

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**

Seven Hundred and Thirty Sixth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B

December 8, 2011 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (teleconference)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman) (not voting)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
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
Gregory Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Dr. Kent Mountford
Nancy Mountford
William McNulty, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. Gilbert welcomed the guests and asked them and members to introduce themselves. He announced that he would not be voting today, except to break a tie vote.

2. Minutes of the 735th Meeting

The Minutes of the 735th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held November 10th, 2011, were approved with minor editorial corrections. The committee was reminded that the October 2011 minutes were approved by email acclamation in November.

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Logan)

No report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The next meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use will be held during the last week of June 2012 in London.

The next conference of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names is scheduled for August 2012 in New York City.

The next meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place during the fall of 2012 in Quebec.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Fournier for Westington)

Fournier reported that Westington will present a paper at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers in New York in February on the Office of Coast Survey's Historical Map and Chart Collection. Specifically, the paper will describe two new search capabilities to make the collection more accessible-- by geographic position and by geographic place name (using GNIS).

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost introduced the question of whether names that are not in local or published use, and which do not become the official name, should be recorded as variants in the Geographic Names Information System. He noted that there were three proposed names on this month's docket for which a tribal authority has requested that their traditional names for the features be considered variants. Traditional names, even those in strictly verbal usage, are legitimate variants and are not an issue; however, there is concern that translations or "contrived" names that have never been used are being submitted. In some instances, the names are being submitted as a compromise when there is disagreement between two proposals. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the implications of approving variant names and whether these "compromise names" should in fact be treated as separate counter-proposals. Also, the question was raised as to whether the DNC should be voting on variant names. One member suggested the proposed name and any variants should not be treated as a single "package" and that the issue of whether a variant is legitimate should be determined by the staff. Another noted that translated names are not technically variants but could be noted as a footnote in the record (in the GNIS history field). It was also noted that it is vital that the tribes' requests not be ignored, and several members agreed that the history and meaning of a name should be preserved. Among the reasons for concern is the potential impact on

historical research and the false impression that these translations and “contrived” variants would appear to have been in use.

Committee members discussed the rationale of changing the definition of a variant, and agreed that the issue needs to be incorporated into the Principles, Policies, and Procedures. It was the sense of the Committee that variants have always been liberally accepted and that they serve a useful function as they direct a GNIS user to the official name. The Committee discussed the need to inform the State Names Authorities regarding the use of variant names at the Federal level.

A motion was made and seconded that the Committee should not vote on variant names, that the staff will liberally accept variant names, and that, where appropriate, a notation will be made in the GNIS record indicating the nature of the variant name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 5 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the issue of variant names should be incorporated into any official policy statements and that the Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation should address the ramifications as they relate to the newly-released Department of the Interior Consultation Policy.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

BGN reappointment letters for the 2011-13 term have been received from the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce.

The proposal for Bad Medicine, Montana (Review List 408) has been withdrawn by the proponent. Of three original proposals to name the feature, only Bad Medicine Spires is now an active case.

The scanned BGN folders, containing information for 233,182 features, are almost ready to be made public. The majority are for BGN decisions, while a small percentage are classified For Information Only, as they contain research conducted by the staff, typically in response to an inquiry. The files will be attached as pdf documents to the GNIS record for the feature. Campbell suggested it would be appropriate to issue a technical announcement regarding the project.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost provided an update on the ongoing efforts by the USGS and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to develop a Web Feature Services-Gazetteer protocol that will serve as a single point of entry for gazetteer information. The site will incorporate data from GNIS and the GEOnet Names Server, and serve as a virtual gateway between both databases.

3.7 Public Presentation: Henrys Cove vs. Osborn Cove, Maryland (Mountford)

Dr. Kent Mountford presented historical and current evidence in support of the proposal to make official the name Osborn Cove for a bay in Calvert County, Maryland. The proposal, along with the counter-proposal for Henrys Cove, will be on the docket for a vote in January.

3.8 Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) Review (Logan)

Logan provided an update regarding the status of the PPP revision. At the next meeting, he intends to distribute the latest revisions of Policies X: Tribal Geographic Names; XI: Trademarked and Registered Names; and XII: Commercial Names. Runyon noted that the revision of Chapter 4: Procedures is still in progress.

The Committee restated the need to incorporate the earlier discussion of variant names into the Variant Names Policy and into Chapter 4.

Logan suggested it might be worthwhile to conduct an all-day meeting in late spring, possibly at an offsite location, to finalize the PPP.

3.9 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

Kanalley distributed the Special Committee's draft revision of Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names and asked that the committee be prepared to review and discuss it at the next DNC meeting. She thanked the special committee members for their diligence and dedication to completing the revision. Logan recommended that the Special Committee continue its work for the time being.

Fordham reported that on December 1, Secretary Salazar announced the release of the new Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Tribes. The announcement stated, "The new policy emphasizes trust, respect and shared responsibility in providing tribal governments an expanded role in informing federal policy that impacts Indian Country." On December 2, during the third White House Tribal Nations Conference, President Obama announced the release of the policy and issued an order that provides 180 days for agencies to review and prepare a report on how they will comply with the policy. The Department has yet to appoint a Tribal Governance Officer.

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) has been noted following the name.

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

Change Gestner Lake (FID 626767) to Spirit Lake, Michigan (Review List 405)

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

Vote: 14 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote cited a reluctance to change a longstanding name.

One member left the meeting.

Change the application of **Abraham Spring** (FID 856424), **Buckbrush Spring** (FID 844807), and **Summit Spring** (FID 838368), Nevada (Review List 403)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150240) to **Aspen Creek**, and change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150299) to **Aspen Spring**, Oregon (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote cited the possibility of confusion due to too many features in the area with the name Aspen.

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1136779) to **Lone Butte**, Oregon (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to change this name.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Another member left the meeting.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Troy L. Péwé Cave, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park) (Review List 399)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, in the belief that the proposal does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Names Policy, and in agreement with the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the National Park Service.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

Change Shinall Mountain (FID 58616) to Chenault Mountain, Arkansas (Review List 407)

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

Vote: 2 in favor
12 against
0 abstentions

The motion failed. The votes against the motion cited longstanding use of the existing name and the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority. The committee declined to make the name Shinall Mountain a 2011 BGN decision.

Ned Douglass Hill, California (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing a lack of evidence that the name satisfies the criteria of the Commemorative Names Policy, as well as the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Log Chute Park, Colorado (Review List 405) (Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre De Cristo Wilderness)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, in the belief that the proposal does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Names Policy, and in agreement with the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Shipwreck Cove, Michigan (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of support from the local community or the State Names Authority.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

3 members departed the meeting.

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

Johnson Branch, Arkansas (Review List 405) (FID 2709543)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstention

The negative vote cited a concern that the name could be construed to honor a living person.

Change **Cull Lake** (FID 447691) to **Weaver Lake**, Indiana (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Woof Lake, Indiana (Review List 405) (FID 2709544)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited a belief that there was a lack of a long term association between the dog and the geographic feature.

One member returned to the meeting.

Abraham Faw Run, Maryland (Review List 407) (FID 2709545)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Waking Spring** (FID 862407) to **Watkins Spring**, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 403)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor

1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was no compelling reason to change the existing name.

Machia Brook, New Hampshire (Review List 405) (FID 2709547)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited the lack of long term association between the intended honoree and the feature.

A member departed the meeting.

Captain Nathan Lammes Creek, Ohio (Review List 406) (FID 2709558)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited the long names policy.

Change **Mud Lake** (FID 1506866) to **Lake Rosannah**, Washington (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited the longstanding usage of the existing name.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Brown Island** (BGN 1971) (FID 614648) to **Crowninshield Island**, Massachusetts (Review List 400)

The committee deferred a decision on this proposal citing the need for an opinion from NOAA.

Two members departed the meeting.

Change Weje-gi (BGN 1931) (FID 902391) to Wijiji, New Mexico (Chaco Culture National Historical Park) (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Alton Creek, Missouri (Review List 407) (FID 2709546)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Hansen Lake (FID 1566046) to Sandhill Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 407)

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 there was no compelling reason to change the existing name.

5. Closing

Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 1:10 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place on Thursday, January 12, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior building in Washington, DC.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

(signed) *Tony Gilbert*

Tony Gilbert, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
December 2011

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

Change Gestner Lake (FID 626767) to Spirit Lake, Michigan
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.0005072&p_longi=88.0859664&fid=626767

This proposal is to change the name of Gestner Lake in Dickinson County to Spirit Lake. It was submitted by the current landowner, who states that the proposed name “reflects some of the ways I personally live my life and the spirit I have for my property and this area.” Although the name Gestner Lake has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1955, the origin of the name has not been determined. The proponent presumes it is the name of a family that once lived in the area (an online search of available census and land survey records yielded no mention of the name). In addition to USGS maps, the current name appears on Michigan Department of Natural Resources maps and was on the 1967 Dickinson County highway map. It also appears in numerous online lake listings that are presumed to have been derived from the GNIS entry.

The proponent was asked whether his proposal also applied to the name of Gestner Branch, the stream that flows through the lake. He indicated that that was not his intent but he would have no objections if the BGN thought changing the stream’s name would be appropriate; because no formal proposal was submitted, the name of Gestner Branch is not under consideration.

The Sagola Township Board, the Dickinson County Commissioners and the Michigan State Names Authority all support the change from Gestner Lake to Spirit Lake. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, all of which are Federally recognized. Only the Lac Vieux Desert Band responded, indicating support for the proposal.

Change application of Abraham Spring, Buck Brush Spring, Summit Spring, Nevada
 (Bureau of Land Management)
 (Review List 403)

Abraham Spring:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.793898&p_longi=-118.893807&fid=856424

Buck Brush Spring:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.82194444444444&p_longi=-118.8916666666667

Summit Spring:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.8119444&p_longi=-118.897047

These three proposals were submitted by a resident of Yerington, to correct the application of three spring names in Mineral County. The proponent reports that during frequent visits to the Wassuk Range, and while conducting graduate school research on the range's western slope, he noticed that the names of three springs had each been shifted on USGS topographic maps to the next spring to the north. The first instance is Abraham Spring, a name which applies currently to a spring in section 18, but which the proponent claims should be in section 19, approximately 1.2 miles further to the south. The proposed location of Abraham Spring is currently labeled Water Tank Spring, a name which has appeared on USGS maps since 1980.

The name Summit Spring has appeared on USGS topographic maps since the 1911 edition of the 1:250,000-scale map, however, the placement of the label is imprecise enough to suggest it could refer to either location. The first map to show the name at its current position is the 1969 edition of the 1:250,000-scale map. The name Buck Brush Spring applies currently to another feature, but the proponent says this is simply a water tank that has been dry for at least 20 years and should not be named. As evidence, he cites a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) marker stamped "BUCK BRUSH SPR" and located next to the proposed location. He also claims a former ranch foreman still living in the area has confirmed his information. As evidence of the change, the proponent cites a newspaper article which appeared in the *Mason Valley News* in December 1980, which detailed the efforts of the Rafter-7 Ranch's foreman to improve the water source at Summit Spring.

If the three application changes are approved, a fourth spring, currently named Buck Brush Spring on USGS maps, would become unnamed.

The Mineral County Commissioners support the proposed changes, as does the Nevada Board on Geographic Names. The chair of the State Board visited the area and confirmed the placement of the aforementioned BLM marker. A GIS specialist in the BLM's Carson City district office has reviewed the "old files" (markers and range improvement documents) and confirms that the names should be labeled as proposed. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded the proposal to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation, the Reno-Sparks Tribal Council, Walker River Paiute Tribal Council, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1150240) to **Aspen Creek**,
change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150299) to **Aspen Spring**, Oregon
(Umatilla National Forest)
(Review List 407)

Aspen Creek:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0173666&p_longi=-119.521949&fid=1150240

Aspen Spring:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0184775&p_longi=-119.5291717&fid=1150299

These proposals are to change the name of Squaw Creek and Squaw Spring in Morrow County to Aspen Creek and Aspen Spring, respectively. The 1.6-mile-long stream and spring are located within Umatilla National Forest, 12 miles southeast of Hardman. The proposals were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Morrow County Court, which had been asked to comment on a previous proposal, submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), to change the names to Ninípa Creek and Ninípa Spring (BGN Review List 405). The County Court and County Planning Department object to the Umatilla name “because it is difficult to pronounce” and so they offered Aspen Creek and Aspen Spring instead (“Ninípa” means “by the aspens”). The CTUIR agreed to withdraw their proposals in favor of Aspen Creek and Aspen Spring, provided their traditional names Ninípa Creek and Ninípa Spring are recorded in the GNIS as variants. The OGNB recommends approval of the names Aspen Creek and Aspen Spring and asks also that the Umatilla names become variants. One of the OGNB members noted that “speaking for the Umatilla, there would be a ‘give and take’ conversation with the counties [and] even though the variant names will not be on the map, the names can be accessed; and they will definitely be on the Umatilla map. The goal of the tribes was to move the Squaw names off the map.” The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to Aspen Creek and Aspen Spring.

As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposals to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1136779) to **Lone Butte**, Oregon
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.6301318&p_longi=-119.8675311&fid=1136779

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Butte in Morrow County to Lone Butte. The 968 foot summit is located nine miles north-northwest of Ione. The proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a local landowner, who had been asked to comment on a previous proposal to change the summit’s name to Šišú Butte (Review List 405). The latter name was submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in an effort to recognize a name of significance to the Umatilla Tribes. The word “Šišú” means “smelly,” which the property owner found objectionable. After she expressed her concerns, the CTUIR agreed to withdraw their name in favor of Lone Butte, provided their traditional Umatilla name is recorded as a variant.

The Morrow County Court and the OGNB both recommend approval of the name Lone Butte and both are supportive of recording the Umatilla name as a variant. The OGNB forwarded the proposals to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. GNIS lists no other geographic features in Oregon named Lone Butte.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Troy L. Péwé Cave, Arizona
(Grand Canyon National Park)
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.569003&p_longi=-111.809967

This proposal is to apply the commemorative name Troy L. Péwé Cave to an unnamed cave located along the Marble Canyon section of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park (this area of the park is designated as proposed wilderness). The proposal was submitted by the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) on behalf of an associate professor of geology at Arizona State University. The proponent reports that the name has been used locally for 20 years, having been given to the feature in recognition of Professor Troy Péwé's long association with the Grand Canyon. The proposal states, "Professor Troy L. Péwé, PhD was a renowned geomorphologist, geologist, historian, and educator. Among his numerous accomplishments, Professor Péwé made more than 30 trips down the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, educating and sharing his enthusiasm for the River, the Canyon, its flora and fauna, and its history with literally thousands of people. Professor Péwé taught a popular course at Arizona State University --- Geology of the Grand Canyon [and a] Grand Canyon trip was a required part of the course. On this trip... there was always a stop at this cave."

According to an article published in *The Arizona Daily Sun* in February 2011, "Troy Pewe [sic] is described by other geologists as a pioneer responsible for some of what we know about the arctic, climate change and the wind's ability to carry bits of earth from Asia to Alaska. Pewe studied the Arctic and Antarctic regions, discovering mastodons and mammoths in fields of permafrost. He also tracked the distribution of fine dust from Asia to Alaska -- eventually tracing some to its source. Dictionaries picked up his definition of permafrost for land that is permanently frozen, and the research marked the finding that the earth was warming."

The proponent claims the proposal would serve two purposes: "[I]t is a testament to the access of nature's splendor that is most compelling educationally --- an ethos which characterized Professor Péwé's life and teaching, and it records the clear evidence (via the far-traveled cobbles it contains) of the enduring power of the Colorado River to transport such cobbles hundreds of miles. Péwé was the first to identify the significance of these pebbles." He adds, "Péwé was not only a great student of the Grand Canyon's geology, but also of the history of its exploration, especially by John Wesley Powell."

Support for this proposal was received from the owner of Hatch River Expeditions ("who can speak from the perspective of those who would see the cave most"), and from a professor of

geology and longtime colleague of the intended honoree. Doug Todd, former State legislator, also expressed support, as has the former Arizona State Geologist and a former student of Professor Péwé. The Coconino County Supervisors provided a letter of support for the name.

However, the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) does not endorse the proposal, citing a lack of support by the National Park Service. The NPS cites the BGN's Wilderness Policy, stating, "We do not believe that Dr. Péwé provided historical contributions tied to the geographical feature in a manner that would support the naming a feature located in an area managed as Wilderness." In addition, in referring to the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act, the Park Superintendent stated, "Although the location of this cave may be already known to various people, specifically identifying this cave with a formal name increases the likelihood for it to become an attraction site to park visitors. Surveys of the cave conducted in 2004 and 2006 found evidence of bat use." Finally, "There are no unidentified safety issues that would warrant officially naming the cave."

As part of its research, the AZBGHN contacted the Havasupai Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Kaibab-Paiute Tribe, the Navajo Nation, and the Hopi Tribe. The Navajo Nation stated that naming the feature "would not impact Navajo traditional resources and therefore [we have] no concerns at this time." The Hopi Tribe does not endorse the name, assuming that "Dr. Péwé's legacy is being adequately preserved by the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History" (Dr. Péwé asked that following his death, his brain be donated to the museum, where it sits alongside that of John Wesley Powell).

The AZBGHN noted also that Dr. Péwé already has two features in Antarctica named for him, based on geological research he conducted there in the early 1960s. Lake Péwé and Péwé Peak were named by the BGN in 1964 and 1961, respectively.

Change Shinall Mountain (FID 58616) to Chenault Mountain, Arkansas
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.7988099&p_longi=-92.4970078&fid=58616

This proposal is to change the name of Shinall Mountain to Chenault Mountain, to reflect the correct spelling of the Chenault family name. Although the name Shinall Mountain has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1893, the proponent reports, "In my own family research, I have identified thru Pulaski County, Arkansas deed records that two Chenault families acquired acreage and settled lands near to each other on the west end of the Mountain in question, in the 1850's. While the Chenault name has had many variant spellings, including Shinall, my research of land records disclosed no Shinall as any land owners anywhere near the mountain."

The summit is shown but not named on the Pulaski County highway map. The name Shinall Mountain is referenced on various websites, primarily because the summit is the site of several radio towers. In January 2010, *Arkansas News* published a story entitled "Climber falls 30 feet on Shinall Mountain."

According to a 1931 publication by Little Rock author Fred W. Allsop, "Shinall Mountain is a phonetically-spelled corruption of the French name Chenault, a family which in early days settled near its base." The Find-A-Grave website states, "In the mid-1850s, Elijah owned

lands along with his brother Benjamin Franklin Chenault, in west Pulaski County, Ark., at the southwest base of what is now called by the USGS as Shinall Mtn. (and to which area, land developers and city streets have assigned the name Chenal as the developers wanted a french [sic] sounding version to their development). The Chenault name is of French Huguenot ancestry.” GNIS lists three other features in Pulaski County with “Chenault” in their name. Two are islands and one a channel.

The Pulaski County government was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response has been received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Arkansas State Names Authority is opposed to the name change, stating “The spelling Shinall is published and recognized as the name of this feature. It would be difficult and confusing to change the spelling when it is already established in local use, publications, and maps.”

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Osage Nation and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, both of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Ned Douglass Hill, California
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.7143170000&p_longi=-116.9899950000

This 1,640-foot summit is located 2.5 miles southwest of the center of Hemet and 1.8 miles west-northwest of Hemet Butte in Riverside County. The proposed name Ned Douglass Hill would honor Ned Douglass (1922-1993) a retired World War II veteran, and according to his son who is proposing the name, “a friend of the community of Hemet.” Mr. Douglass served in the Pacific theater during World War II and later in the Coast Guard. Upon retirement from Shell Oil in Long Beach in 1989, he retired to the small community of Hemet, where he lived until his death in 1993. During his time in Hemet, “he befriended countless people in the community and never hesitated to aid those in need.” The summit proposed to be named in his honor was “a favorite walk for Mr. Douglass and overlooked the community where he selflessly served his neighbors.”

The City of Hemet did not respond to two requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors stated that it does not support the proposal, although no reason was given. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends disapproval of the proposal, citing a lack of long-term association between the intended honoree and the feature, and a lack of local support.

The proposal was forwarded to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado Indian Reservation, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, all of which

are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Log Chute Park, Colorado
(Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre De Cristo Wilderness)
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.004150000&p_longi=-105.6484500000

This nine-acre flat is located in the Rio Grande National Forest/Sangre De Cristo Wilderness, 2.9 miles east-northeast of Crestone and along South Crestone Creek. The proposal is to make official the name Log Chute Park for the flat, which is described as a moraine meadow “similar to nearby Willow Creek Park.” According to the proponent, a resident of Crestone, the flat has “always been called Log Chute Park,” presumably because there was at one time a sawmill located on private land just below the flat.

The Saguache County Commissioners have stated they no longer wish to comment on name proposals and so no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Both the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend disapproval, citing a belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any tribes with an interest in Saguache County. According to GNIS, there are no other features in Colorado with names containing the term “Log Chute.”

Shipwreck Cove, Michigan
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.9990605&p_longi=-82.4554825

This proposal is to apply the new name Shipwreck Cove to a small unnamed bay in the City of Port Huron in Saint Clair County. According to the proponent, “The feature is a manmade lagoon that was never named, and is often incorrectly referred to as a ‘canal.’ But the ‘canal’ is one of 3 in the area (the other 2 being technical lagoons as well) and they do not have names.” He adds, “Recently, a boat became sunken in the location, being dubbed ‘The Shipwreck.’ The homeowners who collectively own and maintain the waterway, agreed the area needs a name, and chose ‘Shipwreck Cove’ as a suitable title.” He continues, “The harbor is located in St. Clair County, but is not administrated by any known authority. Being a man-made harbor it is maintained and owned collectively by the homeowners who line the banks of the harbor. It is owned and administrated by the homeowners exclusively.” Finally, “The Coast Guard actually required special directions to find the vessel when reports of its sinking occurred.” The proponent indicated the shipwreck has since been removed as the result of a community effort.

The Director of Planning and Community Development for the City of Port Huron reports that the City has no objection to the name. However, one of the proponent’s neighbors, who also owns property along the bay, has stated that she doesn’t think the feature needs to be named. The City of Port Huron reported that “The city and county undertook a simple survey of adjacent property owners regarding their desire to rename [sic] the man made canal ‘Shipwreck Cove.’ The results indicate that the majority of respondents DID NOT want

a name designation of ‘Shipwreck Cove.’” The city’s official response did not note a position, but noted that “3 locals [are] in favor, 9 opposed.” The government of St Clair County indicated they do not support the proposal. The Michigan State Names Authority, citing the lack of local support, also does not endorse the name. The proposal was forwarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, which is Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other natural features in Michigan with “Shipwreck” in their name.

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

Johnson Branch, Arkansas (Review List 405)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.395837&p_longi=-92.39532

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.4284174&p_longi=-92.3821878

This 2.7-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Johnson Branch, flows south-southwest to enter Pine Mountain Creek, 2.7 miles west-northwest of Gravesville in Van Buren County. The new name would honor Harry Thomas Johnson (1888-1970) and his wife Nettie, who in 1929 purchased the land on which the stream is partially located, after donating previously-owned land “for the building of the consolidated South Side School [sic].” According to the proponent, his grandfather farmed the land for 47 years, employing techniques that were advanced for the time, producing beef, pork, chickens, eggs, mutton, wool, grains, and cotton from row cropping, as well as managing and marketing standing timber. “He did his part to be a responsible steward of the land.”

The Van Buren County Judge recommends approval of the name, while the Arkansas State Names Authority has no objection. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any tribes with an interest in Van Buren County.

A query of GNIS revealed 127 features in Arkansas with the word “Johnson” in their name or variant name; of these, Johnson Cemetery and Johnson Hollow are in Van Buren County. Of the 127 features, 12 are streams, with four named Johnson Branch. None of these are in Van Buren County.

Change **Cull Lake** (FID 447691) to **Weaver Lake**, Indiana (Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.3375835&p_longi=-86.3244081&fid=447691

This proposal is to change the name of Cull Lake in Jackson Township in Brown County to Weaver Lake. Although the name Cull Lake does not appear on USGS topographic maps, it is listed in GNIS, having been compiled in the 1980s from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs.

According to the proponent, who resides in Dayton, Ohio, “My father Harold W. Weaver (1918-2004) purchased the land in the late 1940s and proceeded to clear the area for the lake and constructed the dam using his two hands and a borrowed bulldozer. He completed the lake in 1951 and locally it has always been known as Weaver Lake. In recent years, we found that without our knowledge or input, the feature had been named Cull Lake and the associated dam named Cull Lake Dam. We would like to change these names to reflect the heritage and the locally used names. The land, lake and dam are still owned by the Weaver family.” He adds, “Harold W. Weaver had a direct and long term association with the feature. The lake was not only his creation, but his sanctuary as well. Much of his free time was spent hunting and fishing on this land. Mr. Weaver, who lived his whole life in nearby Morgantown, Indiana, also made a notable civic contribution to the community. He was a decorated WW2 veteran, having received a battlefield commission, three service metals, a Bronze Star, and served his country well. Dad was also active in the community where he coached and was co-founder of Morgantown Little League Baseball. He was also an elected official, serving as Jackson Township Trustee (Morgan County) for eight years.”

The origin of “Cull” is not known. The Indiana State Names Authority also does not know how the name “Cull” came to be recorded by the USACE, but speculates that it originated from an Indiana Department of Natural Resources dataset. An online search for the name indicates at least two individuals with the surname Cull living in Brown County in the past few decades.

The proponent included with his application letters of support from the County Commissioners of both Brown County and Morgan County (the reservoir lies wholly within Brown County, but less than one quarter mile from the Morgan County line). The State Names Authority also recommends approval of the change.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Delaware Nation, and the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The proponent has also asked that the name of Cull Lake Dam be changed to Weaver Lake Dam. The names of dams are not under the purview of the BGN. Cull Lake Dam is no longer listed in the USACE inventory, and it is not clear who administers it.

Woof Lake, Indiana
(Review List 406)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.5496422&p_longi=-85.8601713

The new name Woof Lake is proposed for an eight-acre manmade body of water in Polk Township in eastern Washington County. The proponent reports that the lake lies wholly on his property and that it was constructed by the previous land owner in 1967. Woof was the name of his family’s dog who died in August 2010. As he notes, “It is simple, easy to pronounce and read and has no other meanings as far as I know.” The family plans to set a small burial monument for Woof on their property in the near future.

The Polk Township Trustees indicated that they are in favor of the name, while the Washington County Council did not respond to two requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Indiana Geographic Names Authority stated, “We are neither in favor of or in opposition of the request.” The proposal was forwarded to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Abraham Faw Run, Maryland
(Review List 407)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.430525&p_longi=-77.3793268

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.4261494&p_longi=-77.4053657

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Abraham Faw Run to an unnamed stream in Frederick County. The stream heads just inside the City of Frederick, then flows generally to the east to enter the Monocacy River just north of the Frederick Municipal Airport. The proponent reports, “Abraham Faw was a revolutionary legislator who built the Hessian Barracks in 1776.” The Maryland State Archives biographical series shows Abraham Faw was born in Benken, Switzerland, in 1747. He resided in Maryland beginning in 1770 as a merchant. His government service to Maryland included election as sheriff of Frederick County in 1777, election to the Lower House of Frederick County from 1785-1789, attending the Constitution Ratification Convention on behalf of Frederick County in 1788, and an unsuccessful run for US Congress in 1788. Later, Faw served as justice for Alexandria County in the District of Columbia in 1806 and 1821, and commissioner for Alexandria County in the District of Columbia in 1812 and 1818.

The City of Frederick and the Frederick County Planner both support the proposal, while the Frederick County Department of Community Development responded that it has no opinion. The Maryland State Names Authority was asked on three occasions to comment but no response has been received. Citing the lack of local objection, the SNA was advised that if no response was received prior to this meeting, the BGN would presume he had no opinion on the issue. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any tribes with an interest in Frederick County.

Change **Waking Spring** (FID 862407) to **Watkins Spring**, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.1221666&p_longi=-114.3386106&fid=862407

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Baker, is to change the name of Waking Spring in White Pine County to Watkins Spring. Although the existing name has appeared on USGS topographic names since at least 1987, the proponent reports it should be Watkins Spring because historical evidence shows the feature was likely named for Thomas Watkins, an early 20th century miner. An online account of mining in the Black Horse area refers to *The White Pine News* of March 23, 1906, in which it was stated that Thomas Watkins “had made

a strike over a month before.” A Nevada State Engineer’s Office water appropriation document, dated 1920, and a General Land Office claim, dated 1933, both referred to the feature as Watkins Spring, the latter describing it as “a small spring situate about four miles easterly from the Town of Osceola.” There is no information to explain why the spring was labeled Waking Spring on the USGS topographic map.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names asked the White Pine County government to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The State Board is in favor of the change, as is the Bureau of Land Management. As part of its research, the State Board contacted the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada, and the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Machia Brook, New Hampshire
(Review List 405)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.041083&p_longi=-71.176558

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.053889&p_longi=-71.158889

This 1.3-mile-long stream heads on the southern slope of Magalloway Mountain and flows southwest to enter Hellgate Brook 11 miles east of the community of Pittsburg. According to the proponent, the name Machia Brook would honor sportsman and hunting educator Larry Machia (1943-2003). He reports that hunters who spend time at nearby Buckhorn Camp have referred to the stream as Machia Brook for more than 20 years. One third of Mr. Machia’s ashes were spread at the junction of the unnamed stream and Buckhorn Brook.

A letter of support for the proposal was received from the Coos County Commissioners, while the New Hampshire Geographic Names Board has no objection. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any tribes with an interest in Coos County. GNIS lists no other features in New Hampshire with “Machia” in their name.

Captain Nathan Lammes Creek, Ohio
(Review List 406)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.662601&p_longi=-84.041076

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.684534&p_longi=-84.073563

The new name Captain Nathan Lammes Creek is proposed for a 2.7-mile-long stream that heads in Beaver Creek Township, before flowing into Sugar Creek Township in Greene County. The proponent, who lives along the stream, reports that Captain Lammes (1745-1834) was a native of Virginia, who after serving in the Sixth Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War, settled on the property through which the stream flows. Lammes is buried in nearby Pioneer Cemetery.

The Sugar Creek Township Trustees, the Beaver Creek Township Trustees, and the Greene County Commissioners all recommend approval of this proposal. The Ohio State Names

Authority also supports the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Mud Lake (FID 1506866) to Lake Rosannah, Washington
(Review List 404)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.8581703&p_longi=-122.7334348&fid=1506866

This proposal would change officially the name of Mud Lake in Clark County to Lake Rosannah. The 73-acre lake lies on the west side of Interstate 5, just south of the Lewis River, and adjacent to the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge. Although Mud Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1975, the proponent is asking that the name be changed to one that would honor Rosannah Jones Lancaster (b. 1819), who traveled to Washington on the Oregon Trail with her husband Columbia Lancaster and settled in the area in the 1840s. Columbia Lancaster (1803-1893) served as a delegate from the Territory of Washington. During his long absences during the California Gold Rush, Rosannah Lancaster managed the farm. She was remembered as “a superb nurse” and “a good friend to [the] Native American women of the nearby villages.” The proponent represents the third generation of his family to own the property that includes the lake and a surrounding 1,500-acre tree farm, but they are in the process of a land swap that would allow Clark County and the Washington Department of Natural Resources to preserve the ecologically rich area. By transferring the land to the Columbia Land Trust, the property will remain forested and cannot be subdivided for home sites. The proponent’s family lives in the original Lancaster family home, built in 1850 and since 1974 listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the oldest frame house in the State of Washington. Lancaster Lake, located just to the southwest of Mud Lake, is named for Columbia Lancaster.

The application states that the proposed name change has the support of the Paradise Point/Enterprise Neighborhood Association, the Junction Neighborhood Association, and the Columbia Land Trust. The Clark County government also supports the renaming proposal.

The Washington Board on Geographic Names was abolished in March 2010, so a copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Governor’s Office instead. No response was received, which the Governor was told would indicate no opinion on the issue. The State Board was recently reinstated, but its executive secretary has asked that the U.S. BGN proceed with its vote. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Clark County.

There are 26 lakes in Washington named Mud Lake; the one in question is the only one in Clark County. There are no features in the State with the word “Rosannah” in their names.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Brown Island (BGN 1971) (FID 614648) to Crowninshield Island, Massachusetts (Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.5138888888889&p_longi=-70.8425

This proposal is to change the name of Brown Island in the Town of Marblehead to Crowninshield Island. The island is five acres in size and is in Dolliber Cove, off the northeast of Marblehead. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1945, it was not made official by the BGN until 1971. As early as 1893, USGS maps labeled the island Orne Island, and Coast Survey charts published in 1855 and 1869 showed it as Orne's Island. The name Orne Island continued to appear on NOAA charts until 1970, but in 1973, following the BGN's decision, it was replaced with Brown Island. The 1966 Essex County map had already labeled it Brown Island.

The 1971 proposal stated, "USGS reports that according to town officials of Marblehead this feature has been known locally as Brown Island for many years. Both of these names [Brown and Orne] are family names and Brown seems to be the name in popular local use today." The name Brown Island was confirmed by the Town Engineer and one of the Town Selectmen. There was no mention in the 1971 file of the Crowninshield name, nor that family's connection to the island.

The proponent of the current change to Crowninshield Island claims that has been the name in local use for 55 years. The Trustees of Reservations, who according to their website "preserve, for public use and enjoyment, properties of exceptional scenic, historic, and ecological value in Massachusetts," refer to the island as "Crowninshield Island (formerly called Brown's Island)." The website adds, "The Island's name honors Louise duPont Crowninshield, a pioneer in America's historic preservation movement from 1925 until her death in 1958."

There are numerous sources that corroborate usage of both names to refer to the island. A local realtor's website refers to "Crowninshield Island, better known as Brown's Island...." An Environmental Protection Agency notice, published in the Federal Register in May 2008, on the establishment of a No Discharge Area along the coast of Massachusetts, also refers to Crowninshield Island. *North Shore Magazine*, in an article on Marblehead's beaches, refers to "Crowninshield Island ("Brown's Island" to you 'Headers)". In 2008, *The Salem News* stated, "There is also Crowninshield Island off Marblehead, a 5-acre property also known as Brown's Island." *Outside Magazine's* Urban Adventure Boston, "Brown Island, also called Crowninshield Island."

In addition, the proponent submitted copies of a Marblehead zoning map; photograph of a sign on the island; a description of the island in "Discovering Marblehead"; a Marblehead Conservancy tourist brochure; the Trustees of Reservations property guide; and local newspaper articles, all of which reference Crowninshield Island. He notes also that the Crowninshield family has made notable contributions to the area, having first settled there in 1864. George Crowninshield, a shipping magnate in Salem, built the first private yacht; Benjamin Crowninshield was the Secretary of the Navy from 1815 to 1818; Francis and Louis

Crowninshield built a house in Marblehead in 1871 and in 1918 purchased the island from the Brown family. In 1955, Louise Crowninshield gave the island to the Trustees to be kept open to the public. During their ownership, Francis and Louise “transformed a barren and treeless island to a wooded, scenic one with trails.” Mrs. Crowninshield was well known “for her contributions of knowledge and resources to the Marblehead historic community as well as to the national preservation movement.”

The proponent further states that the name Brown Island “has no historical contribution to the area,” the Browns owned only a part of the island, and “local and regional residents and boaters look for ‘Crowninshield Island’ on the charts and cannot find it.”

Letters of support for the name change were submitted by the aforementioned Trustees, as well as the Marblehead Museum and Historical Society and the Peabody Essex Museum. The Trustees noted, “Unfortunately, nautical charts indicate that the island is called Brown Island which can lead to uncertainty and confusion.” The Town Historical Commission voted “to let the selectmen decide.”

However, the Town of Marblehead Selectmen do not support the change. Although no reason was provided in their response to the BGN, a news article covering the Town hearing quoted the Town Historian who suggested that if the Crowninshield family had donated the island to the Town instead of the Trustees, the Town would likely have renamed it at that time. Furthermore, the Crowninshields had more association with Salem than Marblehead. At the hearing, eight individuals spoke in support of the change while three were opposed. Those who objected noted that there are already several local roads named for various members of the Crowninshield family, as well as a lack of a compelling reason to change the name. As one selectman stated, “You don’t make change just to make change.”

Seven local residents submitted letters supporting the change to Crowninshield Island, citing long-term usage of the name, both verbally and on signs on the island. Several cited the significant contributions made by the Crowninshield family to the area, while one added, “it makes sense to be consistent with the name that the owners, the Trustees of Reservations, use.” The Massachusetts State Names Authority is in support of the proposed change.

The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any Federally recognized tribes with an interest in the area; however, the Nipmuc Nation, a State recognized tribe, was consulted. The Nipmuc Nation responded that they support the change.

Change Weje-gi (BGN 1931) (FID 902391) to Wijiji, New Mexico
(Chaco Culture National Historical Park)
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.02611111111111&p_longi=-107.86944444444444

This proposal is to change the name of a locale from Weje-gi to Wijiji, to recognize the name used by the National Park Service (NPS) in Chaco Culture National Historical Park. Although the current name Weje-gi was made official by the BGN in 1931, the proposed name is applied to USGS topographic maps (as Wijiji Ruins) and is listed as a variant in GNIS. The discrepancy came to light during the BGN staff’s review of early decisions, when

it was discovered that the BGN had approved Weje-gi yet the GNIS entry was for Wijiji (the database has since been corrected to show the approved name).

According to the 1931 BGN decision, the name Weje-gi referred to “archaeological ruins of pueblo type.” Spelling the locale as Wijiji, author Robert Julyan writes, “Like many names in Chaco Canyon, this first appeared in 1849 when Lt. James Simpson recorded in his journal that this was the name given this ruin by his New Mexican guide, Carravahal. The name has been variously spelled, but it’s believed to be a corruption of a Navajo word; among possible meanings are ‘turquoise house,’ ‘greasewood house,’ and ‘black greasewood.’” One online account describes the feature as follows: “The great house of Wijiji, apparently built in one short construction effort around A. D. 1110, provides an excellent primary calendrical station for winter solstice.” The BGN staff confirmed with the NPS that the spelling in local use is now Wijiji; that name also appears on NPS brochures. The New Mexico Geographic Names Subcommittee also recommends approval of the spelling change. The Navajo Nation and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, both of which are Federally recognized, were asked to comment on the proposal; the Navajo Nation’s Supervisory Archaeologist responded that they support the proposal. The lack of response from the Ute Mountain Tribe is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Alton Creek, Missouri

(Review List 407)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6116670&p_longi=-92.1652780

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.6389139&p_longi=-92.1211338

The new name Alton Creek is proposed for a 4.2-mile-long tributary of Turkey Creek in Summit Township in Callaway County. The proposed name refers to the Alton Railroad, which from 1872 to 1933 ran through the valley through which the stream flows. The Alton Railroad linked Chicago to Alton (Illinois), St. Louis, and Kansas City.

The proposal is supported by the City of Jefferson City, the City of Holts Summit, the Callaway County Commission, and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. The proposal was forwarded to the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Nation, and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Missouri named Alton Creek.

Change Hansen Lake (FID 1566046) to Sandhill Lake, Wisconsin

(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.4419448&p_longi=-87.9959249&fid=1566046

This proposal is to change the name of Hansen Lake, a 10-acre lake in Saukville Township in Ozaukee County, to Sandhill Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which approved the change in 2000 but never forwarded the application to

the BGN. In 2000, the landowner petitioned the WGNC to change the name to eliminate confusion and to reflect the fact that Ozaukee County had changed the name in its records one year earlier. The WGNC confirmed that older residents sometimes refer to the lake as either O'Hare Lake or Hansen Lake, both of which reflect the names of families that lived near the lake earlier in the century. As the proponent noted, "no one seemed to remember them but they were apparently not homesteaders." The name Sandhill Lake was chosen for the cranes that nest along the shore in the summer months.

The governments of Saukville Township and Ozaukee County both recommend approval of the name change. The WGNC has reaffirmed its support for the name change. The proposal was forwarded to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, all of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists one other lake in Wisconsin named Sandhill Lake; it is located 220 miles northwest of the lake in question.