

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

Seven Hundred and First Meeting

Clarion Hotel and Conference Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 3, 2008 – 11:15 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Bonnie Gallahan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
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)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. 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

John Fenniman, U.S. Geological Survey
Kenneth Fox, U.S. Geological Survey
Joan Helmrich, U.S. Geological Survey
Sandra Hoyle, U.S. Geological Survey
Renee Hughes, U.S. Geological Survey
Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey
Roger Payne, U.S. Geological Survey (retired), BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 11:20 a.m. The chairman thanked the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA), the Oklahoma Geographic Names Board, and Wayne Furr for hosting this year's conference and this meeting. He asked that each member of the Domestic Names Committee and the staff introduce themselves. He also announced that he would not be voting on the docketed items unless there is a tie vote.

2. Minutes of the 700th Meeting

The minutes of the 700th meeting, held August 14th, were approved with one editorial correction. Under Item 3.3, an amendment was made to the sentence referring to the revisions of the BGN pamphlet.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley)

Kanalley reiterated Loy's thanks to COGNA and the Oklahoma Board for hosting the conference.

It was reported that at the DNC's August meeting, Leo Dillon, chairman of the BGN's Foreign Names Committee, reported briefly on recent media coverage concerning the Liancourt Rocks issue.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place October 2nd and 3rd in Quebec City. Runyon and Kanalley will be in attendance, as will Gallahan, DOI deputy member.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Communications Committee met on August 21st at the Census Bureau in Suitland, Maryland. Topics that were addressed included the BGN's presence at various meetings and conferences, including the October meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) in Montana, as well as AAG, ESRI, and others. The Committee is soliciting interest among the BGN members regarding possibly attending AAG; an abstract is due by October 16th. Westington also invited interested COGNA members to participate in panel or poster sessions at the next AAG Meeting, which will take place in Las Vegas in March 2009.

The Committee decided that there is no desire at this time to become involved in editing the BGN entry at the Wikipedia website.

The Committee will continue to review the revisions to the BGN pamphlets, copies of which were made available to attendees of today's meeting, and also to a new "Users' Guide" that is being developed currently. A member of the audience asked whether this new material could be posted to the BGN website; the members agreed this could be done.

The Communications Committee will meet again in November, date and location to be determined.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost will be attending the Annual Meeting of the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC), to be held the week of September 8th in Keystone, Colorado. Many of the USGS Geospatial Liaisons are planning to attend.

Chick Fagan, National Park Service representative to the DNC, has suggested that the DNC might wish to review the issues surrounding the ongoing effort by many individuals and groups to change the word "Squaw" in geographic names. In particular, Fagan suggested that a universal substitution of the term "Indian Woman" for the word "Squaw" might satisfy the interests of those who believe the word "Squaw" is offensive. At the same time, it would relieve BGN staff of the burden associated with processing the hundreds of "Squaw" name changes that will likely be proposed in the future. If a Tribe or an individual did not like "Indian Woman" as a substitute, they could propose something different, and the DNC would process it like any other request. This topic will be the subject of a presentation on Thursday morning of this conference.

Fagan also presented his concerns regarding the process by which the BGN staff is consulting with Tribal authorities on geographic names cases. He has suggested that a notice be sent to a list of Tribal contacts whenever a new Quarterly Review List is released, inviting them to comment on any case in which they have an interest. The new procedure would relieve BGN staff of the need to pore over maps to identify specific Tribes, and also help to ensure that no Tribes are overlooked in the process. The DNC members agreed this issue should be discussed further and will be a topic for review at a future meeting.

On September 30, Yost will make a presentation on the BGN and GNIS at the Virginia GIS Conference in Roanoke, Virginia.

Yost reminded the audience that Roger Payne, although retired from his position at BGN Executive Secretary, continues to provide support to the USGS Geographic Names Office, by answering e-mails addressed to the BGN and GNIS Manager web addresses. Yost thanked Payne for his efforts and dedication to the task.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reported that the proposal to name a stream in Pennsylvania Neruda Run (Review List 396) has been withdrawn in favor of another name that would honor a longtime member of the community.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The GNIS server is in the process of being transferred from Reston to Denver, which required that the maintenance forms be disabled for a period in late August. Some issues involving security arose during the migration so the Reston server was brought back online for the near time while the problem is resolved.

The approval of GNIS Feature Names, locations, and ID's as an ANSI standard continues to move forward in the review process.

A large number of new GNIS data stewardships have been put into place, and the Geographic Names Office continues to seek additional maintenance agreements with interested organizations. Yost introduced Joan Helmrich of the Names Office staff and encouraged individuals at this conference to contact her to arrange for new partnerships. The Names Office has created a new internal tracking system that will allow the staff to monitor the status of incoming data files.

McCormick reported that updated datasets, with the exception of the PPL file, were made available for download from the BGN website in August. She also provided a summary of the numbers of new entries, corrected entries, and variants added to the database.

3.7 Public Presentation

Lewis McArthur of the Oregon Geographic Names Board announced that he wished to address the DNC to voice his concerns regarding the acceptance of proposed names of indigenous origin. He presented a brief written summary, noting that while there are currently some 2,000 Native American names in Oregon, he is concerned that many new proposals contain "linguistic renditions" of indigenous words, which makes them unpronounceable by the general population. He cited the DNC's recent approval of Qochyax Island and Isquulktp Creek as examples. He suggested that whenever possible names should use a phonetic spelling. He also suggested that the Foreign Names Committee, particularly its staff of linguists, should be consulted on the issue.

At this point, the DNC adjourned its meeting for a lunch break and invited the attendees to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Loy announced that the DNC will permit some audience participation during this year's meeting; that is, questions to and from the attendees. Limited comments will be permitted following the Committee's deliberations and motion, but before the vote. However, if a policy or procedural issue needs further discussion it must be deferred to tomorrow's State-Federal Roundtable session. Similarly, if a State Names Authority, in referring to a specific case in its State, presents new information that was not available in the docket, the DNC will very likely recommend deferral to the next meeting.

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

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

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

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Minaville** (FID 730149) to **Minneville**, Missouri (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the proposal did not provide a strong enough reason to change a longstanding name.

Change **Daley Lake Creek** (FID 2427259) to **Winema Creek**, Oregon (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 6 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in opposition to changing a long standing name.

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 1579947) to **Cranberry Lake**, Wisconsin (Chequamegon National Forest) (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Boris Creek, Alaska (Chugach National Forest) (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the Federal land management agency, as well as a lack of association between the honoree and the feature.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Jee-Shee-Mah River vs. **Ciissinraq River**, Alaska (Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge) (Review Lists 394, 398) (FID 2496958)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal for Ciissinraq River.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Uncle Lee Peak, California (Klamath National Forest/Marble Mountain Wilderness) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of support from the State Names Authority and the Federal land management agency, and in the belief that there was a lack of evidence to warrant an exception to the Board's Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Braddock Peak, Colorado (Routt National Forest) (Review List 397) (FID 2496980)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Bermuda Bay vs. Forest Bay vs. Mangrove Bay, Florida (Review Lists 395, 396)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve any of these names, citing a lack of apparent support from any local or State agencies. There was also some concern that both Bermuda Bay and Forest Bay could be construed to be commercial in nature.

Vote: 6 in favor
5 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that one or more of the proposed names were reasonable and that further consideration was warranted.

Change **Richards Lake** (FID 321565) to **Southwire Lake**, Georgia (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change.

Vote: 5 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The motion failed, so a second motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal.

Vote: 4 in favor
5 against
1 abstention

Once again, the motion failed, so the change was not approved. The negative votes cited a reluctance to change a longstanding name and that to do so would “de-commemorate” the family for whom it was named. The proposed name was also considered to be overly commercial in nature.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791376) to **Christiansen Creek** or **Skwoom-tsin Creek**, Montana (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest) (Review Lists 392, 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal for Christiansen Creek, citing the support of the County government, the State Names Authority, and the Federal land management agency.

Vote: 6 in favor
3 against
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the Salish name was a suitable replacement and in support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Committee.

Change **Squaw Lake** (FID 791383) to **Lovell Lake** or **Skwoom-tsin Lake**, Montana (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest) (Review Lists 393, 396)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the proposal for Lovell Lake.

Vote: 5 in favor
5 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes reflected a concern that there is another lake in the same county, approximately 50 miles away, that is named Lovells Lake. The question arose as to whether “Lovell” and “Lovells” are truly duplicative. The Chairman declined to break the tie, suggesting that more investigation is needed and that the issue should be deferred to the October meeting. The staff was instructed to contact all parties to determine if they were aware of the “duplicate” name and whether its existence might be a factor in their recommendations.

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

Butchart Butte, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park) (Review List 396)

Fagan offered to explain the National Park Service’s justification for supporting a commemorative name in a wilderness area, which led to a discussion of when exceptions to the Wilderness Naming Policy might be warranted.

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing the existence of a second application, on Review List 398, to name another feature in the Grand Canyon National Park in honor of Mr. Butchart. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names will be discussing the Butchart Natural Bridge proposal at its November meeting.

Vote: 7 in favor
1 against
2 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was sufficient evidence and justification to proceed with a vote.

Kaye Creek, California (Stanislaus National Forest) (Review List 395) (FID 2496979)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote reflected a belief by one member that ownership of the land was not a sufficient enough reason to approve the name.

Crowley Point, Colorado (White River National Forest) (Review List 392) (FID 2496981)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change **Wetherly Lake** (FID 902389) to **Weatherly Lake**, New Mexico (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this spelling change, citing a concern that the person for whom this feature was named has not yet been deceased the required five years.

Vote: 4 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The motion failed, so a second motion was made and seconded to approve the change. The members were reminded that since the feature is already named, this is simply a spelling correction and the Commemorative Naming Policy should not be a factor.

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote reflected the continued concern that the honoree of the name had not been deceased five years.

Hayworth Saddle, Oregon (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 398) (FID 2496998)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name. Champ Vaughan, representing the Oregon Geographic Names Board, commented that this proposal had generated the most interest in a geographic naming issue in many years.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Turner Drop, Oregon (Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest) (Review List 398) (FID 2497002)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the proposal does not satisfy the requirements of the Commemorative Naming Policy, specifically that the intended honorees' mere ownership of property near the falls does not justify naming the feature for them. Discussion of this proposal led to a suggestion that the aforementioned policy ought to be "tightened" to discourage the naming of features "simply because a person or family lived there." It was agreed this issue should be added to the State-Federal Roundtable.

Dillinger Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 398) (FID 2497005)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
1 abstention

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the proposal could be construed to honor a living person since the proponent's surname is Dillinger.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1508659) to **John Paulson Creek**, Washington (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change. Grant Smith from the Washington Board on Geographic Names noted that this proposal had demonstrated a good example of community involvement and cooperation in a geographic naming issue.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Colin Island, Wisconsin (Review List 389) (FID 2497017)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of a long term association between the intended honoree and the geographic feature.

Vote: 2 in favor
8 against
0 abstentions

The motion failed, so a second motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes reaffirmed the previous concern that there was no long term association between the intended honoree and the geographic feature.

IV. Revised Decisions

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)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A question was raised by a member of the audience as to “how does an unpronounceable name serve applied toponomy?”

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Turpentine Branch, Alabama (Review List 397) (FID 2496978)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Yellow Bird Mountain, Alabama (Review List 396) (FID 2496977)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Oriana Lake, Alaska (Review List 390) (FID 2496957)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote cited a concern that no information had been provided regarding the origin of the proposed name.

Moon Mountain, California (Review List 396)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing a need for more investigation and in-depth discussion. One member noted that the road from which the summit's name was reportedly derived is over a mile away.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Point Reno, District of Columbia (Review List 390) (FID 2496982)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Big Sluice Island, **Little Sluice Island**, Maryland (Review List 398) (FID's 2496984, 2496983)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lost Fen, Ohio (Review List 397) (FID 2496997)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

White Tail Falls, Winding Staircase Falls, Pennsylvania (Review List 394) (FID's 2497007, 2497010)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Byhre Lake, Wisconsin (Chequamegon National Forest) (Review List 397) (FID 2497013)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name has “commercial overtones” and it is unclear whether it might be commemorative.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 5:35 p.m. The Chairman thanked the audience for attending and for their participation in the meeting.

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held October 9, 2008, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000A.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

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

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

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

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

This proposed name change was submitted by the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), to change officially the name of Squaw Teats, which the CSKT finds “offensive and derogatory.” The two summits in question have an elevation of 1,540 m (5,052 ft) and are located in east-central Sweet Grass County, 21 km (13 mi) east of the Yellowstone River. The earliest map on which the current name has been located is the 1957 USGS topographic map. The proposed replacement name, Choo-heh-meen Hills, derives from the Anglicization of the Salish-Pend d’Oreille name for the nearby Yellowstone River, an area used by the tribes “for millennia.”

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN at its June 2008 meeting, citing a concern that the proposed name included the singular generic term “Hill,” while the current name is plural. The map clearly shows two peaks. The CSKT has agreed that the generic should be modified to “Hills.”

The proposed change has the support of the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, while the Sweet Grass County Commissioners “are not opposed.” The proposal is also supported by the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation, the Crow Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, all of which are Federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Minaville** (FID 730149) to **Minneville**, Missouri
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.163337&p_longi=-94.4624523&fid=730149

This proposal is to change officially the spelling of Minaville to Minneville, for a small unincorporated community in Clay County, just to the northeast of East Kansas City. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1890 (except for a brief period in the 1930’s), the proponent, a resident of Holt, claims the spelling in predominant local use is Minneville.

The community was established in 1867 by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at the junction of its tracks with those of the Wabash Railroad. It was originally named North Missouri Junction, with the name Minaville first appearing on the 1877 Atlas of Clay County. Most railroad maps of the time showed “Minaville or North Missouri Junction.” The origin of “Minaville” has not been determined. John Lindenman, who owned property near the railroad junction, “subdivided & platted the property in 1887 and named it Lindenman,” a name that continued to appear on some county records and maps until 1919. In 1888, James Stephens platted an addition at the north end of the community which was described as “sometimes called Jimtown (in part of Minaville).” An 1892 property abstract referred to “Lindenman, formally Minneville,” while Clay County records from 1893 stated, “... the town or village of Minnaville in Gallatin township in Clay County, Missouri is unincorporated.” Both Minaville and Lindenman appeared on the 1914 Clay County map, but other maps of that era continued to show North Missouri Junction. A 1913 photo showed the name of the local school as Minaville.

According to the Missouri Land Records repository, the earliest official record of Minneville is from the St. Louis Railroad company plans of 1915 (no mention was made of the 1892 property abstract). The name on USGS topographic maps was changed in 1935 to Minneville, but just six years later further USGS fieldwork showed the locally-used name was in fact Minaville, so the spelling was changed back to the original form. Apparently the BGN was not involved in either of these changes. Further confusing the issue was a photo, dating from possibly the 1940’s or 1950’s that showed a church named Community Church of Minnaville.

In 1965, further fieldwork by the USGS confirmed that “all local residents” spelled the name Minaville and that the county map and local cemetery also used that spelling. The fieldman reported that the only evidence that supported Minneville was a small store in the community displaying a sign with that spelling. He submitted an application to the BGN to reaffirm the spelling Minaville and in November 1965, the name was approved as an “official standard [staff processed] name.”

After receiving the current proposal for Minneville, the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN) conducted additional field research, “interviewing as many people as possible in the community.” Several people confirmed the name should be Minneville and said USGS maps are incorrect. A sign at the local cemetery now reads Minneville Cemetery. One individual claimed she knew the town name was spelled Minaville but pronounced it “Minneville.” Extensive research conducted by a local historian supports the name Minneville.

The MOBGN contacted the Clay County Commissioners on two occasions, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The MOBGN recommends approval of the change to Minneville. A copy was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Osage Nation, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri, and the Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma.

Change **Daley Lake Creek** (FID 2427259) to **Winema Creek**, Oregon
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.14188&p_longi=-123.9726&fid=2427259

This proposal is to change officially the name of Daley Lake Creek to Winema Creek. It was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) in an effort to make the stream's name consistent with that of Winema Lake, from which the stream flows. In 2007, the BGN approved a proposal by the Winema Christian Camp to rename Daley Lake to Winema Lake, and although the stream was not yet listed in GNIS, there was evidence that it was referred to locally as Daley Lake Creek. The Oregon Department of State Lands' online listing of tidally-influenced waterways included the name, as did a list of streams published in 1996 by the same department. The name has since been added to GNIS.

The OGNB determined that the Tillamook County Commissioners were in support of the change to the stream's name, and that none of the Tribal authorities in the area had an opinion, so the State recommends approval of the change.

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 1579947) to **Cranberry Lake**, Wisconsin
(Chequamegon National Forest)
(Review List 391)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.207622&p_longi=-90.529747

This proposal is to change officially the name of one of eight lakes in Taylor County that are currently named Mud Lake. The replacement name, Cranberry Lake, was submitted by a resident of Medford, who suggests it is appropriate because of the lush growth of cranberries that surrounds the lake. He adds that some local maps mistakenly apply the name Heron Lake, so in addition to removing a duplicate name, the change would help to eliminate potential confusion. The lake lies on private property within the boundaries of Chequamegon National Forest.

The Taylor County Commissioners are in support of the name change, while the Molitor Township Supervisors did not respond to two requests for comment. The second request noted that if no response was received, the BGN would assume the township did not have an opinion. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council supports the proposal, while the U.S. Forest Service had no comment. A copy was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, 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 Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Of these, only the Keweenaw Bay Community responded, with a letter indicating they had no opinion. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

There are 54 other geographic features in Wisconsin with names containing the word “Cranberry,” of which 21 are named Cranberry Lake; none of these are in Taylor County. The closest is approximately 48 km (30 mi) to the north-northeast, in Price County. There is also a small community named Cranberry Lake in Price County, 50 km (31 mi) to the north-northeast of the lake in question.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Boris Creek, Alaska
(Chugach National Forest)
(Review List 396)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.29306&p_longi=-147.3804

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.25393&p_longi=-147.43646

The new name Boris Creek is proposed for a 5.3 km (3.3 mi) long stream that flows in the northeasterly direction across Green Island in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, and also within Chugach National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Anchorage, reports the name would honor her dog Boris, whom she describes as “an Alaskan dog with a mighty Alaska spirit. He was greatly loved and known to many as the guardian of the Rabbit Lake trail near Anchorage. He accompanied many hikers in the area. He died on Green Island on July 1, 2007. He will be sorely missed.”

The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, does not recommend approval of the proposal, citing a belief that “the association of the dog with the creek had [not] been long or significant enough.” The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the name for the same reasons. As part of its research, the AHC sent a copy of the proposal to the City of Whittier, the Chenega Corporation, the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Eyak Corporation, the Native Village of Tatitlek, the Traditional Village of Eyak, and the Tatilek Corporation. Of these, the Chugach Corporation responded with a letter of objection, “because it is a recent request and of no historical basis,” while the Native Village of Tatitlek stated it had “no problems with the name.” The lack of response from the remaining groups is presumed to imply a lack of an opinion.

Jee-Shee-Mah River vs. **Ciissinraq River**, Alaska
(Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge)
(Review Lists 394, 398)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.8752777777778&p_longi=-164.1858333333333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.9244444444444&p_longi=-164.1841666666667

These two proposals were forwarded to the DNC by the Alaska State Geographic Names Authority, in an effort to apply an official name to an unnamed tributary of Baird Inlet in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The first proposal, for Jee-Shee-Mah River was

submitted by a natural resource specialist with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, who reported that “[the name] appears to have extensive use” and that it had been published in a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Master Title Plat. Although the origin of the name was not known, he noted that there are many native allotments along the stream and so presumably the name was indigenous.

In the course of soliciting comments on the proposal, the State Names Authority determined that the name in widespread use is in fact Ciissinraq River. Individuals and organizations which concur include the Manager of the National Wildlife Refuge; the Association of Village Council Presidents; the City of Toksook Bay; Newtok Village; the Calista Corporation; the Nunakauiak Yupik Corporation; and the Nunakauyak Traditional Council. According to the Refuge Manager, “*Jee-Shee-Mah* is a very inaccurate phonetic spelling of the Yup’ik name [*Ciissinraq*]. The base word for this name may be *cissiq*, the Yup’ik word for insect.” A representative of the Alaska Native Language Center recommended that the AHC seek the opinion of the director of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Kuskokwim Campus, who is a native Central Yup’ik speaker; she confirmed that Ciissinraq River is the correct name. Citing the lack of support for Jee-Shee-Mah River, the State voted not to endorse that proposal and asked its staff to initiate a new one for Ciissinraq River. The BLM has stated it does not have any land along the stream in question and therefore has no objection to either name. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommends approval of the name Ciissinraq River. The original proponent for Jee-Shee-Mah River is no longer in the State DNR office that led him to propose that name. He reports that he submitted the name because the DNR needed to refer to the stream in its work. Although he has not withdrawn his proposal, he understands the State Names Authority’s rationale for supporting Ciissinraq River.

Uncle Lee Peak, California

(Klamath National Forest/Marble Mountain Wilderness)

(Review List 394)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.66037&p_longi=-123.23418

This proposal is to make official the name Uncle Lee Peak for a 2,141 m (7,025 ft) summit on Big Ridge in western Siskiyou County. The summit also lies within the Marble Mountain Wilderness, administered by Klamath National Forest. The proponent, a resident of Roseville, reports that the proposed name has been in local use for 35 years, having been named for “Uncle” Lee C. Waddell (d. 1971), “a mule packer, man of the mountains, and U.S. Forest Service trail maintenance man for over forty years.” Mr. Waddell also had a hunting camp just south of the unnamed peak. He died in the vicinity of the summit; the proponent reports that it took two days for his family and other searchers to locate his body. He claims local names are needed “for future search and rescue efforts and to update firefighters’ maps.” There are no other geographic features in California known to be named “Uncle Lee”, but in Siskiyou County, there are two named “Lee,” specifically Lees Lodge, a historical locale, and Lees Meadow, a flat.

The Siskiyou County Supervisors submitted a letter of support for Uncle Lee Peak. However, both the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service do not endorse the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that naming the feature warrants an exception to the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy. The USFS found that the name was not widely known

or used. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Big Lagoon Rancheria, the Cher-Ae-Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon, the Elk Valley Rancheria, the Hoopa Valley Tribe, the Karuk Tribe of California, the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma, the Quartz Valley Indian Community, the Resighini Rancheria, the Siletz Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, the Smith River Rancheria, the Klamath Tribes, and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Braddock Peak, Colorado
(Routt National Forest)
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.48&p_longi=-105.91278

This proposal, to apply the new name Braddock Peak to an unnamed summit in Jackson County, is intended to commemorate Dr. William Braddock (1929-2003), Professor of Geological Sciences at the University of Colorado. The summit lies within the proclamation boundary of Routt National Forest, but in an area managed by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources as part of the Colorado State Forest. Dr. Braddock and his students mapped the geology of over 750 square miles of the northern Front Range, including the summit proposed to be named for him. He was the principal author of *The Geologic Map of Rocky Mountain National Park*. Following his retirement, Dr. Braddock taught the lay public about the geology in and around Rocky Mountain National Park. According to the proponent, his enthusiasm, caring, and objective style influenced the lives and careers of many.

There is another feature in the State named Braddock Flats; it is in Summit County, 65 miles south-southwest of this unnamed summit. The Jackson County Commissioners, the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, the Colorado State Geologist, the Executive Director of the Rocky Mountain Nature Association, the Regional Director of the USGS in Denver, and the William Braddock Memorial Working Committee all provided letters of support for this proposal. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names is also in support of the proposal, while the U.S. Forest Service has no opinion since the feature is on land managed by a State agency.

However, the Colorado Mountain Club is not in favor of the proposal, citing a lack of direct association between the intended honoree and the feature, and a belief that the summit is not a distinguishable feature. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne 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.

Bermuda Bay vs. **Forest Bay** vs. **Mangrove Bay**, Florida
(Review Lists 395, 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=26.30867&p_longi=-81.83017

These three names are proposed for a 15 acre bay located just inland of the shoreline of Collier County, just south of the community of Bonita Shores. The first proposal that the BGN received was to name the bay Bermuda Bay. The proponent reports it was selected because the bay lies adjacent to the Bermuda Bay Condominiums. He adds, “Our multiple community neighborhoods [total] 632 residences, 174 of which are within the two communities of Bermuda Bay I and Bermuda Bay II. There are many amenities including a quarter mile long, raised wooden boardwalk over wetlands leading to a beautiful, mangrove-ringed saltwater bay. This property, all of which was granted to the State of Florida as a Conservation Easement, is protected by an agreement [which states]: “It is the purpose and intent of this Conservation Easement to assure that the subject real property will be retained and maintained forever predominantly in its natural condition”. This small, but beautiful, bay, with a visitor count estimated to be well over several thousand a year, deserves to have a name.” According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Florida with names containing the word “Bermuda.”

After a Fort Myers newspaper published an article on the Bermuda Bay proposal, the BGN received two counter-proposals, for Mangrove Bay and Forest Bay. The proponent of Mangrove Bay, who serves as the manager of the Bay Forest Homeowners’ Association, believes that name would be more appropriate because the Bermuda Bay Condominiums are just one of many neighborhoods in the community. He chose the name because the bay is nestled within an area of mangrove trees. The third proponent, a local resident, suggests Forest Bay would be appropriate because the bay lies adjacent to the Bay Forest community.

The Collier County Commissioners declined to offer an opinion on the issue, deferring instead to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FLDEP), which administers the area as part of the Barefoot Beach State Park. The Collier County Sheriff's Office Marine Unit also chose not to comment, suggesting it was an issue for the county commissioners to consider. The FLDEP responded that geographic names issues were outside their purview and declined to comment. A representative of the Coast Guard’s district office commented that he believes the name Bermuda Bay could be construed to be commercial and that Mangrove Bay would be more appropriate. A local NOAA employee has stated he agrees with the U.S. Coast Guard comment that Mangrove Bay would be a more suitable name, but the agency did not offer an official position. A local organization called Friends of Barefoot Beach Preserve had initially supported the proposal for Bermuda Bay, but after learning of the opposition and the counter-proposals stated that perhaps Mangrove Bay would be preferable. The Florida State Names Authority has also declined to issue a recommendation, suggesting the issue should be resolved at the local level.

Change **Richards Lake** (FID 321565) to **Southwire Lake**, Georgia
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=33.5645551&p_longi=-85.0663331&fid=321565

This proposal is to change officially the name of Richards Lake, an 80-acre reservoir in the City of Carrollton in Carroll County, to Southwire Lake. The proponent, a representative of the Southwire Company, reports that the company purchased the lake and its surrounding property

from the Richards family in the early 1990's and so the reservoir should be renamed accordingly. According to one online description, the Southwire Company is "one of the world's largest cable and wire manufacturers... Founded in 1950 by Roy Richards, Sr. (the chairman's father)." The online white pages list numerous residents in the Carrollton area named Richards.

A report published in 2006 by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources notes, "Southwire has completed remediation efforts in the headwaters and streambed of a tributary to Buffalo Creek, which enters Richards Lake from the southeast. In 1995, 1996 and 1999, sections of the creek were cleaned by excavating impacted soils and sediments. Also, in 1999 a soil and streambed project was completed to remove slag material from the Southwire Copper Division smelting operation, which had been used as structural fill material." The proponent did not submit a request to rename Richards Lake Dam.

The Georgia Geographic Names Authority does not support the proposed change, citing evidence that Richards Lake is an established name, having been published on county and State highway maps since at least 1962. They note also that the existence of a Richards family cemetery overlooking the lake confirms a long-standing family connection to the area.

The City of Carrollton and the Carroll County Commissioners both responded with letters supporting the proposed change to Southwire Lake. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the United Keetoowah Band responded, with a statement, "We concur with the Georgia Geographic Names Authority on this matter."

Citing the lack of State support and the BGN's philosophy regarding efforts to change existing names, the proponent was asked whether the Richards family had an opinion; he responded with a letter signed by a representative of the family confirming that they support the change. He noted, "The lake is near our family home and was named for Roy Richards, Sr., our father and the founder of Southwire Company. It is a man-made lake built to serve as a primary source of water supply for Southwire Company plant operations. Our family would prefer that the lake carry a name more reflective of its original purpose and true historic significance and not that of the Richards' family." He also provided a list of birding websites that reference "Southwire Lake" as well as a photograph of a sign at the lake listing "Southwire Park Rules and Regulations." A 2007 newspaper obituary referred to a service that was to be held "at the Richards' home behind Southwire Lake."

The Georgia Names Authority was asked to comment on the Richards' family response; the State responded that its opinion remains unchanged. "From our perspective this is a name that has been in general use since the early 1960's and should not be altered (without even getting into the issue of commercial names). [However] we will live with the BGN's decision."

There is another small reservoir and associated dam in Carroll County also named Richards Lake and Richards Lake Dam; these features are approximately 10 miles from the feature in question.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 791376) to **Christiansen Creek** or **Skwoom-tsin Creek**, Montana
(Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest)

(Review Lists 392, 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.8086111&p_longi=-113.33&fid=791376

These proposals were both submitted as replacement names for Squaw Creek, a 15 km (9 mi) long stream that heads in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area and flows northwest to join the Big Hole River in northern Beaverhead County. The origin of the stream's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which it has been located is the 1962 USGS topographic map. Other proposals have been submitted to change the name of nearby Squaw Lake to either Lovell Lake or Skwoom-tsin Lake (q.v.). An earlier proposal, to change the stream's name to Jurds Creek was withdrawn.

The first proposal, for Christiansen Creek, was submitted by two residents of Anaconda, who own property along the stream and in the vicinity of Squaw Lake. Although the proponents do not support the Montana House Bill 412 Committee's efforts to eliminate the word "Squaw," they suggest that if the features must be renamed, the replacements should honor families that have lived and ranched in the area for a length of time. Matt Christiansen (1870-1945), the proponents' grandfather, settled in the valley in 1912 and his two sons continued to operate the ranch for many years. The Beaverhead County Commissioners, the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, and the U.S. Forest Service are in support of the change to Christiansen Creek.

The second proposal, for Skwoom-tsin Creek, was submitted as one of 25 changes by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, who believe the word "Squaw" is derogatory and should be changed. The word *Skwoom-tsin* is of Salish origin and according to the Tribes, "is based on [the] traditional Salish name for [the] Big Hole River & area; refers to pocket gopher, rodent native to area." They add, "The name is detailed in *The Salish People and the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (U. Nebraska Press, 2005). The area was traditional home of one of five principal bands of Salish." This proposal has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. A copy of both proposals was also sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Squaw Lake** (FID 791383) to **Lovell Lake** or **Skwoom-tsin Lake**, Montana
(Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest)

(Review Lists 393, 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.7575&p_longi=-113.2219444&fid=791383

These proposals were submitted as replacement names for Squaw Lake, a 4 acre body of water in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest/West Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study in northern Beaverhead County. The lake lies along a short unnamed tributary of Squaw Creek (q.v.). Three earlier proposals, to change the lake's name to Jurds Lake, Indian Woman Lake, or Christiansen Lake, were withdrawn.

The first proposal, for Lovell Lake, was submitted by a resident of Medicine Lake. Although the proponent does not support the Montana House Bill 412 Committee's efforts to eliminate the word "Squaw," he suggests that if the lake must be renamed, the replacement should honor families that have lived and ranched in the area for a length of time. Lovell Lake is intended to honor Charles Lovell (d. 1949), who settled in the area in 1912, and who until his death in 1949 lived in a cabin adjoining the lake. The Beaverhead County Commissioners, the Montana State Geographic Names Authority, and the U.S. Forest Service are in support of the change to Lovell Lake.

The second proposal, for Skwoom-tsin Lake, was submitted by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. This proposal has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. A copy of both proposals was also sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

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

Butchart Butte, Arizona
(Grand Canyon National Park)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.20413&p_longi=-111.89593

The new name Butchart Butte is proposed for a 2,317 m (7,601 ft) summit on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and within Grand Canyon National Park. The area has also been designated a Wilderness Study Area. The proposal is intended to honor Dr. John Harvey Butchart (1907-2002), who over the course of 42 years, conducted extensive explorations of the Grand Canyon. He hiked most of the main routes, as well as less well-traveled ones and many of the canyon's remote trails. He kept a detailed log of his travels, covering over 12,000 miles, and is remembered for having discovered a route through the canyon from Lees Ferry to Havasu Canyon and for being the first to make recorded ascents of 25 of the 148 named buttes, temples, and rock shrines within the Park. According to the proposal, "His meticulous records maintained over a 40-year period are an unparalleled information trove for recreation hikers, anthropologists, geologists, and naturalists."

An online biography of Dr. Butchart states, “Harvey never wore hiking boots and normally travelled the Canyon in inexpensive work shoes bought at Sears or K-Mart. He averaged about 12 miles per day on his hiking trips, throughout his career. Among other rather dangerous undertakings, he would often float downstream or across the Colorado River on cheap air mattresses. He would initially walk for 2 solid hours at the beginning of a hike before taking his first break and he limited all of his breaks to five-minute periods, timed with a pocket watch. When hiking in his 60s and 70s he would still leave his much younger hiking companions in the dust.” *Backpacker Magazine*, in reviewing Butchart’s 1998 book *Grand Canyon Treks: 12,000 Miles Through the Grand Canyon*, stated, “Harvey Butchart is the undisputed king of extreme and obsessive Grand Canyon hiking.” The unnamed butte proposed to be named Butchart Butte is formed of white Coconino Sandstone, rising approximately 400 feet above the underlying red shale ridge. The proponent notes that it is “a prominent landmark, visible from great distances from certain directions.”

The author of a *Grand Obsession: Harvey Butchart and the Exploration of the Grand Canyon* submitted a petition signed by 29 residents of Arizona who support the proposal. He suggests naming the feature Butchart Butte would serve as “a lasting monument to an extraordinary individual.”

The Coconino County Board of Supervisors recommends approval of this proposal, as do the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) and the National Park Service. As part of its research, the AZBGHN contacted five Tribal authorities for comment: the Hopi Tribe, the Kaibab-Paiute Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, and the Navajo Nation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Kaye Creek, California
(Stanislaus National Forest)
(Review List 395)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.33251&p_longi=-120.42468

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.31768&p_longi=-120.43677

The new commemorative name Kaye Creek is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream in Calaveras County. This stream flows in a northeasterly direction across private land and through the Stanislaus National Forest before entering the South Fork Mokelumne River. The name is intended to honor the proponent’s mother Kaye Durno Louis (1934-1999), whose family has owned the property for three generations. In the 1950’s, Mrs. Louis was a schoolteacher, who inherited her love of the land and nature from her father. The proponent reports, “This was Kaye’s most treasured spot in the world and she loved sharing it with others. Her teaching and commitment to children never diminished, and this land was her classroom.” There is just one other geographic feature in California known to contain the word “Kaye”; Kayes Resort lies on the shore of Silver Lake in Amador County, 46 km (28 mi) from the stream in question.

The Calaveras County Supervisors are in support of the proposal, as is the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names. The Forest Service has determined the stream lies on private

property within Forest boundaries, so has declined to offer an opinion. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Burns Paiute Tribe, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community, the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, the Shingle Spring Band of Miwok Indians, the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California.

Crowley Point, Colorado
(White River National Forest)
(Review List 392)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.371944&p_longi=-106.711389

This proposal would make official the name Crowley Point for a 2,765 m (9,070 ft) high summit located in the White River National Forest in south-central Eagle County. It was submitted by a resident of Meredith, who reports that the name has been in local use for “at least 100 years,” because five generations of the Crowley family have lived and ranched in the area since the late 1880’s. The proponent specifically wishes to honor his father, Claude H. Crowley (1887-1977), who lived in nearby Thomasville for most of his life. Mr. Crowley owned a one-room schoolhouse that he later donated to the community for use as a community center and church. He also logged timber near the summit in question, and in 1914 helped raise money to bring in a new herd of elk from Wyoming when the local herd was depleted.

The Eagle County Commissioners recommend approval of the proposal, as do the U.S. Forest Service and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names. Five area residents have submitted letters of support for the proposal, with several confirming that the name has been in local use “for as long I can remember.” A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Wetherly Lake** (FID 902389) to **Weatherly Lake**, New Mexico
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.7244686&p_longi=-103.6791236&fid=902389

This proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of Wetherly Lake, a reservoir in Union County, to Weatherly Lake. Although the current spelling was verified through USGS field investigation and published on USGS topographic maps in 1973, the proponent believes the locally-used spelling has always been “Weatherly.” An online listing of area placenames, compiled by the Folsom Museum, includes a reference to James Dam: “Large, earth-rock dam on the Corrupa Creek 8 miles east of Des Moines; used for irrigation. The dam is at the former headquarters of the T. P. James Ranch. It is now called Wetherly Lake [sic] for the present owner, A. D. Weatherly.”

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Inventory of Dams, Weatherly Reservoir Dam [sic] was built in 1914. The *Amarillo Globe-News* included an obituary for A.D. Weatherly (died September 7, 2003), a son of John Weatherly and a native of Texas, who in 1932 moved to the family's ranch near Des Moines. In 1944 A.D. Weatherly and his family returned to Amarillo to oversee their oil and gas interests, while also continuing to run the family's cattle business in New Mexico. An online listing of endowments at Texas Christian University includes "the John F. Weatherly Professorship of Religion, established in 1959 through an endowment gift by the A.D. Weatherly family." The 1973 USGS field report noted that "all names were verified locally and are not in controversy." It further stated, "Wetherly Lake...a manmade reservoir with a rock faced, earth filled dam." There was also mention in the report of Wetherly Airport which had appeared on the earlier 1:250,000-scale map, but by 1973 it was no longer in operation. In addition to the entry for Wetherly Lake, GNIS also includes an entry for Wetherly Ranch and two others, for Weatherly Lake and Weatherly Dam; the latter names were obtained from the USACE dams and reservoirs listing of 1981.

After the New Mexico Geographic Names Committee confirmed that the Union County Commissioners support the proposed change to Weatherly Lake, the State voted to recommend approval also.

Hayworth Saddle, Oregon
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.205556&p_longi=-122.983333

The new name Hayworth Saddle is proposed for an unnamed gap that lies between Mount Tom and Buck Mountain, straddling the Linn County-Lane County line. The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a columnist with the *Eugene Register-Guard*. The proponent, a lifetime resident of Oregon, reports that during his many years of driving between Eugene and Corvallis he was intrigued by the distinctive saddle east of I-5 and wondered if it had a name. He checked various old maps but learned it did not. He then polled the readers of his newspaper and discovered that while there were several informal references, there was nothing official. Deciding to conduct a survey of his readers to give a name to the feature, he was surprised to receive 54 nominations. These were published in a subsequent edition of the paper, with an invitation to vote for a favorite. Of the 1,584 votes cast, 40 percent chose Hayworth Ridge. (During a subsequent meeting with the OGNB, it was agreed that the feature was actually a gap and not a ridge, so the generic was modified to "Saddle").

The name Hayworth Saddle would recognize the fact that five generations of the Hayworth family have farmed at the base of the saddle for over a century; the name would specifically honor John B. Hayworth, who settled on the property in 1875. During his research, the proponent learned that the family is "widely acclaimed in the southern Willamette Valley as salt-of-the-earth, caring people with a deep love for the land they've been so deeply rooted in." The proponent then reported to his readers that he would be submitting the name to the State for official recognition. The Weyerhaeuser Company, which owns the land on which the saddle is located, "has no objections to this [and] in fact encourages you to pursue the naming opportunity." The Linn County government has no objection to the proposal. The Lane County

Historical Society and Museum concurs that the name “has a solid historical basis and is a proper and historical name.” The OGNB recommends approval of the name Hayworth Saddle. There was no response from any of the Tribal authorities that were contacted by the OGNB.

Turner Drop, Oregon

(Review List 398)

(Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.8653&p_longi=-122.5011

This proposal, to name an unnamed waterfall in Jackson County Turner Drop, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a resident of Eugene. The waterfall also lies with the Rogue River National Forest, along the Upper Rogue River. It is approximately 100 feet wide and 4 feet tall. The proponent believes the new name would be an appropriate way to remember the long association between the feature and the Turner family. Harry D. Turner (1883-1967) and his wife Pearl Turner (1877-1965) owned a cabin adjacent to the falls from 1935 to 1967. The couple spent over six months of each year at the cabin, hosting family gatherings in “a very secluded, primitive get-away.” After the original cabin burned down in 1967, the site reverted to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and is now used as an undeveloped campground.

The proposal was submitted initially as Turner Falls, but after a member of the OGNB questioned whether the feature was high enough to qualify as a falls, the proponent agreed to amend the generic to “Drop.” The Jackson County Commissioners declined to offer an opinion on the issue, suggesting instead that the OGNB seek comments from a local historical society. The Upper Rogue Historical Society reported that it had “no objection or support position for this effort.” The Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest Supervisor believes the name is appropriate and “it is fitting that this waterfall have an official name.” He also confirmed that there is no evidence this waterfall has been named previously. After determining that none of the local Tribal authorities have an opinion and that the USFS supports the name, the Oregon Geographic Names Board voted to recommend approval of this proposal. GNIS lists four other falls nationwide with “Drop” or “Drops” as the generic term.

Dillinger Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 398)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.71486&p_longi=-80.22637

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.704191&p_longi=-80.251651

The new name Dillinger Run is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Cussewago Creek in Hayfield Township in Crawford County. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Meadville to commemorate her grandparents, Frank Dillinger (1904-1976) and Birdina Dillinger (1911-1977), who farmed the land through which the stream flows. Frank Dillinger also had a

milk route, originally making deliveries by horse and wagon and later by truck. According to the proponent, the Dillinger family “has been respected in the community for over 70 years”; many descendants still live in the area. There are only two other features in Pennsylvania with names containing the word “Dillinger”; Dillingerville, a small community, and Dillinger Station, a locale, are both located in Lehigh County, approximately 420 km (260 mi) away and at the opposite end of the Commonwealth.

The governments of Hayfield Township and Crawford County both recommend approval of this proposal, while the Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection. Copies of the proposal were sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: 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 Little Traverse Bay Bands Of Odawa Indians, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, 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, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Seneca Nation of New York, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, 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 Oklahoma. Of these, only the Ottawa Tribe and the Tuscarora Nation responded, both expressing support for the name. The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe stated it had no opinion, deferring instead to the Onondaga, Oneida, and Seneca Nations. The lack of response from the other groups is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1508659) to **John Paulson Creek**, Washington
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.2507266&p_longi=-117.437692&fid=1508659

The name Squaw Creek is applied currently to a 13 km (8 mi) long stream that heads in southern Spokane County and flows south into Whitman County, to join Pine Creek just west of the community of Rosalia. The origin of the current name is not known. The proposed name John Paulson Creek was submitted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names on behalf of a resident of Spokane, who wishes to honor his great-grandfather John Paulson (1866-1953). Paulson, who emigrated from Norway in 1881, was a member of one of the first pioneer families to settle in the area, having acquired property along the stream in 1887. He continued to farm the land until his death, and his descendants still farm it today.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe had previously submitted a proposal to change the stream's name to Shewtem Creek (a Coeur d'Alene word meaning "adolescent girl"), but the Tribe later withdrew that name in favor of Awtskin Creek (to be consistent with Awtskin Canyon, a proposed replacement name for nearby Squaw Canyon. The BGN approved Awtskin Canyon in March 2008). After learning that the local community would not be supportive of either indigenous name, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe agreed to endorse John Paulson Creek instead. A local historian, the president of the Spokane County Historical Society, and the president of the Rosalia Battle Days Museum all support the proposal, as do the Whitman County Commissioners and the Washington State Board. According to the State Board, the proponent chose to submit the full name of the intended honoree to avoid any confusion with the members of the family still living in the area today.

Colin Island, Wisconsin
(Review List 389)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.016389&p_longi=-89.347222

This proposal is to make official the name Colin Island for a five-acre island located in the middle of Upper Buckatabon Lake in Vilas County. The proponent, a resident of Scottsdale, Arizona, reports that his family purchased the island in the 1960's. Just two years later, his brother Colin was killed in an automobile accident, and soon after, the family began to refer to the island as Colin's Island [sic]. The Town of Conover passed a resolution in support of this proposal, and Vilas County is also in favor. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) suggested that the possessive form of the name would not be permitted according to State naming guidelines, so the proposal was amended to Colin Island. The WGNC then approved the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Lac du Flambeau Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Forest County Potawatomi Indian Community, and the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians.

VI. Revised Decisions

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 Dawussua 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 Dawussua 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 Dawussua 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.

Yellow Bird Mountain, Alabama
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.71477&p_longi=-86.81752

The new name Yellow Bird Mountain has been proposed for an unnamed summit in Jefferson County. The 4.8 km (3 mile) long summit lies along the east side of U.S. Route 31, midway between the communities of Morris and Gardendale. According to the proponent, a local resident, the name refers to the fact that yellow birds are often seen in the vicinity of the summit; he also notes that the Yellowhammer is the State Bird of Alabama. He describes the feature as “a small mountain visible from subdivisions below. It is currently completely wooded with a small trail through the center.” The Alabama Geographic Names Authority has no objection to this proposal. According to GNIS, there are 69 geographic features in Alabama with names containing the word “Yellow” but none named “Yellow Bird” or “Yellowbird” and none are summits. Of the names listed, only one is in Jefferson County; Yellow Creek Camp is located approximately 54 km (34 mi) from the summit in question.

The City of Gardendale, the City of Morris, and the Jefferson County Commissioners were each asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal; the second letter indicated that no response would imply no opinion. Only the City of Gardendale responded to the second request, with a note that they did not have an opinion. The Alabama State Geographic Names Authority and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians have both stated they have no objection to this proposal. A copy of the proposal was also sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

Oriana Lake, Alaska
(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=61.737222&p_longi=-149.987222

This proposal, to make official the name Oriana Lake for a nine-acre lake approximately two miles south-southeast of the community of Willow, was submitted by a resident of Anchorage. He reports that the name has been in local use for the past five years and that there is a posted sign with the name at the trail access to the lake. The origin of “Oriana” has not been determined, nor is it known who erected the sign. The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission recommends approval of the proposal, and a search of the Internet shows that the borough has already incorporated the name into its lake management plan. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, also supports the proposal. The AHC did not receive any response to its request for comments from the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Alexander Creek, Inc., Knikatnu, Inc., the Willow Area Community Organization, the Willow/Sunshine Chamber of Commerce, the Caswell Native Association, or the Matanuska-Susitna/Valdez-Copper Basin Area State Parks.

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.

Point Reno, District of Columbia

(Review List 390)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.95194444444444&p_longi=-77.07611111111111

This proposal is to make official the name Point Reno for the highest point in Washington, D.C. The previously unnamed point lies within Fort Reno Park and has an elevation of 125 m (409 ft). The naming effort was initiated by the HighPointers Club, whose mission is “to encourage

people to climb to the highest point in every state in America. Additionally, the club aids in the preservation and conservation of all 50 highpoints across the nation and educating the public about preserving these landmarks.” According to one website describing the event, “Each state is proud to have a natural high point elevation designation. Now so does DC - Point Reno!!!”

Regarding the history of the proposed name, the NPS website for Fort Reno Park states, “Constructed by the 119th Pennsylvania Regiment [and originally named Fort Pennsylvania], the fort’s name was later changed to Fort Reno in 1863 in memory of Major General Jesse Lee Reno, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.” The Office of the Chief Technology Officer, which has been designated the geographic names authority for the District of Columbia, is in support of this proposal, while the National Park Service has no objection.

Big Sluice Island, Little Sluice Island, Maryland

(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.973611&p_longi=-77.213056

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.973356&p_longi=-77.213287

These two names were submitted by a resident of Great Falls, Virginia, for two small islands in the Potomac River. The proponent reports that while participating in an archaeological survey of the river in the summer of 2007 she learned that the features were unnamed. She believes that since they represent obstacles to kayakers and canoeists in the river, they need to be given official names. None of the individuals with whom she spoke were aware of any existing names for the islands, so she is proposing Big Sluice Island and Little Sluice Island as an appropriate historical reference. The names would recognize the remains of a navigational sluice and its wall that date from the colonial period. The sluice was mentioned in an 1823 report to Congress on the state of navigation on the Potomac, and according to the proponent, “what remains in the river now is a long, straight, and wide wall of stones, built up on the floor of the river bed - perpendicular to the current - which served to divert enough water to the outside of the wall to raise the water so that boats could clear the hazardous rocks in the channel (those rocks which couldn’t be removed).” The larger of the two islands, proposed to be named Big Sluice Island, is approximately 30 feet high, while “Little Sluice Island” is slightly smaller with a height of 20 feet. Both are described as outcrops of granitic schist.

The Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist is in support of the proposed names, as are the Chief Archaeologist for the Maryland Historical Trust and the members of the Sycamore Island Canoe Club. The shoreline of the river immediately adjacent to the islands is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) as part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, but the islands themselves lie just outside park boundaries. The Montgomery County Council is in support of the proposals, and the NPS and Maryland State Names Authority both have no objection.

Lost Fen, Ohio

(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.52706&p_longi=-81.30674

The new name Lost Fen is proposed for a small wetlands area in Chester Township, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) east-northeast of Chesterland. The proponent is a local botanist who reports that he and a colleague “discovered” the site while taking a plant inventory on private property. He describes it as “a fen, a wetland with neutral to alkaline pH, supporting a variety of unique and rare (endangered) plants observed by the botanists. The name “lost” is suitable because upon several visits to the area we became lost every time.” According to GNIS, there are no other swamps in Ohio with the generic term “Fen” in the name, although there are two administrative features, both in Clark County, named Prairie Road Fen State Nature Preserve and Crabill Fen Nature Preserve. Nationwide, there are three features classified as swamp with “Fen” as the generic (one each in California, Florida, and Massachusetts) and another 31 administrative features classified as park (primarily State Nature Preserves) that include the word “Fen.”

The Chester Township Board of Trustees and the Geauga County Commissioners both responded with support for this proposal, as did the Ohio State Geographic Names Authority. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Bois Forte Reservation Business Committee, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, 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 Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the White Earth Reservation, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, only the Eastern Shawnee Tribe responded, with a letter of support. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

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.