. A follow up session will likely take place in six months. The USGS Liaison from Idaho is expected to provide a synopsis of the workshop at the COGNA conference.

The DNC has received 25 proposals from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, to rename geographic features in Montana that contain the word “Squaw.” The proposed replacement names are from the Salish language. These proposals will be on the next Quarterly Review List.

The DNC has received a letter from the Oregon Geographic Names Board asking that it revisit its May 2006 decision to reject the proposal to rename Daley Lake in Tillamook County to Winema Lake. The proponent, after learning of the disapproval, sought the OGNB’s guidance and suggested that the DNC did not have all the necessary information in order to render a fair decision. A copy of the proponent’s letter was distributed to the DNC members and staff will present the formal request to revisit the case at the October 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting.

The Daley Lake-Winema Lake issue led to a discussion of whether the existing name is truly commemorative or simply “personal” (or “biographic,” a term the Oregon Board uses). Should names that recognize individuals or families automatically be presumed to be commemorative? Many geographic names refer to the fact that a person or a family lived at or near a feature now or in the past (“the Smith’s creek” or “Johnson’s mountain”). These names were never intended specifically to commemorate their accomplishments; instead the name was strictly a convenient referent. It may be presumed that these names were in local use and were collected by field crews when the maps were first compiled. The DNC was asked to consider whether these names should be regarded differently than commemorative names, particularly when proposals are received to change them. This issue will likely be discussed again at the COGNA conference.

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

A new GNIS compilation contract was announced in July, to compile geographic names data for the State of Alaska, the western half of Kentucky, and the east coast of the United States. Several applications have been received and are being reviewed by the USGS Contracting Office. In addition, cooperative agreements have been signed with several State partners in an effort to develop data stewardship agreements. The USGS Geospatial Liaisons are becoming increasingly involved in these efforts, and several will be attending the COGNA Conference.

### 3.7 Review of COGNA Agenda (Yost)

A draft copy of the agenda for the DNC meeting to be held October 3<sup>rd</sup> at the COGNA Conference was distributed for review. After some discussion, several modifications were made, including the elimination of Item 3 and the incorporation of those topics under Item 2. As was noticed previously, one public presentation has been scheduled, and will take place following the opening and reports and prior to the docket.

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 Saint Marys Nipple (FID 374866) to Saint Marys Knoll, Idaho (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded to defer discussion on this proposal until the deputy member from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service could call in to the meeting.

Vote: 11 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change application of Liscon Creek (FID 630535) and new name Black Kettle Creek (FID 2353629), Michigan (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals together.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

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

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Lakecreek (FID 1144788) to Lake Creek, Oregon (Undocketed)

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

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

The representative of the Corps of Engineers was asked to determine whether the associated Lakecreek Reservoir and Lakecreek Dam ought to be renamed in accordance with the community name.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Lake Charo**, California (Eldorado National Forest / Desolation Wilderness) (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence of overriding need for the name that would warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

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

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 391314) to **Lockensuit Spring**, Idaho (St. Joe National Forest) (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 11 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstentions

At this point, the deputy member from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service joined the meeting by telephone.

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 391276) to **Neachen Bay**, Idaho (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 13 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Saint Marys Nipple** (FID 374866) to **Saint Marys Knoll**, Idaho (Review List 390)

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
6 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the existing name is not offensive and that to change it would be to change history.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 noon. Three members left the meeting. Following a lunch break, the members reconvened to continue their review of the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures*. It was agreed that if there was time following the PPP review, the docket review could resume.

At 3:30 p.m., the DNC completed its review of the PPP and it was decided to consider the six remaining "Squaw" name changes.

Change **Squaw Peak** (FID 391310) to **Spotwean Peak**, Idaho (St. Joe National Forest) (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing the county's objections to the proposed change.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391281) to **Steamchet Creek**, Idaho (Coeur d'Alene National Forest) (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391300) to **Telichpah Creek**, Idaho (St. Joe National Forest) (Review List 392)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing the county's objections to the proposed change.

A motion was made and seconded to consider the next three proposals together.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Hump** (FID 398172) to **Nehchen Bluff**, Idaho (Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation) (Review List 392)

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391279) to **Nehchen Creek**, Idaho (Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation) (Review List 392)

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391280) to **Squeatah Creek**, Idaho (Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation) (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded to defer the remaining docket items to next month's meeting.

Vote: 10 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

#### 5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held October 3, 2007, at the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities, Lexington, Kentucky.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED  
(signed) *Betsy Kanalley*

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Betsy Kanalley, Chairwoman  
Domestic Names Committee



**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
September 2007**

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

Change Saint Marys Nipple (FID 374866) to Saint Marys Knoll, Idaho  
(Review List 390)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4811366.83181378%20&e=379231.903726563&u=6&datum=nad83>

The proposal, to change officially the name of Saint Marys Nipple to Saint Marys Knoll, was submitted by a representative of the Pocatello Chapter of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). The proponent reports that AAUW members believe the current name is “disrespectful to religious groups as well as to women in general.” She adds, “the proposed change of using knoll instead of nipple would not affect the ability of anyone to locate or identify the area nor would it impact any historical significance the current name may carry.”

The summit lies within the Snake River Plain in the southwestern corner of Bonneville County, west of an extensive area of lava fields and 37 km (23 mi) west of Idaho Falls. The area is managed by the Idaho Department of Lands and just outside Bureau of Land Management administration. The current name has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1964 and was also on the official Bonneville County highway map of 1971, but the origin of the name is unknown; there is no mention of the feature in any of the available Idaho placename books.

Letters of support for the proposed change to Saint Marys Knoll have been received from the Idaho Women’s Network and from a pastor representing the Holy Spirit Catholic Community in Pocatello. The Bonneville County Commissioners also support the change, as do the Idaho Geographic Names Board, the Idaho Department of Lands, and the Bureau of Land Management. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Following the June meeting, at which the BGN’s vote was a 4-4 tie, an additional letter of support was received, from the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boise. At the July meeting, the BGN voted again, resulting in a 5-5 tie. The Board expressed concerns that the proposal was not initiated as a result of any local objections to the name, and also there were questions regarding how the current name came to be applied to the feature. After learning of the BGN’s tie votes, the Chair of the Idaho AAUW’s Geographic Names Project submitted a follow up letter, noting that the summit lies in a “vast expanse of open country” with a sparse population and that the closest residences are near Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and Blackfoot. Since the proponents represent a large number of Pocatello residents, she argues this

constitutes evidence of local support for the change. She also noted that the existing name was mentioned during the discussions and subsequent passage in 2002 by the Idaho State Legislature of House Concurrent Resolution 53, which states “whereas the State of Idaho encourages tolerance and understanding...it is appropriate for the State Legislature to encourage the eventual renaming of offensive place names in the state.” The AAUW chair also added, “During the legislative committee discussion, Saint Marys Nipple was cited as an example of an offensive name. This is significant for Saint Marys Nipple is on Idaho State Land.” She concludes, “We [the AAUW] have pursued this long term project because we feel strongly that Idaho place names should be respectful of women.”

The Idaho State Historical Society was also asked to determine whether there might be any additional information in its files regarding the history of the name, such as when it first came into local use and/or why or by whom the name “Saint Marys” was chosen. To date, no further details have been uncovered. The Board has also received additional letters of support from two residents of Pocatello.

Change application of Liscon Creek (FID 630535) Michigan  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:[http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000602&e=640590&size=1&u=6&d  
atum=nad83](http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000602&e=640590&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83)

Source:[http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5001857&e=641896&size=1&u=6&d  
atum=nad83](http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5001857&e=641896&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83)

This is the first of two proposals submitted to correct the application of the name Liscon Creek and to apply the new name Black Kettle Creek (q.v.) to the upper portion of the stream that is currently named Liscon Creek. Although USGS topographic maps, published since 1961, have applied the latter name to a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long, east to west flowing tributary of Sixmile Lake, the proponent, who recently acquired property in the area, believes this is incorrect. He claims the current name should be moved from the upper portion of the stream, which flows from the east, to a different branch that flows from the north. This would leave the upper 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long section of the “former” Liscon Creek unnamed, and he is proposing the new name Black Kettle Creek for that section.

Charlevoix County highway maps published in 1962 and 1967 seem to support the proponent’s claim, with both editions applying the name Liscon Creek to the northern tributary (the more easterly tributary, now proposed to be named Black Kettle Creek, is not shown). The governments of South Arm Township and Charlevoix County both submitted letters of support for the change and the new name, and the Michigan State Geographic Names Authority concurs with the proposals as well, noting that the proposed application of Liscon Creek reflects existing State usage. A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, three Tribes, the Delaware Nation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, and the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe responded, with letters indicating they had no opinion on the proposal. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Lakecreek (FID 1144788) to Lake Creek, Oregon  
(Undocketed)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=42.42129&lon=-122.62282&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposed name change, submitted as an undocketed item, is the result of an inquiry submitted to the BGN via its website. The small unincorporated community is located in Jackson County, approximately 21 km (13 mi) northeast of Medford, at the mouth of Lake Creek. Although the one-word form of the name has appeared on Federal maps since the early twentieth century and was on the 1984 Jackson County highway map, the proponent reports that the community's residents have always referred to it as Lake Creek. According to *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 2006), the one-word form was "made official for Federal use in 1894 following a request from the Post Office Department." The author adds, "In the 1890's the Post Office Department had an attack of efficiency, and consolidated the names of a great number of offices made up of two words. The name was changed to Lakecreek on April 24, 1894, and that was the official style until the office was closed after World War II."

The Wikipedia listing for the community provides several photos of the area, showing the use of the name Lake Creek by, among others, the Rural Fire District, the Lake Creek Historical Society, Lake Creek Pioneer Hall, and the Lake Creek Café. A local Forest Service employee and advisor to the OGNB confirms local use of Lake Creek, noting also that the State Historical Society has on file "photos of the two-room Lake Creek school-house from the ca. 1910s." The proponent adds, "The Lake Creek Postmaster was hired in October of 1886. He founded the Post Office two months later at the Lake Creek General Store (Dec 10, 1886). The USPS name changing started in 1890 and finally got around to Lake Creek on April 29, 1894."

The Oregon Geographic Names Board has verified that local usage is indeed the two-word form. After learning the Jackson County Commissioners are in agreement, the OGNB recommends approval of the change.

The OGNB also notes that two other features listed in GNIS, Lakecreek Dam and Lakecreek Reservoir, use the one-word form. Both of these names were obtained from a 1981 listing of

dams and reservoirs obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The OGNB suggests the names may need to be changed to agree with the community name, so the Corps will be asked to comment.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Lake Charo**, California  
(Eldorado National Forest / Desolation Wilderness)  
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.84972&lon=-120.12944&datum=nad83&u=6>

The name Lake Charo is proposed to be made official for a five acre lake located in Desolation Valley in El Dorado County, between American Lake and Desolation Lake. The lake also lies within the Desolation Wilderness, established in 1969 and administered by the Eldorado National Forest. The proponent suggests an official name is needed to eliminate the confusion that has developed over the years because visitors and hikers have given many different names to the lake.

The proponent and his colleagues first began to refer to the lake as Lake Charo fifteen years ago and since then the name has reportedly become more widely known. He notes that other lakes in the area, many of smaller size, have names. In explaining the origin of the name, he states, “*Charo* is a diminutive name for “Rosario,” a location in Mexico that was the origin of many Afromexicans who came to California and contributed significantly to California’s western history and culture in the 18th and 19th centuries.”

The El Dorado County Supervisors are in support of the name, but the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are not. The county suggests a name is needed because it “would assist fire fighting efforts” and to provide “maximum identification for search and rescue purposes.”

The CACGN and USFS, in not endorsing the proposal, cite a lack of evidence that the lake needs an official name or that the proposal warrants an exception to the Wilderness policy. The CACGN also noted that the name does not appear to have any historical significance. The proponent has responded to these objections by suggesting an overriding need does exist, because “campers and hikers will encounter this lake and ascribe to it whatever name they choose because no name exists. If [they] are injured or otherwise distressed at that location, there is no clear indication of their position.” He adds, “As the most visited and heavily used wilderness area in the entire United States (being only a few hours drive from the San Francisco Bay area), Desolation Wilderness is not in a distant or relatively inaccessible location.” The CACGN noted that with so many other named lakes in close proximity, this should not be an issue.

The proponent also suggested, “Honoring historical diversity by naming this feature “Lake Charo” should carry some weight in making the determination.” He noted that most of the other lakes in the area “were arbitrarily named in 1942 by an employee of the California Department of Fish and Game [but] this lake was apparently overlooked. The names that

were assigned had no historical significance, local usage or even descriptive purpose.” He provided an article describing the historical contributions of the Afromexican community to the State of California, dating back to the late eighteenth century, when some became prominent landowners and politicians in southern California.

The proponent also submitted five letters of support for the name from individuals who claim to have knowledge of the area and who state they have long referred to the lake as Lake Charo. The USFS responded that “Forest Service personnel who live and work in the area such as wilderness rangers who spend most of their summertime in the specific area do not call this feature Lake Charo.”

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Shingle Spring Band of Miwok Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in California known to be named “Charo.”

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 391314) to **Lockensuit Spring**, Idaho  
(St. Joe National Forest)  
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5206272.77723072%20&e=569796.561040225&u=6&datum=nad83>

This is one of thirteen proposals submitted by the Coeur d’Alene Tribal Council, to change officially the names of geographic features in Idaho, Montana, and Washington that currently include the word “Squaw.” (The one name in Montana has since been withdrawn in favor of a counter-proposal submitted by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.) An additional two proposals are for a campground and a lookout tower; as these are administrative names, they will be considered by the land management agency.

All of the features lie within the Coeur d’Alene’s traditional lands, and three are within the present-day boundaries of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation. Six are on National Forest lands. The proposed replacement names were offered following consultation with Tribal members and historians, with most of the names referring to women or female characteristics and/or to individuals of historical significance to the Tribe.

Eight of the proposals, all in Idaho, are on this docket. Letters of support for this and the seven other proposals listed below have been received from the Indigenous Mapping Network and from 50 residents of the communities of Plummer, Coeur d’Alene, and Worley (of these, approximately one-third identified themselves as tribal members). A petition of support, signed by twelve individuals, was also received. One letter of opposition was submitted by a resident of Harrison, who suggests “these “squaw” names have roots in state history and should not be changed to accommodate any tribe trying to “change” or “reinvent” tribal history.” Another local resident objects to the changes, stating “as a taxpayer I protest the expenditure required by the State and counties to change a name not considered by the general population to be derogatory.”

The first proposal is to rename Squaw Spring in Shoshone County to Lockensuit Spring. This spring is located 1.1 km (0.7 mi) north of Windy Peak, within St. Joe National Forest. The replacement name recognizes the Coeur d'Alene word for a sweatlodge, which according to the proponent is a sauna constructed for use in traditional ceremonies at many Coeur d'Alene campsites. The Shoshone County Commissioners are opposed to this change, citing long term local usage, by local residents, visitors, and emergency services “[who] rely on these identities to protect property and lives. We do not believe that people who are used to the historic names attach any derogatory meaning.” The U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Geographic Names Board are in support of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, which did not respond by the deadline for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

Change Squaw Bay (FID 391276) to Neachen Bay, Idaho  
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5274488.01993067%20&e=518978.946833511&u=6&datum=nad83>

The bay that is named currently Squaw Bay is 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide, and is located near the north end of Coeur d'Alene Lake. Numerous websites refer to the lake's current name, because of its popularity as a recreation site and its proximity to the city of Coeur d'Alene. The replacement name, Neachen Bay, is of Coeur d'Alene origin and reportedly means “place to drive animals,” specifically a reference to a site where deer were rounded up and forced into the lake to be killed. Squaw Creek, which flows into the southern end of Squaw Bay, is proposed to be renamed Steamchet Creek (q.v.). The Kootenai County Commissioners are divided on this issue, submitting one letter of support for the change and one opposed. The County was asked if it would revisit the issue and present a united position, but no response was received. The Idaho Geographic Names Board has confirmed that the county is still divided, but the State voted to approve the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, which did not respond by the deadline for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

Change Squaw Peak (FID 391310) to Spotwean Peak, Idaho  
(St. Joe National Forest)  
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5216687.00017249%20&e=610627.000002406&u=6&datum=nad83>

The name Spotwean Peak is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw Peak, a 1,930 m (6,332 ft) high summit in Shoshone County and within St. Joe National Forest. The proponents of the change report that “Spotwean” is the Coeur d'Alene word given to “a matriarch, head of the household.” The Shoshone County Commissioners are opposed to this change, for the same reasons outlined above, while the U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Geographic Names Board are in support of the proposal. The Nez Perce Tribe did not respond to a request for comments.



Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391281) to **Steamchet Creek**, Idaho  
(Coeur d'Alene National Forest)  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5273973&e=519264&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5270493&e=522555&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Squaw Creek applies to a 6.1 km (3.8 mi) long stream that flows into Coeur d'Alene Lake at Squaw Bay (proposed to be renamed Neachen Bay (q.v.)). The proponents of the change to Steamchet Creek reports that "Steamchet" is the Coeur d'Alene term used by a man to refer to his older daughter. The Kootenai County Commissioners are also divided on this issue, submitting one letter of support for the change and one opposed. The U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Geographic Names Board are in support of the proposal. The Nez Perce Tribe did not respond to a request for comments.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391300) to **Telichpah Creek**, Idaho  
(St. Joe National Forest)  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5239006&e=592617&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5236334&e=596977&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek, a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of the Saint Joe River in Shoshone County and St. Joe National Forest. This change was proposed initially and review listed as Chimeash Creek, but that name was withdrawn in an effort to be consistent with a replacement name being offered for a nearby campground. According to the proponent, Telichpah was a woman of the St. Joe clan of the Coeur d'Alene, who lived near present-day Saint Maries. She was known to be particularly knowledgeable of the area and was a follower of the hunters who frequented the surrounding high country. The Shoshone County Commissioners are opposed to this change, for the reasons outlined above, while the U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Geographic Names Board are in support of the proposal. The Nez Perce Tribe did not respond to a request for comments.

#### **IV. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

**Howard Mountain**, Arkansas  
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.740833333333&lon=-92.950555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Howard Mountain for a 295 m (968 ft) high summit located in western Saline County, approximately 38 km (24 mi) northwest of Benton and 27 km (17 mi) north-northeast of Hot Springs. The proponent, a resident of Mabelvale and a member of the Howard family, reports that the summit has been known as Howard

Mountain “since before the Civil War.” She believes it was named for Albert Howard (1813-1883), a native of Tennessee who settled in Arkansas as a young man, acquiring 80 acres of land just east of the summit in 1849. For the next 34 years, Mr. Howard farmed the land and raised animals, and also served on the local grand jury and as a church deacon. His eleven children were all raised in the area, which soon came to be known informally as “Howard Springs.” According to the proponent, the former Howard School House also stood nearby.

The land use manager for the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, which now manages the surrounding land, recommends approval of the name, as does a retired church pastor, who recalls being taken as a child on hunting trips to “Howard Mountain.” A member of the Howard Mountain Hunting Club also wrote a letter confirming local use of the name, and the Saline County Ranger for the Arkansas Forestry Commission who is a member of the Howard family supports the proposal as well. The Saline County Commissioners and the Arkansas State Geographic Names Authority also support the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, a Federally-recognized Tribe, for comment but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. In addition to this summit, there are two others in the State containing the name “Howard”; Howard Hill is located in Sebastian County, while Howard Mound is in Jackson County.

Change Agnes Vail Falls to Agnes Vaille Falls, Colorado

(San Isabel National Forest)

(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.72055&lon=-106.23447&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal would change officially the spelling of the name of Agnes Vail Falls to Agnes Vaille Falls. It was initiated as a result of research being conducted for a new proposal, on BGN Review List 393, to name an unnamed summit in Chaffee County, Mount Agnes Vaille. A search of GNIS uncovered an entry for the waterfalls, but it is presumed the name is spelled incorrectly. It was then discovered that an application to correct the spelling had been completed by the U.S. Forest Service in 1991 but never submitted to the BGN for consideration.

The waterfall, located within the San Isabel National Forest, was named for Agnes Vaille (1890-1925), one of Colorado’s first female mountaineers and a charter member of the Colorado Mountain Club. Miss Vaille died at the age of 35 during an attempted winter ascent of Longs Peak. These waterfalls are located 10 km (6 mi) from the summit proposed to be named in her honor. There is also a feature on Longs Peak named the Agnes Vaille Memorial Shelter.

The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service have both confirmed that the name of the falls should be spelled “Vaille.”

Change Squaw Hump (FID 398172) to Nehchen Bluff, Idaho

(Coeur d’Alene Indian Reservation)



(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5218854.00017176%20&e=511908.000000001&u=6&datum=nad83>

The summit that is named currently Squaw Hump lies within the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in Benewah County, 4 km (2.5 mi) west-northwest of the community of Sanders. The replacement name would honor Ann Marie "Nehchen" Moctelme (d. 1947), the widow of Peter Moctelme, chief of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe from 1907 to 1932. Chief Moctelme was the last leader to govern the Tribe entirely according to the traditional means of succession and authority. He also oversaw the Tribe's transition to the allotment policy, against which he had fought unsuccessfully. According to the proponent, Nehchen was a well-respected woman who lived out her last days on her allotment, an area that includes Squaw Hump and which is also traversed by Squaw Creek (proposed Nehchen Creek). The Benewah County Commissioners and the Idaho Geographic Names Board both declined to issue an opinion on this proposal, because the feature lies on present-day Tribal lands.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391279) to **Nehchen Creek**, Idaho  
(Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation)  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5219667&e=511805&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5225073&e=513985&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of Hangman Creek in southwestern Benewah County. As with the proposal to rename nearby Squaw Hump to Nehchen Bluff (q.v.), the replacement name, Nehchen Creek, would honor the widow of Coeur d'Alene Chief Peter Moctelme. The Benewah County Commissioners and the Idaho Geographic Names Board both declined to issue an opinion on this proposal, because the feature lies on present-day Tribal lands.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 391280) to **Squeatah Creek**, Idaho  
(Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation)  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5250464.49411654%20&e=517234.42338561&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5251805&e=512083&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Squaw Creek applies currently to a 9.6 km (6 mi) long stream that flows into Coeur d'Alene Lake at Carey Bay in southern Kootenai County. The stream also lies within the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. The proposed replacement name, Squeatah Creek, would honor a woman from the Upper Spokane Indian Tribe who lived with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for many years. Mary Massislaw (or Massaslaw), also known by her Coeur d'Alene name "Squeatah," was one of a group adopted by the Tribe in the early

1890's after the Upper Spokanes were forced by the United States government to relocate from the area that would soon become the new town of Spokane. Squeatah lived on an allotment located along this stream, and from there would travel to nearby lakes and mountains for traditional activities. She was known as an avid ice fisher and gatherer of water potatoes. She died in 1940.

The Kootenai County Commissioners are also divided on this issue, submitting one letter of support for the change and one opposed. The Idaho Geographic Names Board declined to issue an opinion, because the feature lies on present-day Tribal lands.

Change **Tomas Creek** (FID 1575501) to **Toms Creek**, Wisconsin  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4928301%20&e=712272&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=4936363&e=710454&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal would change officially the name of Tomas Creek in Clark County to Toms Creek. The proponent is the Sherwood Town Historian, who reports that the 11 km (7 mi) long tributary of East Fork Black River was named for Captain Thomas "Tom" LaFlesh, who served in the Civil War and later founded the Town of Sherwood. He lived alongside the stream from approximately 1869 to 1887. In addition, LaFlesh served as town chairman for many years, and was the community's first postmaster. He held offices on the Clark County board and county agricultural society. He was a prominent lumberman who promoted the pioneer settlement of Sherwood with his logging and shingle mill businesses, and in 1880 oversaw the construction of a large logging dam over the stream that is reported to bear his name.

Although the name Tomas Creek has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and was also on the 1973 Clark County highway map, the proponent reports that county plat maps from 1915 and the 1930's labeled the stream Tom's Creek and that family memoirs written in 1948 and 1966 also mentioned that name. Town records dating from 1900 also are reported to include the name as proposed. The proponent says she is not familiar with any individual or family in the area named "Tomas" and believes the current name is a misprint. The Clark County Planning and Zoning Office and the Sherwood Town Chairman have confirmed historical usage of the name Toms Creek, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council supports the change as well.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: 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 Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Sokaogon Chippewa Community Mole Lake Band, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and

the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Community responded with a letter indicating a lack of an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

#### **IV. Revised Decisions – none.**

#### **V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

##### **Batavia Creek**, Illinois

(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83381&lon=-88.31126&size=l&u=6&datum=nad27&layer=DRG>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.83575&lon=-88.29477&size=l&u=5&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official the name Batavia Creek for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Fox River in the City of Batavia in Kane County. It was submitted by the Assistant City Engineer, who reports that the name has come into recent local use, particularly as the community is becoming increasingly focused on the stream's preservation. In the course of erecting new signs on many of its streams, especially within urban areas, the Kane County Department of Environmental Management learned that this stream had no official name. The City decided that "naming and signing the creek was the first step in bringing attention and awareness to it." A search of the Internet yielded one mention of the efforts to name the "nameless stream" in a newsletter published in the fall of 2006 by the City government, and in early 2007, a citizens' group called Batavians for a Healthy River referred to the stream by the proposed name. Although GNIS lists eleven features in Kane County containing the word "Batavia," these are primarily administrative features within the city.

The Kane County government and the Illinois State Geographic Names are both in support of this naming effort. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, only the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community responded, stating they have no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

**Springfield Run**, Maryland  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4387496&e=257697&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4385698&e=260922&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal would apply the new name Springfield Run to an unnamed tributary of the Conococheague River in Washington County. The name was submitted by a representative of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, on behalf of the Mayor of the Town of Williamsport. The Town Council wishes to “engage our citizenry in [the stream’s] care and encourage a more thorough understanding of watersheds and how we can impact them. The stream naming coincides with a rain garden installation and wildflower garden and riparian buffer plantings.”

The stream in question is 4 km (2.5 mi) long and flows from east to west through Williamsport before entering the Conococheague River 0.6 km (0.4 mi) upstream of its junction with the Potomac River. The mouth of the stream also flows for a short distance through the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. The name Springfield Run was chosen because the stream flows past Springfield Elementary School and the old Springfield Farm.

The Washington County Commissioners and the National Park Service have both stated they have no objection to the name, while the Maryland State Geographic Names Authority did not respond to three requests for input. The latest communication indicated that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the Board would assume the State also did not object to the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within fifty miles of this feature.

**Black Kettle Creek**, Michigan  
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000770&e=641637&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=5000679&e=643303&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal would apply the new name Black Kettle Creek to the upper portion of the stream that is currently named Liscon Creek (q.v.). USGS maps currently apply the latter name to a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long, east to west flowing tributary of Sixmile Lake, but the proponent believes that should be changed, which would leave the upper 2.7 km (1.7 mi) section of the “former” Liscon Creek unnamed. He believes the new name Black Kettle Creek would be appropriate because “the natural surrounds of the creek resemble a black kettle.” The governments of South Arm Township and Charlevoix County, and the Michigan State Geographic Names Authority are all in support of this new name.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, three Tribes, the Delaware Nation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, and the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe responded, with letters indicating they had no opinion on the proposal. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Paradise Falls**, Montana  
(Helena National Forest)  
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.7517&lon=-112.46377&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Canyon Creek, who is requesting that the new name Paradise Falls be applied to an unnamed falls located along Left Hand Fork Deadman Creek in Lewis and Clark County. The feature lies within Helena National Forest, approximately 37 km (23 mi) north-northwest of Helena. The proponent reports that her son, who passed away in 2004 following a five-year battle with brain cancer, would visit the falls for “contemplation, inspiration, and hope.” She says he often described the falls as “paradise.” She also suggests that some local people refer to the falls as Deadman Falls because of its proximity to Deadman Creek, but there is no evidence that that name has ever been published. There are no other geographic features in Lewis and Clark County known to contain the word “Paradise.”

The Lewis and Clark County Commissioners submitted a letter in support of this proposal, and after consulting with its State Trust Land Management Division and Water Resources Division, the Montana State Names Authority endorses the name as well. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Crow Tribe of Montana, the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Keweenaw Bay Community responded, stating they have no opinion on the

issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Overlook Island**, New Hampshire

(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=43.64333&lon=-71.0425&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of North Wakefield to make official a name that he reports has been in local use for over 60 years. The island in question, which has been owned by the proponent's family since 1943, is less than an acre in size and lies at the north end of Pine River Pond, in Carroll County, in the Town of Wakefield. The proponent states that a cabin located at the point of land overlooking the island is also named "Overlook." He adds that the island is sometimes known informally as "Dam Cove Island," but he did not provide further details regarding that name.

Neither the Town of Wakefield nor the Carroll County Commissioners responded to two requests for comments; a follow up e-mail indicated that if no response was received, the Board would presume the local governments did not wish to comment. The New Hampshire State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the new name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within fifty miles of this feature.

**Running Bear Run**, Ohio

(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4409802&e=343526&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4407537&e=345980&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Running Bear Run is proposed for a 4.5 km (2.8 mi) long tributary of Bishop Run. The stream heads in the northwest corner of Fairfield County, just east of the community of Lithopolis, and flows northwestward into Franklin County. The name was submitted by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, which believes a name is needed to assist in conservation efforts. The Mayor of the Village of Canal Winchester suggests the new name is appropriate because, "a stone found in Canal Winchester decades ago is inscribed with '1771 RUNIN BER KILD' and the initials of the perpetrator who probably carried out the dastardly deed. In recognition of Running Bear who we assume to be a Native American, we feel the stream should be named Running Bear Run in his honor."

The Franklin County Commissioners and the Bloom Township Board of Trustees submitted letters of support for the proposal, while the Fairfield County Engineer and the Mayor of the Village of Lithopolis stated they have no objection. The Ohio State Names Authority also has no objection to the name.



A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and the Eastern Shawnee Tribe responded letters of support, while the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community stated it had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists 36 streams in Ohio containing the word "Bear," but none named "Running Bear." None of these streams are in Franklin County or Fairfield County.

**Flat Hills**, Utah  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Review List 393)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.1732&lon=-112.7636&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG>

This proposal is to make official Flat Hills, a name that the proponent reports has come into recent local use. The name would apply collectively to a series of small flat-topped summits located just to the north of Davis Mountain, and partially on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. As a graduate student involved in geochemical studies in the Bonneville Basin, the proponent has located several "geochemically distinct basalt sources used by prehistoric peoples on and around this set of low, unnamed hills." Samples of this material were sent to the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory in Oregon for analysis, and in doing so, the proponent came to refer to the feature as Flat Hills. He adds that the Directorate of Environmental Programs at the U.S. Army's nearby Dugway Proving Ground also has begun to use the name.

The Tooele County Commissioners and the Utah Geographic Names Committee recommend approval of this proposal, while the Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Te-

Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, the Ute Indian Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

According to GNIS, there are 36 other summits in Utah containing the word “Flat,” but only two, Flatiron Hill in Grand County and Flat Bottom Hill in Box Elder County, use the generic term “Hill.”