

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

Seven Hundredth Meeting

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000A

August 14, 2008 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Leo Dillon	Department of State (not voting)
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 (U.S. 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)
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

Nicholas Rosenbach National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:33 a.m. The chairman will not be voting unless there is a tie vote.

2. Minutes of the 699th Meeting

The minutes of the 699th meeting, held June 12th, were approved with a few editorial corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley)

The full BGN held its quarterly meeting on July 15th at NOAA in Silver Spring, Maryland. The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, October 21st at the U.S. Forest Service in Rosslyn, Virginia.

The Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place October 2nd and 3rd in Quebec City. Kanalley will be in attendance, as will Gallahan, DOI deputy member, who will be available to address issues related to American Indian names.

On July 22nd, Kanalley visited the USGS, where she and Runyon continued their review and edit of the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document. Although considerable progress has been made, there are still several outstanding issues that must be addressed.

The Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) will take place September 2nd to 6th in Oklahoma City. Attendees were reminded that the deadline to book hotel rooms at the conference rate is next Tuesday, August 19th. Kanalley reported that due to another severe and costly fire season, it is unlikely any of the Forest Service regional geographic names coordinators will be able to attend.

Dillon reported briefly on recent media coverage concerning the Liancourt Rocks.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

All the reappointment letters for the 2007-09 term have been received or are enroute to USGS.

The BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) will meet on August 15th at the U.S. Geological Survey.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Communications Committee has not met since the last DNC meeting, but will do so on August 21st, at 1:30 p.m., at the Bureau of the Census in Suitland, Maryland. Topics that are likely to be discussed include the BGN's presence at the annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) in October; a review of the BGN pamphlet including the additions put forth by Caldwell; and the possibility of an edit of the Wikipedia entry for the BGN.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

By a show of hands, it was confirmed that DNC will have a quorum at its meeting to be held at the COGNA Conference. Yost reported that the COGNA Business Council will discuss

whether in future years a cancellation fee should be assessed on registrations paid by credit card, as COGNA is now being charged a fee by the bank.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

The DNC was reminded of a letter that was received in March from the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, regarding a previously-submitted proposal to apply the name Rock Dam Creek to a stream in Minnesota. When asked to comment on the proposal, the Tribal Environmental Program Manager responded that the Tribe would prefer “the ojibwemowin (Chippewa) language be used in reference to this water body. Using ojibwemowin it would be called Assin Zibiins (rock creek).” In April, the Tribe was asked whether its letter constituted a formal counter-proposal or whether they would be satisfied if the Chippewa name were recorded as a variant. Since it has been four months since the letter was sent and no response has been received, the staff wished to know how it should proceed. The DNC recommended that a follow-up letter be sent, with a deadline for final comments.

In June, the DNC received a letter from the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) regarding the DNC’s approval last October of the name Trembath Mountain. The CACGN had recommended against the name and wished to know what additional evidence the DNC had that might justify its decision to vote in favor of the proposal. After the committee discussed the case and its evidence it was concluded that no new evidence had been submitted but that the committee had interpreted the evidence differently than had the CACGN.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The USGS is in the process of awarding a contract for GNIS data compilation along the gulf coast, the southern border, and portions of the Pacific coast. The Geographic Names Office continues to develop more data stewardships, with recent activity in Montana, Louisiana, and Oregon.

The BGN staff is providing input and suggestions for revising the online proposal application form. A demonstration of the latest test version is scheduled for August 15th.

3.7 Review of Agenda and Docket for DNC Meeting at Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) Conference

A copy of the agenda for the next DNC meeting, to be held September 3rd at the COGNA Conference, was distributed for review. Runyon reported that a draft docket was distributed by e-mail the previous day. She noted that one or two more cases could be added and also that a few final details may be forthcoming from interested parties and will be added. Yost asked that any revisions to the docket be forwarded to the staff as soon as possible.

Loy led a discussion on how this year’s meeting should be conducted. The pros and cons of audience participation were reviewed. Some members believe the COGNA conference provides an opportunity for States to give insight into their decision-making process, while

others feel the States should include any reasoning in their official minutes and that the COGNA conference provides an opportunity to demonstrate how the DNC members interact with each other and debate the evidence presented to them in the case brief. After much discussion, it was decided that if members require clarification on an issue that the State(s) involved may be asked for input at the discretion of the chair. The attendees will be reminded that if any questions/comments pertain to policy, the chair will defer these discussions to the State-Federal Roundtable.

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 (FID) is noted following the name.

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

Change Squaw Creek (FID 791373) to In-moolsh Creek, Montana Lewis & Clark National Forest) (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Squaw Creek (FID 791371) to Il-mo-to Creek or Cameron Creek, Montana (Lewis and Clark National Forest) (Review Lists 396, 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change to Cameron Creek.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in support of the Montana State Names Authority and in the belief that “Il-mo-to” is not overly difficult to pronounce.

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

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence that the intended honoree had a direct association with the geographic feature in question, as cited by the National Park Service.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in agreement with the State legislation and in recognition of the fact that the ridge is not entirely within park boundaries.

Change Negro Canyon (FID 1262111) to Roland Kercherval Canyon, South Dakota (Wind Cave National Park) (Review List 390)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence that the intended honoree had a direct association with the geographic feature in question, as cited by the National Park Service.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in agreement with the State legislation.

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

Powers Peak, California (Sequoia National Forest) (Review List 397) (FID 2494557)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Gallagher Lake, Colorado (White River National Forest) (Review List 396) (FID 2494558)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Spencer Peak, Colorado (San Juan National Forest) (Review List 396) (FID 2494559)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

At this point, one member left the room.

Flickinger Branch, Maryland (Review List 395) (FID 2494560)

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

Vote: 7 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name could be construed to honor a living person, as the proponent's last name is Flickinger.

Change **Henby Creek** (FID 877041) to **Hanby Creek**, New Jersey (Review List 396)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The absent member returned to the meeting.

Allard Creek, Ohio (Review List 398) (FID 2494561)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Meeks Creek, Pennsylvania (Review List 398) (FID 2494562)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

At this point, one member left the meeting.

Change **Shutes-Folly Reach** (FID 1228128) to **Bennis Reach**, South Carolina (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing a reluctance to change a name with historical associations.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Smartville (FID 1659684) (BGN 1947) to Smartsville, California (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Due to the need to vacate the meeting room, the remaining cases on the docket were deferred to the next meeting.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 12 noon. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held at the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities, September 3, 2008, at the Clarion Hotel & Conference Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, at 11:15 a.m.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
August 2008**

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

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791373) to **In-moolsh Creek**, Montana
(Lewis & Clark National Forest)
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.4543&p_longi=-110.44494

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.47834&p_longi=-110.46646

The current name, Squaw Creek, applies to a 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long stream located in Chouteau County, approximately 63 km (39 mi) east of Great Falls. The stream flows into Cottonwood Creek. The origin of the stream's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which the name has been located is the 1979 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, In-moolsh Creek, is of Salish origin and according to the proponent means "place of cottonwood." This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. The U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have both indicated they have no objection to the proposed change, while the Chouteau County Commissioners have no opinion. The Montana Geographic Names Authority is in support of the proposal.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791371) to **Il-mo-to Creek** or **Cameron Creek**, Montana
(Lewis and Clark National Forest)
(Review Lists 396, 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.8266667&p_longi=-110.9713889&fid=791371

The name Squaw Creek is applied currently to a 3.4 km (2.1 mi) long stream in northern Meagher County, within Lewis and Clark National Forest and 69 km (43 mi) northeast of Townsend. The origin of the name has not been determined; the earliest map on which it has been located is the 1967 USGS topographic map. The first proposal that the BGN received, from the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, would change the name to Il-mo-to Creek, *Il-mo-to* reportedly being the Anglicization of the Salish word for sheep. The stream flows into Sheep Creek. This proposed change has the support of the Montana State

Geographic Names Authority, the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee, and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

The second proposal was submitted by the Meagher County Commission in response to the Salish name; the county suggests Cameron Creek would be more appropriate, as it would honor a sheep rancher named Cameron “who homesteaded in that drainage for a time in the early 1900’s. Local residents remember him and his family and have called it the Cameron place for over 100 years.” The County also argues that the Salish name is “not easy to remember [or] pronounce and is proposed by those who live over 200 miles away and out of the county.” As such, they believe “the old, derogatory name will continue to be used.” According to the County, the proposal for Cameron Creek also has the support of the Meagher County Conservation District. The U.S. Forest Service supports the proposal for Cameron Creek. A copy of both proposals was forwarded to the Blackfoot Tribe, the Crow Tribe, the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Nez Perce 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 Negro Wool Ridge (FID 1262115) to Robert Bailey Ridge, South Dakota
(Wind Cave National Park)
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.5535943&p_longi=-103.4232509&fid=1262115

This proposal is one of the 34 changes submitted by the South Dakota State Legislature to eliminate the words “Squaw” and “Negro” from South Dakota’s placenames. The name Robert Bailey Ridge is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Wool Ridge. The ridge is 1.6 km (1 mi) long and lies partially within Wind Cave National Park in Custer County. Robert Bailey (d. 1948) and his family were early black homesteaders in southwestern South Dakota. The son of slaves, he served in the 10th U.S. Cavalry during the Spanish-American War; following his discharge near Cheyenne, he and his wife were encouraged to homestead in the area. Bailey worked in the railroad switch yards and on his homestead in his spare time.

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to Custer County for comment, but no response was received. The letter to the county noted that if the County chose not to respond, the BGN would presume there was no objection to the State Legislature’s actions.

The National Park Service does not endorse this proposal, citing a belief that the existing name should not be changed. The park’s research shows that the ridge was named for George Campbell (also known as “Negro Jim” or “Darkie George”), “a runaway slave during the Civil War who homesteaded east of Wind Cave.” Mr. Campbell lived in a small cabin in Negro Canyon (q.v.), where he would cut wood and burn it in a covered hole in the ground, allowing it to smolder until it became charcoal. He then took the charcoal by mule-drawn wagon into the town of Hot Springs where it was sold to local hotels. The park believes the name Negro Wool Ridge should remain, “unless [it] is changed to more clearly reflect the

role of the person to whom [it] refer[s].” Further, “It is his distinctive cultural tie [to the area] ...that should be protected, preserved, and shared with the public.” The park declined to submit a counter-proposal to Robert Bailey Ridge.

A copy of this proposal was 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. There is currently no official State Names Authority for South Dakota.

Change Negro Canyon (FID 1262111) to Roland Kercherval Canyon, South Dakota
(Wind Cave National Park)
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.5530383&p_longi=-103.4463062&fid=1262111

The name Roland Kercherval Canyon is proposed by the South Dakota State Legislature as a replacement name for Negro Canyon. The valley is 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long and is located within Wind Cave National Park in Custer County. Roland Kercherval and his family were early black ranchers in southwestern South Dakota. According to additional biographical material provided by the family, Kercherval was born in South Dakota in 1904 and lived there until his death in 1978. He was described as “a devoted husband, father and rancher in the area of Edgemont and Dewey, and his accomplishments have been documented in newspapers, books, and magazine articles.” A 1954 article in *Ebony* magazine describing the life of the Kercherval family was entitled “Black Hills Rancher: Negro pioneers are one of the best-liked families in South Dakota community.” Until 1931, Kercherval and his wife lived on the family’s ranch near Spearfish but in the early years of the Depression they relocated to the base of the Elk Mountains near Dewey, where he made a living by trucking, selling timber, and working for the county highway crew. The family was soon able to start its own ranch which continued to operate until the 1970’s when poor health forced them to move back to the city. A recent exhibit of photography and artifacts, entitled “African Americans in the Black Hills: Corporals, Cooks, and Cowboys” prominently featured the contributions of the Kercherval family.

As with the proposal to change Negro Wool Ridge to Robert Bailey Ridge (q.v.), the National Park Service does not endorse the proposed change from Negro Canyon to Roland Kercherval Canyon, citing a belief that the existing name is not derogatory and that it very likely honors George Campbell, who homesteaded in the area shortly after the Civil War. The park declined to submit a counter-proposal to Roland Kercherval Canyon, but has suggested that if Mr. Kercherval is worth commemorating, it may be more appropriate to select a feature closer to the family’s ranch, which is some 30 miles from the valley in question.

A copy of this proposal was also forwarded to Custer County and to the aforementioned Tribes, but once again no response was received. There is currently no official State Names Authority for South Dakota.

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

Powers Peak, California
(Sequoia National Forest)
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.779699&p_longi=-118.403349

The new name Powers Peak is proposed for a 1,761 m (5,778 ft) summit in northeastern Kern County, 2.7 km (1.7 mi) north-northeast of Kernville. The summit also lies within the Sequoia National Forest. The proposal is intended to honor Robert L. “Bob” Powers (1924-2002), a local historian, farmer and rancher, and prominent member of the local community. According to an online biography of Powers, “[He] was a fifth generation Kern Valley resident and descendant of one of the original South Fork area’s pioneer ranching families. During his lifetime, he wrote nine books regarding the settlement of the Kern Valley including the historical local and western life of Native Americans, cowboys, and miners. His books are used as a foundation for local history and have become an integral part of the Kern Valley educational school curriculum. He was considered one of the leading historians in Kern County with a reputation for original research and accuracy to record and preserve the history of the Kern Valley. Powers was the Curator and on the Board of Directors for the Kern River Valley Historical Museum and authored a weekly history column for one of the local Kern Valley newspapers. He shared his knowledge of the area by giving lectures, slide presentations, taking students on field trips and assisted in teaching local history at Cerro Coso Community College and at all the local schools. Over the years he was the recipient of the Glenn F. Meyers Award by the Three Forest Interpretive Association for his writings about the Sequoia National Forest. He received a Kern County Board of Supervisors Resolution commending him for his accomplishments. He was presented the Kawaiisu Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution History Award. In 1996, Powers was recognized with the “Man of the Year” award by the Kern River Valley Exchange Club. A bronze plaque was erected at the Kern River Valley Museum in honor of his many contributions as an author and historian by E.Clampus Vitus and the Kern River Valley Historical Society.”

Included with the proposal for Powers Peak were letters of support from Congressman Kevin McCarthy; California Assemblyman Roy Ashburn; the Kern County Board of Supervisors; the Kern River Valley Historical Society; the Monache Intertribal Association; the Kern River Valley Chamber of Commerce; Kern River Valley Revitalization, Inc.; a local farmer/rancher; the Kawaiisu Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; America Lives (Gene Verbeet); and several teachers and representatives of the Kern County School District who report that they have long used Powers’ books to teach local history.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service are both in support of the name Powers Peak. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the North Fork Rancheria, the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Table Mountain Rancheria, the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of California. Of these, only the Tuolumne Band responded, with an indicated of “no objection.” The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Gallagher Lake, Colorado
(White River National Forest)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.69056&p_longi=-107.32222

The new name Gallagher Lake is proposed for an unnamed 13 acre lake in the White River National Forest in Garfield County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) north of Glenwood Springs. The proponent reports that the name would honor his grandfather, P.J. Gallagher (1901-1996), a longtime resident of Glenwood Springs, who for many years operated a grocery, market and restaurant in the area and also sold real estate. In 1934, Mr. Gallagher leased land near Blue Lake from the U.S. Forest Service, and built a hunting cabin that still stands today. Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Garfield County Commissioners and from State Senator Joshua Penry, and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service support the name as well. Approximately one dozen of P.J. Gallagher’s friends and family members expressed support for the proposal, many remembering Gallagher’s love for the land and his efforts to preserve the area. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute 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.

Spencer Peak, Colorado
(San Juan National Forest)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.77215&p_longi=-107.70215

The new commemorative name Spencer Peak is proposed for a 3,989 m (13,087 ft) summit in the San Juan Mountains and within San Juan National Forest, approximately 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of Silverton. The name is intended to honor Dr. Donald Spencer (1912-2001), “world-renowned 20th century mathematician and recipient [in 1989] of the National Medal of Science.” A native of Boulder, Dr. Spencer graduated from the University of Colorado and M.I.T., and received a doctorate of mathematics from Trinity College, Cambridge University. He taught mathematics at Princeton University and Stanford University, and was recognized as the inventor of the modern theory of deformation of complex structures, “a theory that has had enormous influence in geometry and mathematical physics” (*New York*

Times obituary). He was awarded the Bocher Prize and inspired many young researchers who would go on to make significant contributions in the field of mathematics. He is remembered by many for “his enthusiasm [which] knew no limit and was contagious” and for his “remarkable originality and insight.” Following his retirement in 1978, Dr. Spencer returned to Colorado, where he became an ardent environmentalist, frequently hiking in the San Juan Mountains. According to a letter submitted by his daughter, “We spent every summer in Silverton, hiking and jeeping throughout the surrounding mountains. At every opportunity [Dr. Spencer] would participate in cultural events and support activities of the Silverton historical society. He researched the geology of the San Juans as well as the history of the area’s inhabitants.” In 2002, the City of Durango proclaimed April 25th “Don Spencer Day.”

Letters of support for this proposal have been received from Colorado Governor Bill Ritter, Jr., the Mayor of Durango, and the Silverton Town Board. A petition of support signed by 20 friends and colleagues of Dr. Spencer was also included with the proposal. The San Juan County Commissioners, the Colorado Geographic Names Board, and the U.S. Forest Service are in support of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Navajo Nation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There is a summit in Boulder County, approximately 301 km (187 mi) from this feature, named Spencer Mountain; the origin of that name has not been determined.

Flickinger Branch, Maryland
(Review List 395)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.45064&p_longi=-77.13551

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.4589&p_longi=-77.11964

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.

When 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 does not object to the name but stated it would defer to local opinion.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN at its April 2008 meeting, citing a concern that there was no evidence of local support for the name. The proponent was advised of the deferral and asked to solicit further input. In his response he expressed frustration at the naming process and questioned why the BGN could not simply apply a name to a feature that lies on private property owned by his family for over 100 years. He suggested the BGN should welcome the opportunity to preserve the idea of “the family farm.” There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of the stream.

Change **Henby Creek** (FID 877041) to **Hanby Creek**, New Jersey
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.7148359&p_longi=-75.4826967&fid=877041

This proposal is to change officially the name of Henby Creek, a 2.1 km (1.4 mi) long stream in Carneys Point Township in Salem County, to Hanby Creek. The earliest USGS topographic map on which the current name has been located was published in 1995, although it also appeared on the 1976 Salem County highway map. The 1890 and 1948 USGS maps showed the stream but did not label it. The proponent of the change reports that the feature was very likely named for William Hanby (c.1650-1702), who in 1692 purchased 221 acres along the stream from William Penn. The proponent notes that although early records spelled the family name variously as Hanby, Hanbe, Hanbey, Handby, or Handbey, it was recorded in the proposed form in William Hanby’s will. Further evidence of Hanby’s association with the area is found in the *1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware; Early Church Records of Salem County, Salem Surveys 1684-1692*, and in *History and Genealogy of Fenwick’s Colony* (1976). The volume *Place Names of Salem County, New Jersey* (1964) listed the stream as Handbey Creek. A search of the Internet yields several references to present-day families in the area named Hanby, and a school in Wilmington, across the Delaware River from Carneys Point Township, is named Hanby Middle School. The proponent adds, “Descendants of William Hanby would want this name to be correct.”

The governments of Carneys Point Township and Salem County have both expressed support for the spelling change, and the New Jersey State Names Authority is in favor as well. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of this stream.

Allard Creek, Ohio
(Review List 398)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.187222&p_longi=-81.696111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.197222&p_longi=-81.73111

This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Allard Creek for a 6.8 km (4.2 mi) long tributary of East Branch Rocky River in Medina County. The stream flows through what was once Allardale Farm, which was started in 1885 by James Allard and later farmed by his son and grandson. The new name is intended to honor the grandson, O. Stanley Allard

(1911-2003), and his wife, Esther Allard (1915-1999), who donated the 177-acre farm to Medina County in 1992 for the establishment of Allardale County Park. According to the Medina County Park District's website, "Beginning in the 1930's, Stan Allard planted trees on areas too steep to farm. Over his lifetime, more than 100,000 trees were planted at Allardale." The proponent reports that the name Allard Creek has been in local use for more than 50 years. With the exception of the park, there are no other geographic features in Ohio known to be named "Allard."

Letters of support for the name Allard Creek were submitted by the Granger Township Trustees, the Medina County Board of Commissioners, and the Medina County Park District. The Ohio State Names Authority has no objection to this proposal, nor does the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation.

In addition to the Potawatomi Nation, the following Federally-recognized tribes were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: 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 Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe 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 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Seneca Nation of New York, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the White Earth Reservation, and the Wyandotte Nation.

Meeks Creek, Pennsylvania

(Review List 398)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.4675&p_longi=-80.198889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.511944&p_longi=-80.219722

This proposal would honor Joshua Meeks, who was granted property along the unnamed stream in the late eighteenth century for his participation in the Revolutionary War. In 1805, Meeks built the first frame house on the property. The stream proposed to be named Meeks Creek is a 5.6 km (3.5 mi) long tributary of McClarens Run; it flows along the east side of Pittsburgh International Airport and alongside State Route 60, in Moon Township in Allegheny County. According to the proponent, Joshua Meek "opened up the frontier and the creek has always been referred to as Meeks Creek." The proponent included with his

application a copy of a 1972 letter from the Moon Township Supervisors to a resident living along the stream in question, referring to it as “Meeks Creek.”

Although the shorter form of the name is reported to be in local use, the proponent is willing to allow an amendment to Joshua Meeks Creek if the DNC believes the proposed name is too similar to that of Meeks Run, which lies just 0.8 km (0.5 mi) away. The origin of the existing name has not yet been determined. The Moon Township Board of Supervisors and the Allegheny County Commissioners have both recommended approval of the proposal as submitted, while the Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection. None of the local or State authorities expressed any concern regarding the similarity between the names, although Moon Township noted that if the DNC had concerns it would be agreeable to adding “Joshua” to the new name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Cayuga Nation of New York, 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 Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomí Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, the Onondaga Indian 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 Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, the Sault Sainte Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Seneca Nation of New York, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the Tuscarora Nation of New York, the White Earth Reservation, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and the Tuscarora Nation both responded that they are in support of the proposal, while the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation has no objection.

Change Shutes-Folly Reach (FID 1228128) to Bennis Reach, South Carolina
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.7807&p_longi=-79.9098

This proposal is to change officially the name of Shutes-Folly Reach in Charleston Harbor to Bennis Reach. The name change was submitted by the Port Manager for a shipping company in Mount Pleasant, in an effort to honor U.S. Coast Guard Rear Admiral Richard E. Bennis (1949-2003). After becoming a Coast Guard officer in 1973, Bennis served in various positions throughout the U.S., including as Captain of the Port and Commanding Marine Safety Officer in Charleston from 1991 to 1995. He also served as Chief of the Office of Response Coast Guard, and in various positions involving oil and hazardous materials

response, planning and preparedness, port safety and security, and marine fire-fighting and salvage. As Captain of the Port and Commander of Coast Guard Activities New York, he led the Coast Guard response to the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center. His lengthy list of service decorations included four Coast Guard Meritorious Service Medals, three Coast Guard Commendation Medals, and the Coast Guard Achievement Medal. Following retirement in 2002, he served as Associate Undersecretary for Maritime and Land Security for the U.S. Transportation Security Administration.

The Charleston County Council and the Town of Mount Pleasant issued formal proclamations in support of the name change from Shutes-Folly Reach to Admiral Richard E. Bennis Reach [sic], and the Town also declared May 12, 2005 “Admiral Richard E. Bennis Day.” Additional letters in favor were also received from the City of Charleston, the Maritime Association of the Port of Charleston, and the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port of Charleston. The South Carolina General Assembly passed a resolution requesting that the name be changed to honor RADM Bennis. According to the Charleston Port Captain, “[RADM Bennis] understood the city...and he understood the Coast Guard. He trusted his people to succeed for him, and they in turn trusted him to lead them to success, and it worked.”

The geographic feature proposed to be named for RADM Bennis is an approximately one-mile long channel in Charleston Harbor, to the northeast of Shutes Folly Island and southeast of Patriots Point. Until recently, GNIS included two separate entries for the two parts of the channel (Shutes Reach and Folly Reach), but having confirmed that the features were combined and renamed, a single entry now exists for Shutes-Folly Reach (according to the nautical chart manual, a “reach” is defined as “the comparatively straight segment of a river or channel between two bends”).

Although the original application asked that the name be considered in the long form, comprising RADM Bennis’s full name and title, the proponent agreed to amend it to Bennis Reach after the BGN expressed some concern. Regarding the reach’s current name, it was named in reference to the nearby island, the name of which reportedly dates from the 18th century. According to *Names in South Carolina* (vol. XX, 1973), the island was named for a Mr. Shute, a Quaker, who had acquired the island in 1746 and who had remarried after the death of his first wife; “This, to Shute’s Quaker associates, was folly!” The article also notes that “Folly” is a common placename along the South Carolina coast, referring either to a “clump of fir trees on the crest of a hill” or to the foolishness of building in the path of a hurricane.

In addition to the aforementioned letters of support, the proposal for Bennis Reach is supported by the South Carolina State Names Authority and the U.S. Coast Guard. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has no objection to the name change. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within 50 miles of the feature.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Smartville (FID 1659684) (BGN 1947) to Smartsville, California
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.2073932&p_longi=-121.2985701&fid=1659684

This proposal is to change the official name of a small unincorporated community in east-central Yuba County from Smartville to Smartsville. Although the BGN approved the current form of the name in 1947, the proponent reports that local residents have long preferred the form with the “s”. The proponent is the co-author of the Smartsville and Timbuctoo Project, “dedicated to discovering, preserving and sharing the history of these two unique eastern Yuba County communities through images and stories.” The 1947 case file notes that even then “the evidence seems to be about evenly divided. The spelling [Smartville] is chosen based on recentness; the fact that GLO changed to this spelling on more recent editions; the county road map; actual majority: 10 to 6.” The name Smartsville had appeared on all USGS topographic maps published between 1886 and 1942, but in accordance with the Postal Service’s desires that the shorter form be used, the name Smartville was approved (an inquiry received in 1949 from a USGS regional engineer who questioned the 1947 decision stated “[I] feel that the name was selected on the basis of a Board policy of trying to avoid the possessive “s” whenever possible.” A note in the BGN file indicated that if more evidence was submitted the BGN “might re-check local usage.” It seems no new details were provided and the case was never reopened.

The present-day Smartville Post Office is located on Smartville Road, but the U.S. Postal Service agrees the spelling should be with the “s” and recommends approval of this proposal. The California Office of Historic Preservation, in its listing of State Historical Landmarks, refers to the community as Smartsville, and that name is also used by the local Fire Department. The minutes of a 2002 meeting of the Yuba County Board of Supervisors referred to the community’s name with the “s”. The Wikipedia entry for the community refers to it as Smartsville, with a notation, “Due to an apparent error by the U.S. Postal Service or some other government entity, Smartsville is legally recorded as “Smartville”.” The Yuba County Board of Supervisors submitted a resolution in support of the change to Smartsville, and other letters of support have been received from the Smartsville Church Restoration Fund, the Smartsville Cemetery District, the Yuba Feather Historical Association, and from six area residents who claim they have always known the community name to be Smartsville. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names is also in support of the proposed change.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Berry Creek Rancheria, the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community, the Enterprise Rancheria, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Mooretown Rancheria, the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 777123) (BGN 1962) to **Dawussuua Ashkaate**,
and change **South Fork Squaw Creek** (FID 776877) (BGN 1962)
to **South Fork Dawussuua Ashkaate**, Montana
(Review List 395)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.553306&p_longi=-107.450085&fid=777123

South

Fork:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.5530271&p_longi=-107.5153667&fid=776877

These two proposals were submitted by the Chairman of the Crow Tribe Executive Branch, whose members believe the names Squaw Creek and South Fork Squaw Creek are derogatory and should be changed. Squaw Creek is an 11 km (6.7 mi) long tributary of Reno Canal, while South Fork Squaw Creek is a 6.4 km (4 mi) long tributary of the main stream; both flow entirely within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation. Although the origin of the current names is not known, they have appeared on Federal maps since 1960. In 1962, the BGN approved a proposal by the U.S. Geological Survey to make official the names Squaw Creek and South Fork Squaw Creek in an effort to resolve a discrepancy between the 1954 edition of the Army Map Service 1:250,000-scale map, which had labeled the main stream Onion Creek (the latter name applies in fact to the next stream to the south), and the more recently published larger-scale USGS topographic map, which labeled it Squaw Creek. In researching the issue, the BGN and the USGS confirmed that the stream had been labeled Squaw Creek on a 1939 Bureau of Indian Affairs map, a 1947 Montana Water Resources Survey, and on the 1956 Big Horn County highway map.

The Crow Tribe reports that the newly-proposed name Dawussuua Ashkaate is from the Crow language and translates as “Million Dollar Creek”. The name recognizes the fact that oil was discovered in the area several years ago. Since then, the name Dawussuua Ashkaate has come into local use by tribal members. The Tribe was asked whether an appropriate generic term should be added to the proposed name but responded that it “does not want “Creek” mixed in with the Crow name.” However, they did indicate that if the BGN believes the proposed names would cause confusion, they would be willing to amend the proposals to Million Dollar Creek and South Fork Million Dollar Creek. Letters of support for Dawussuua Ashkaate have been received from the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and from State Representative Norma Bixby. The Governor's Office of Indian Affairs also supports the proposals as submitted.

The Montana State Names Authority has suggested the BGN should approve the Crow names, but would be willing to work with the Crow Tribe if the BGN determines that an amendment to the English translation is warranted.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Turpentine Branch, Alabama

(Review List 397)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.59022&p_longi=-88.3293

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.58722&p_longi=-88.33389

This proposal, to name a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long unnamed perennial spring-fed stream in Mobile County Turpentine Branch, would recall the early 1900's local history of turpentiners. According to the proponent, numerous artifacts used by the people who worked the forests to derive the many products from the pine trees have been found in the area. The Mobile County Commissioners were asked on three occasions to comment on this proposal; the second and third letters indicated that no response would imply no opinion on the issue. The Alabama State Names Authority has no objection to the proposal. A copy was sent to the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are two locales named Turpentine Camp, one in Baldwin County and one in Escambia County, and a stream named Turpentine Still Branch in Randolph County.

Moon Mountain, California

(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.34778&p_longi=-122.445

The new name Moon Mountain is proposed for an unnamed 531 m (1,741 ft) summit in eastern Sonoma County. The proponent is a local resident who reports that although the summit has never had an official name, the road on which he lives was officially named Moon Mountain Road in 1959 by a resolution of the Sonoma County Planning Commission. He adds that several businesses along the road use the proposed name, including Moon Mountain Vineyard and Moon Mountain Llamas. The proposed name recognizes the fact that the summit overlooks Valley of the Moon, the name of which is believed to date to at least the mid-nineteenth century. (Some sources suggest *Valley of the Moon* is the Anglicization of the Miwok and Pomo word *Sonoma*, although Edwin Gudde, author of *California Place Names*, does not agree.)

The Sonoma County Supervisors are in support of this proposal, as is the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names. The proponent provided a letter of "no objection" from the Federated Indians of the Graton Rancheria, noting that the summit's name in the Coast Miwok language is Puluulukpais. In addition, the a copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria, the Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians, the Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo

Indians, the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians, the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, the Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Pinoleville Pomo Nation, the Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians, the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California, the Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

GNIS lists 77 geographic features in California with names containing the word “Moon,” including five in Sonoma County (the aforementioned valley and vineyard, plus a lake, Moonshine Pond, a campground, Moonrock Campground, and a mobile home park, De Anza Moon Valley Mobile Home Park). Of the 77 features, three are summits, Mount Mooney in Los Angeles County, Moonlight Peak in Plumas County, and Moonlight Mesa in San Bernardino County.

White Tail Falls, Winding Staircase Falls, Pennsylvania

(Review List 394)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.31446&p_longi=-78.86737
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.31504&p_longi=-78.86663

The new names White Tail Falls and Winding Staircase Falls are proposed for two unnamed waterfalls that are located along a small unnamed tributary of Solomon Run in Cambria County. Both falls are approximately 12 feet in height. The name White Tail Falls is proposed for the lower of the two and lies within Stonycreek Township, while Winding Staircase Falls is in Conemaugh Township (although the two features are just a few hundred feet apart, they lie on either side of the township line). Both names, which are reported to be descriptive of the features, were submitted by a representative of the Stonycreek-Conemaugh River Improvement Program (SCRIP), which sponsored a “Name The Waterfall” contest after it learned that only two of the over sixteen falls in the local area had names. SCRIP asked the readers of *Johnstown Magazine* to suggest the new names.

The governments of Conemaugh Township, Stonycreek Township, and Cambria County were asked to comment on the proposed names, with an indication that if no response was received, the BGN would presume that the local municipalities were aware of and endorsed the “Name The Waterfall” contest. The townships and county did not respond. The Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection to the names as proposed.

Byhre Lake, Wisconsin

(Chequamegon National Forest)

(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.93101&p_longi=-90.1502

The new name Byhre Lake was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of a representative of a local land development company, who wishes to

make official a name for an unnamed body of water located along Byhre Creek. The 70-acre impoundment was created around 2000 by damming a portion of the stream, and the proponent's company has since subdivided and sold lots along the lake's shoreline. Various real estate companies are listing property for sale "on Byhre Lake," and the Byhre Lake Owners' Association has been established. According to the association's website, "Byhre Lake is the centerpiece of a new private vacation and second home development in the center of Northwoods Wisconsin."

In a resolution approving the new subdivision plat in 2002, the Price County Planning and Zoning Committee referred to the property as the Byhre Lake Addition, and since then, a newly-published Town map has labeled the lake Byhre Lake. The proposed name is also mentioned in a U.S. Forest Service (USFS) South Fork Flambeau River Restoration Project report published in 2006, and the USFS supports the proposal. The Town of Fifield passed a resolution endorsing the name, and the Price County Commissioners and the WGNC recommend approval as well. The origin of the name "Byhre" has not been determined.