

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

Seven Hundred and Ninth Meeting

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Conservation Training Center, Room 105E

Shepherdstown, WV

May 27, 2009 – 8:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Andrew Flora	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)
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

Kenneth Fox, U.S. Geological Survey
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Michael Shelton, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 8:45 a.m. Loy thanked everyone for traveling to Shepherdstown for this day and a half meeting. He provided a brief overview of the agenda, noting that the Committee would hold its regular meeting first, followed by a discussion of various policy issues.

2. Minutes of the 708th Meeting

The minutes of the 708th meeting, held April 9th, 2009, were reviewed, and one correction was noted. In the opening paragraph, it was noted that Robert Francis's title is Geographic Names Program Coordinator rather than "Liaison." The minutes were then approved as amended.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley)

Kanalley reported on the U.S. Forest Service-Bureau of Land Management Geospatial '09 Conference, held at the Snowbird Resort in Utah in late April. She thanked Fournier and Runyon for their participation, noting that their presentation on geographic names generated some interest. Along with Kanalley and also Joan Steber of the Forest Service, they discussed the roles and responsibilities of Federal agencies in the naming process. The BGN's poster presentation was also well received.

From May 5th to 12th, Kanalley and Yost, along with Leo Dillon and Trent Palmer, representing the BGN's Foreign Names Committee, attended a meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) in Nairobi, Kenya. The meeting, with almost 200 attendees, provided a good opportunity to interact with the BGN's international counterparts and to participate in several worthwhile technical exchanges. It was announced that Helen Kerfoot will continue as chair of UNGEGN. One of the keynote speakers, representing the UN's Statistical Division, addressed the importance of geographic names in other UN efforts. Another, from the UN Habitat, discussed "the urbanization of poverty," noting that without the use of placenames as reference points, many of the vast and largely unnamed slums around the world go unrecognized and underserved. The presentation by Google Earth was well received and generated numerous questions regarding the standardization of names. The Australian representative provided an overview of that nation's e-learning initiative, which provides an introduction to schoolchildren on the importance of names. There was also considerable interest in the Canadian presentation on feature delineation. It was suggested that future UNGEGN meetings could be limited to five days, and that the organization should increase efforts to go paperless. The next UNGEGN meeting is tentatively scheduled for the second quarter of 2011 in either Geneva or Vienna, while the 10th UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names will be held in 2012.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost echoed Chairwoman Kanalley's comments on the success of the UNGEGN meeting. He noted that a video presentation on the EuroGeoNames effort will be shared with the Committee later in this meeting.

Randall Flynn, the BGN's Executive Secretary for Foreign Names, has announced he will be retiring from Federal service on June 1st. It is not yet known who will assume his position.

Representatives of the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names will be in Washington, DC the week of June 8th-12th to meet with the BGN. The meeting will take place at the State Department, and all BGN members are invited to participate.

The USGS Geographic Names Office was recently made aware of a joint effort by the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES) at the

University of Colorado at Boulder and NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center/Marine Geology and Geophysics Division, to digitize the extent of offshore features. The USGS Woods Hole Science Center is developing "an international standard set of marine boundaries" and their related names, and has been made aware of the importance of using the data found in GNIS and NGA's GeoNet.

As the end of the two-year membership appointment term approaches (September 30th), the Executive Secretariat and staff will be preparing the reappointment letters for the 2009-2011 term. The BGN members will be notified when the letters have left the Department of the Interior.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Committee has not met since the last DNC meeting. However, as was noted earlier, the BGN poster was displayed at the USFS-BLM geospatial conference. The Committee plans also to display it at the Annual COGNA Conference, which will take place in September in Charleston, South Carolina.

It has been suggested that it might be worthwhile to develop a joint BGN-PCGN poster for use at the Annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, which will take place in Washington, DC in 2010. It was also agreed that the UNGEGN might wish to have a presence at a future ESRI International Users Conference and at other similar venues.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

There are several issues that will be discussed following this regular DNC meeting. These include Tribal Consultation for Features on Tribal Lands; Review of Tribal Consultation Letter; Salish and Kootenai Concerns; Montana "Squaw" changes; Pawnee Nation Counter-Proposals; and Arctic Village Tribal Council proposals. A summary of these discussions will be made available in a separate report.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

At its April meeting, the Committee rejected a proposal to change the name of Swatara Creek in Pennsylvania to Swatara River. Since then, the staff has received several emails from the proponent, asking whether there is an appeal process. She was advised that the Committee will only revisit a decision if it determines there is new evidence, or information that was not available at the time of the deliberation. This led to the proponent expressing a concern as to whether the Committee had all the relevant details when it met in April. The staff assured her that the complete file was made available but that the Committee would be asked if it wished to revisit the issue. After a brief discussion, the Committee confirmed it did have all the facts when it voted and that the vote had been unanimous, so there was no desire to reopen the case.

There has been increased interest in South Dakota in the longstanding effort by the State Legislature to eliminate names containing the words "Squaw" and "Negro." Although many names have been changed by the BGN, some remain, primarily due to a lack of input from one or more interested parties. In addition, and citing a reluctance to

view “Negro” as a universally derogatory term, several proposals to change the “Negro” names have been rejected. It was noted that the four proposals to change names that include “Squaw Humper” are still pending, and that the Committee is awaiting a recommendation from the National Park Service. Fagan offered to follow up with the management of the Badlands National Park. Staff also noted that two of the “Squaw Humper” features fall partially on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Because the Oglala Sioux Tribe has not provided an official recommendation on the names proposed by the State Legislature, the BGN decided it would prefer not to proceed with a vote without Tribal input.

The staff introduced a new proposal that has been submitted to apply the new commemorative name Lake Aura to a body of water in Lake County, Florida. The proponent describes the feature as four separate waterbodies connected via underground culverts. The staff asked the Committee whether this should be regarded as one lake or several, to which the Committee responded it would decide when the case comes up for a vote. The proponent has been asked whether she wishes to amend the name to Aura Lakes, but she prefers to continue with the name in the singular form.

In 2005, the Committee rejected a proposal to change the name of Mount Diablo in California. The proposed names that the Committee considered were Mount Yahweh, Mount Ohlone, or Mount Miwok. In rejecting the name change, it was noted that there was no widespread support for removing a longstanding name. The proponent of the previous change has just submitted a new proposal, to change the summit’s name to Mount Reagan, in honor of the late President Ronald Reagan. The proposal will be added to the next Quarterly Review List and the necessary inquiries will be made.

The Board’s staff has been alerted to a new proposal that will likely be received later this year. The Washington Board on Geographic Names has been asked by a local resident to apply the new name Salish Sea to the body of water that currently comprises Puget Sound, the Strait of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca (none of these names would be impacted by the proposal). Because the feature straddles the border with Canada, the Washington Board has been coordinating its review efforts with the British Columbia Provincial Board. The Committee was reminded it has in place a longstanding Trans-Boundary Agreement that addresses the names of features shared with Canada.

At the April meeting, it was reported that the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 had designated an additional two million acres in nine States as “wilderness.” Staff asked whether this would have any impact on proposals that are already pending on land that was not previously classified wilderness. The Committee members who represent the Federal land management agencies suggest this should not be an issue since the acreage involved would already have been classified as “proposed wilderness” and so the Wilderness Policy should already be in place for those proposals.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

As the Geographic Names Program approaches the completion of its 30-plus year Phase II data compilation program, there is now an increased effort to collect what are referred to as “microtoponyms,” specifically such items as buildings and other

structures. There is also an increased demand for more precise geographic coordinates and polygons for features already in the database. These are needed for the new USGS graphics program and for use in other National Map datasets. Contracts have been awarded to review and update existing data for Kansas, Texas, and Arizona. There is an effort to establish state stewardship agreements, and it is hoped that once again, the Names Office can generate interest among the States at this year's Council of Geographic Names Authorities Conference.

3.7 Change Kabell Lakes to Kabell Lake, Utah (undocketed) (Runyon)

This issue was presented as an undocketed item because of the urgency of a Forest Service map going into production. Although the name Kabell Lakes was made official by the BGN in 1967, the Forest Service's Regional Geographic Names Program Coordinator reports that one of the two lakes is completely dry and has been for many years. The suggestion was made that the name be modified to Kabell Lake instead. The Utah Geographic Names Committee concurs with the recommendation.

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

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 Squaw Creek (FID 1410091) to Tsaani Creek, Alaska (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Squaw Pass (FID 391309) to Snoo-weh Pass, Idaho and Montana (Targhee National Forest / Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest) (Review List 396)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Slope Mountain, Alaska (Review List 400)

A request was made to defer a decision on this proposal, citing a need to consult with the Inupiat Community regarding their concerns that the summit may have a Native name.

Butchart Butte, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park/ Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 396)

After considerable discussion regarding the merits of the proposal and whether it warranted an exception to the Wilderness Policy, a motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there was no overriding need to make an exception to the aforementioned policy.

Butchart Natural Bridge, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park/ Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the previous decision for Butchart Butte, which the Committee felt “had accomplished the sense of commemoration.”

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the individual was significant enough to warrant the approval of both names.

Empire Rapid, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park/ Grand Canyon Wilderness) (Review List 399)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing a lack of support from the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the National Park Service, and in the belief that there was no compelling reason to override the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Snowmass Peak** (FID 175553) to **Hagerman Peak**, Colorado (White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness) (Review List 391)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the lack of support from the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service; no compelling reason to change the application of two longstanding names; and to do so would introduce further confusion.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Theisen Creek, Iowa (Review List 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name, citing evidence that the stream is shown on FEMA flood planning maps and therefore it would be helpful if it were named.

Vote: 7 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed name has no historical significance, as well as the lack of county or State support.

Change **Sherrill Creek** (FID 752116) to **Crow Creek**, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest) (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name change, citing a lack of widespread local support or a compelling reason to change a longstanding name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Sherrill Creek** (FID 2426774) to **South Sherrill Creek**, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest) (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Beaman Point, Arizona (Grand Canyon National Park/ Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 399)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was no compelling need to name the feature or to grant an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Change **The Lakes** (FID 274088) to **Abbott Lakes**, California (Los Padres National Forest) (Review List 394)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

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

Change **Rafetown** (FID 416348) to **Raeftown**, Illinois (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Change **Spring Creek** to **Ward Branch**, Illinois (Review List 397)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Farnandis Branch, Maryland (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Husted Creek, Oregon (Willamette National Forest) (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Eileen Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 398)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Morris Marsh, Pennsylvania (Review List 397)

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

Vote: 7 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that to apply an additional name to features in the area would further complicate the issue and lead to confusion.

Walton Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 400)

At the request of the staff, a decision on this proposal was deferred, after it was noted that the County government had not yet submitted its recommendation.

One member left the room.

Breeze Arch, Utah (Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest) (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The absent member returned to the room.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Negro Creek (BGN 1968) (FID 1523606) to Etienne Creek, Washington (Wenatchee National Forest)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

LargaVista Fork, Missouri (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing a concern that the name, as written, does not confirm to standard use of the Roman alphabet, as well as a concern that the name could be construed to promote a commercial enterprise.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name was acceptable.

Horseshoe Mountain, Oklahoma (Review List 399)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Water Plug Prong, Whiskey Run, Woodcock Rill, Pennsylvania (Review List 400)

At the request of the staff, a decision on these proposals was deferred, after it was noted that the County government had not yet submitted its recommendation.

Kittycat Mountain, Knolls Dunes, Wildcat Dunes, Wild Isle Dunes, Utah (Wendover Air Force Range) (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these four names together.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposals should be considered individually. A motion was then made and seconded to approve the four names.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Fairview Schoolhouse Creek, Washington (Review List 399)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Owl Creek, Washington (Review List 400)

At the request of the staff, a decision on these proposals was deferred, after it was noted that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had not yet submitted its recommendation.

Minnie Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 397)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited a concern that the name could prove to be commemorative and that the spelling as proposed was a misrepresentation of the intent of the proposal.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 4:05 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held July 9th, 2009, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(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
May 2009

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

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1410091) to **Tsaani Creek**, Alaska
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=63.2327778&p_longi=-149.2944444&fid=1410091

The name **Tsaani Creek** is proposed as a replacement for **Squaw Creek**. This stream is a 9 km (5.6 mi) long tributary of the Middle Fork Chulitna River. The proponent is a member of the Native Village of Cantwell, and her proposal reads, "Please change the offensive name. It may have been named by an early rail road worker who was insensitive to the original local people." (The GNIS entry for **Squaw Creek** states it is "a local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.") "Tsaani" is an Athabaskan word for "bear" (Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary; Kari, 1990), and so the proponent believes the name is appropriate because of the many bears that gather in the area to catch the salmon that swim upstream. The proponent believes the proposed name has already been in local use for 200 years, and claims also that another Native name for this stream translates to, "The creek where fish are."

The Native Village of Cantwell has endorsed this name change, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission also passed a resolution in support of the change. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Names Authority, forwarded a copy to Ahtna, Incorporated; Doyon, Limited; Denakkanaaga, Inc., and the Alaska Native Language Center, but no response was received. The State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. The Bureau of Land Management's Glenallen Regional Office has no objection. Although the stream lies just outside the boundaries of Denali National Park, the National Park Service has expressed support for the change. No other geographic features in Alaska are known to be named "Tsaani."

Change **Squaw Pass** (FID 391309) to **Snoo-weh Pass**, Idaho and Montana
(Targhee National Forest / Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.6058333&p_longi=-111.5241667&fid=391309

The name **Squaw Pass** applies currently to a 2,214 m (7,263 ft) high gap along the boundary between northwestern Fremont County, Idaho, and eastern Beaverhead County, Montana, in the Targhee National Forest and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, approximately 2.2 km (1.4 mi) northeast of the Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area. The origin of the gap's current name has not been determined; the earliest map on which it has been located is the USGS topographic map published in 1988. According to the proponent, this gap sits "in an area overlapped by the aboriginal

territories of the Salish and Shoshone people, [and the proposed name] is “a Salish name for the Shoshone people” and also very “similar to the Shoshone word for ‘the people.’”

This proposed change has the support of the Montana House Bill 412 “Squaw Name Change” Advisory Committee and the American Indian Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. The Beaverhead County Commissioners and the States Names Authorities for both Idaho and Montana all support the change to Snoo-weh Pass. The Fremont County Commissioners were asked on three occasions to comment, but no response was received; the latest correspondence noted that no reply would indicate no opinion and the BGN would proceed with its vote. The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of the change. The Crow Tribe of Montana, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation were all asked to comment on the proposal. Of these, only the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes responded, with support for the change.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Slope Mountain, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=68.7422&p_longi=-149.0661

This proposal is to make official a name reported to be in local usage for over 30 years. The summit in question has an elevation of 1,222 m (4,010 ft), and is located in the Brooks Range in North Slope Borough, 13 km (8 mi) southwest of the confluence of the Ribdon River with the Sagavanirktok River, and 14 km (8 mi) east of Imnavait Mountain. Until recently, the land was administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The proponent, a publications technician with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, states that the name Slope Mountain, which is descriptive of its steep slopes, has been published in numerous reports, including those of her department, as well as the State Department of Natural Resources, the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Water & Environmental Research Center, the National Energy Technology Laboratory, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research. Federal agencies that have made reference to the name on maps and in reports include the U.S. Geological Survey, the BLM, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center. The proponent notes also that the name is used by local pilots.

Although neither the North Slope Borough government nor the Native groups that it contacted responded to the State Board’s request for comments, the State Board agreed the name should be made official for Federal use. A subsequent e-mail from the Borough’s GIS Office did not uncover any name for the summit in its “Traditional Land Use Inventory” database. The BLM field office confirmed widespread local and published usage of the name Slope Mountain and recommends approval. However, the BLM also determined that the land was recently transferred to the State, so prefers to defer to the State for an official position.

After submitting its letter of support, the BLM received an e-mail from an individual who works with the North Slope Borough's Inupiat History Language and Culture Commission (IHLC) and who reports that the summit is known locally by the Native name Imnavaitch, which reportedly means "having many high steep cliffs." However, no formal counter-proposal was submitted. The Alaska State Names Board confirmed that it had contacted the IHLC before voting on the proposal for Slope Mountain, but no response had been received.

There is one other summit in Alaska named Slope Mountain; it is located in Kenai Peninsula Borough, approximately 976 km (610 mi) from the summit in question.

Butchart Butte, Arizona
(Grand Canyon National Park/ Wilderness Study Area)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.204044&p_longi=-111.896653

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 (an area also 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 names 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." A decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN at its September 2008 meeting, citing the recent receipt of another proposal that would also honor Dr. Butchart by naming a different feature in the Park. The proposal for Butchart Natural Bridge (q.v.) was placed on BGN Review List 398.

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. The NPS reports the name is already in local use, adding, “Perhaps no figure of the twentieth century added more to the annals of Grand Canyon exploration.” 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.

Butchart Natural Bridge, Arizona
(Grand Canyon National Park/ Wilderness Study Area)
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.1078714183&p_longi=-112.3134631326

This is the second of the two proposals to name a feature in the Grand Canyon National Park for Dr. John Butchart. This one would apply the new name Butchart Natural Bridge to an unnamed arch just to the west of Jicarilla Point on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, and also within a Wilderness study area. The arch, which is labeled on USGS topographic maps simply as “Natural Arch,” has an inside span of approximately 6 m (20 ft). The proponent, a resident of Nederland, Colorado, suggests that some authorities may classify the feature as a natural arch, while others define it as a natural bridge because “its top lies on a horizontal plane.”

The two features proposed to be named in honor of Butchart are approximately 38 km (24 mi) apart. When advised of the first proposal, the proponent for Butchart Natural Bridge indicated his proposal was also worthy of consideration, because the arch “is a much more significant and appropriate feature to honor Mr. Butchart. The butte in question is little more than a bump, hidden from view except from great distances or limited viewing sites on the North Rim. Its location (directly below Atoko Point where there is no easy access) diminishes its significance further. Considering the scope of Mr. Butchart’s works in the canyon, and the significance of the Natural Bridge in relation to his Grand Canyon back country exploration, I would like to proceed with [my] request.”

The proponent of the Butchart Butte was asked to comment on the second proposal. He suggests the arch is “quite small and will likely not be seen by any but the hard core Grand Canyon hiking enthusiasts. Butchart Butte is much more easily seen by the casual tourist.”

After reviewing both proposals, the Coconino County Supervisors, the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), and the National Park Service all voted to reaffirm their support for Butchart Butte. The AZBGHN added, “Butchart Butte is more visible to a greater number of people than the proposed Butchart Natural Bridge would be. The Board also noted that natural bridges are not necessarily permanent

features.” As part of its research, the AZBGHN contacted 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.

Empire Rapid, Arizona
(Grand Canyon National Park/ Grand Canyon Wilderness)
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.2438888889&p_longi=-112.4991666667

This proposal is to apply the new name Empire Rapid to unnamed rapids on the Colorado River in Coconino County, and also within Grand Canyon National Park, in an area classified as a Wilderness Study Area. The rapids lie between Blacktail Canyon and Foster Rapids in a stretch of the river known as Conquistador Aisle. They are shown but not named on the USGS topographic map. According to the proponent, these rapids lie beside a rock formation that “strongly resembles the Empire State Building’s top floors.” She believes the proposal warrants an exception to the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy for purposes of safety.

The Coconino County Supervisors and the Navajo Nation both expressed support for this proposal. However, the Hopi Tribe is not in favor, stating, “A casual visitor to the Grand Canyon has no naming rights.” The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names voted not to recommend approval, citing a lack of significance of the proposed name and “a lack of a relationship to Arizona or the Colorado River.” The National Park Service also does not support it, in the belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy. They note, “This rapid....is not inherently dangerous. It is currently unnamed because it is not significant.” As part of its research, the AZBGHN also contacted the Kaibab-Paiute Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, and the Havasupai Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

There are eight other features in Arizona named “Empire” – a flat, a valley, a mine, a summit, a locale, an airport, a school, and a well. None of these are in Coconino County. Six are in Pima County, one in Santa Cruz County, and the closest is in La Paz County.

Change **Snowmass Peak** (FID 175553) to **Hagerman Peak**, Colorado
(White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness)
(Review List 391)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.111111&p_longi=-107.056111

This proposal would change the application of the name Hagerman Peak and in doing so, the name Snowmass Peak would become a variant name. Current Federal maps apply the name Hagerman Peak to a 4,219 m (13,841 ft) high summit located 0.8 km (0.5 mi) southeast of Snowmass Mountain (not the same feature as Snowmass Peak); however, the proponent reports the name should be applied instead to the 4,151 m (13,619 ft) high summit that lies 0.5 km (0.3 mi) further to the east-southeast and which is labeled Snowmass Peak.

The proponent, a landscape photographer in the Denver area, reports that the summit in question was named for Percy Hagerman (1869-1950), “a Colorado businessman, sportsman, and mountain climber,” who climbed it in 1907. In *Notes on Mountaineering in the Elk Mountains of Colorado 1908-1910*, published by Hagerman for the Colorado Mountain Club in 1912 and republished in 1956, it is noted, “the rugged peak directly west of Snowmass Lake has been named for [Hagerman].” The article further states, “[Hagerman and Clark] set out to climb the mountain labeled Snowmass on the Hayden Atlas, but found themselves on the top of the “gracefully curved and extremely sharp southeast ridge” of Snowmass. The next year they climbed the right summit, but the mountain with the sharp ridge was still Hagerman’s favorite. Clark managed to have this peak named after Hagerman, although the naming was unofficial because the rules of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names do not allow natural features to be named for living persons.”

Since 1982, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps have applied the names Hagerman Peak and Snowmass Peak to the 13,841 ft and 13,619 ft summits respectively, yet on earlier maps the name Hagerman Peak was applied to yet another feature. An advance copy of the USGS Snowmass Mountain map, surveyed in 1929-1930, applied the name to a 3,780 m (13,056 ft) peak on the same ridgeline, but 2.4 km (1.5 mi) further to the southeast. It is not clear if this map was ever published, yet this misapplication was perpetuated on the 1964 Gunnison County highway map.

Several articles and photographs published between 1922 and 1934 mentioned Hagerman Peak and described its location “overlooking Snowmass Lake,” although only one specifically described its elevation as being “13,600 feet,” which would seem to describe the proposed location. In 1956, the Colorado Mountain Club asked the USGS to correct the misapplication, and in 1961, after confirming with the Forest Service that the earlier maps were indeed incorrect, the BGN made official the change to its current 13,841 ft location. One other map, published in 1988 by Robert Ormes and Robert Houdek for *The Elk Range Atlas*, also showed the name Hagerman Peak at the proposed location.

Numerous websites dedicated to mountain climbing expeditions in the Elk Mountains refer to Hagerman Peak and Snowmass Peak; all appear to support the application of the names as shown on current USGS and USFS maps. Neither Gunnison County nor Pitkin County responded to a request for input. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend disapproval of this proposal, citing long-term use of the existing names and their applications. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Theisen Creek, Iowa
(Review List 397)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.32901&p_longi=-90.80744

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.35371&p_longi=-90.80999

The new commemorative name Theisen Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Prairie Creek in Prairie Creek Township in Dubuque County. The proponent, a resident of Grand Mound, suggests the new name would be an appropriate way to honor LaVern Theisen (1921-1958), whose family acquired 250 acres along the stream in 1948. For the next ten years, Theisen and his wife farmed the land, but at the age of 37 he was killed in a fishing accident. Despite his relatively short association with the property, Mr. Theisen was remembered for his involvement in his church and for helping his neighbors when needed. According to the proponent, “he worked the land with conservation in mind, doing whatever he could to keep the ground from washing away into the creek.”

The Dubuque County Commissioners, when asked to comment on the proposal, responded that they do not support it, citing the negative recommendations of the County Engineer and the County Conservation Board. These offices determined that since the stream was not a “2nd or 3rd order creek having flow year round it should not be named.” The Iowa State Names Authority noted that the State does not have a policy on naming intermittent streams; however, “we bow to the local government’s decision to not support the name change [sic].” The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not have an opinion on the issue.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) Community of Wisconsin, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council was also provided with a copy of the proposal. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Community responded with a letter of no opinion, while the Mole Lake Community stated it was in support of the name. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Sherrill Creek (FID 752116) to Crow Creek, Missouri
(Mark Twain National Forest)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.645976&p_longi=-91.938958&fid=752116

This proposal is to change officially the name of Sherrill Creek, a 22 km (14 mi) long stream in Phelps County and Texas County, and within Mark Twain National Forest, to Crow Creek. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954, the proponent believes it should be changed to Crow Creek to recognize the name she claims has been used locally for over 110 years. Her research shows that the stream was named for Dickerson and Malinda Crow, early settlers near the headwaters

of the stream. She provided numerous letters supporting the change, primarily from members of the Crow family. Along the north side of the stream, which flows through Sherrill Township, are Crow Church and Crow School, while closer to the mouth is the small community of Sherrill.

During the MOBGN's review of the proposal, an article was published in a local newspaper resulting in many letters and emails opposing the change from Sherrill Creek to Crow Creek. The MOBGN was unable to find any published evidence to support the name Crow Creek. When asked to comment on the issue, the Texas County Commission declined to offer an official opinion, although they added that they "would not approve any name changes in the county." Phelps County was also contacted, but no reply was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Citing the lack of widespread local support, the MOBGN voted unanimously to recommend rejection of the change from Sherrill Creek to Crow Creek. The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the proposal. This proposal was forwarded to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma and to the Osage Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Sherrill Creek (FID 2426774) to South Sherrill Creek, Missouri
(Mark Twain National Forest)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.6225&p_longi=-91.9208333&fid=2426774

This proposal is to change the name of Sherrill Creek, a 17 km (11 mi) long stream in Phelps County and Texas County, to South Sherrill Creek. The change is proposed in an effort to differentiate between two streams that are both listed in GNIS as Sherrill Creek. The two streams are just 3.1 km (1.9 mi) apart at their mouths. One of the entries was compiled from the USGS topographic map as part of Phase I data collection, while the second was entered into GNIS after it was discovered that the 1917 Texas County Soils Map labeled it Sherrill Creek. The latter name also appeared on a 1923 U.S. Bureau of Soils map and on a map and a sketch published by the Missouri Conservation Department in 1934 and 1961, respectively. BGN staff research determined that the evidence was sufficiently compelling to indicate that the names do indeed apply to the two separate streams.

In the course of researching the proposal to change the more northerly Sherrill Creek to Crow Creek (q.v.), it was suggested by a local resident that perhaps the name of the more southerly Sherrill Creek ought to be amended to South Sherrill Creek. The stream in question flows through the George O. White State Forest Nursery; the Missouri Department of Conservation, which manages the nursery and which serves on the Missouri Board on Geographic Names (MOBGN), also supports the change to South Sherrill Creek. The governments of Phelps County and Texas County were once again contacted for their opinions. Phelps County did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue, while Texas County reaffirmed its statement that it would not endorse any name changes in the county. The MOBGN supports this proposed change, as does the U.S. Forest Service. This proposal was forwarded to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma and to the Osage Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

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

Beaman Point, Arizona
(Grand Canyon National Park/ Wilderness Study Area)
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.3256&p_longi=-112.301

The new commemorative name Beaman Point is proposed for a prominent point on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, just to the northeast of Rainbow Plateau. The unnamed feature also lies within Grand Canyon National Park, in an area designated for Wilderness Study. The proposed name is intended to honor E.O. Beaman, the photographer on John Wesley Powell's second expedition (1871-1872) down the Colorado River. According to the proponent, "Beaman left the expedition at Lees Ferry to explore and photograph the Buckskin Mountains (Kaibab Plateau) and Kanab Creek. He photographed landmarks such as Deer Creek Falls and the Fern Shower Bath in Kanab Canyon. In June of 1872, he ascended the North Rim and took stereograph views from the rim in the vicinity of today's Rainbow Plateau." One online account stated, "Men such as William Henry Jackson, E.O. Beaman and Jack Hillers pioneered the use of photography to document the wonders of the West. All accompanied John Wesley Powell on his Colorado River explorations and participated in other surveys, transporting their cumbersome equipment and fragile glass plates on pack mules into the most rugged terrain." In 1874, Beaman published an article describing his experiences on the Powell expedition.

The Coconino County Supervisors, the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), and the National Park Service (NPS) all recommend approval of this proposal. Even though the feature is within a wilderness study area, the NPS noted, "Because Beaman was associated with Powell and his photos were important in terms of bringing the Grand Canyon to the public (1872), we believe that the proposal has merit." As part of its research, the AZBGHN contacted the Hopi Tribe, the Kaibab-Paiute Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, and the Navajo Nation. The Hopi Tribe and the Navajo Nation both responded in favor of the proposal. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are no other geographic features in Arizona known to be named "Beaman."

Change **The Lakes** (FID 274088) to **Abbott Lakes**, California
(Los Padres National Forest)
(Review List 394)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.2316283&p_longi=-121.4843806&fid=274088

This proposal is to change officially the name of The Lakes in Monterey County to Abbott Lakes. The existing name refers collectively to two lakes with a total area of approximately ten acres, located adjacent to Arroyo Seco and within the Los Padres National Forest. The proposed change was submitted by a resident of Lafayette, who reports that longtime area residents have always referred to the lakes as Abbott Lakes because they were located within the old Abbott Ranch that was settled in the 1880's by Ai Hale Abbott (1854-1936).

In addition to being applied to USGS maps since 1930, the name The Lakes has appeared on Forest Service maps since at least 1966 and was on the 1991 Monterey County highway map. The name also is mentioned at the websites of the California Department of Fish and Game; the Southern California Geographic Area Coordination Center; and the Ventana Wilderness Alliance, as well as in *The American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*. However, the name Abbott Lakes was found in a Los Padres National Forest Environmental newsletter (1991), and at the websites of the California Reclamation Board; the California Tourism Commission; the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; the San Jose State University Herbarium (1965 report); and the Ventana Wilderness Alliance Forum. *Monterey County Place Names* (Clark, 1991), also lists the lakes as Abbott Lakes, with a note that they are “frequently called The Lakes, or Arroyo Seco Lakes; sometimes the names Upper and Lower are added.” Clark cites a 1941 edition of *The Rustler-Herald* and a 1980 edition of the *Newsletter of the Monterey County Historical Society* as other sources for the name Abbott Lakes.

The Monterey County Board of Supervisors was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received. The second indicated that if the county did not reply, the BGN would presume they did not have an opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend approval of the change. A copy was forwarded to the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California, the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Table Mountain Rancheria, the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California, the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Of these, only the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute responded, indicating they had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of opinion.

Change Rafetown (FID 416348) to Raeftown, Illinois
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.8581009&p_longi=-88.0022571&fid=416348

This proposal would change the spelling of the name of the small unincorporated community of Rafetown to Raeftown. The community is located in Sainte Marie Township in southeastern Jasper County. According to information provided by the proponent, the community was originally platted in 1858 as Embarrasville but was renamed Raeftown in honor of Dr. Jacob Raef, following his 1881 death in a railroad accident. Jacob Raef served as town clerk in 1862 and 1863, and he also owned and operated a sawmill in the community. Although he is reported to have done some doctoring, it is not clear whether he was a licensed doctor. According to the proponent, “folks residing in the community know full well the correct spelling since so many are Raef descendants.” The entry for Rafetown in *Illinois Place Names* indicated that a post office operated from 1888 until 1895. Several online listings of Jasper County obituaries and other genealogical references from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century include references to Raeftown. Because of the existing entry in GNIS, there are multiple listings for Rafetown on the internet.

The Jasper County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal but no response was received. The Illinois Geographic Names Board supports the change to Raeftown. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the Wyandotte Nation. The State-recognized Miami Nation of Indians of Indiana Council was also asked to comment, because of their proximity to the community in question. Of these, only the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation responded, with a statement of "no objection." The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change Spring Creek to Ward Branch, Illinois
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.8311481&p_longi=-88.9725782&fid=418932

This proposal would change officially the name of Spring Creek, a tributary of the Sangamon River in Macon County, to Ward Branch. Although the name Spring Creek has appeared on Federal maps since at least 1933, the proponent, a local resident, reports that prior to the 1920s, the stream was known locally as Ward's Branch [sic]. He does not know exactly when or why the name was changed, and there is no evidence the BGN was involved. He provided a copy of the minutes of a May 1900 meeting of the South Wheatland Township Highway Commissioners, in which the stream was referred to as Ward Branch. He notes that the Ward family was one of the first to settle in Macon County, along the south side of the Sangamon River, in the 1820s. The aforementioned township minutes also noted John Ward's election as township president.

In addition to the stream in question, there are two other streams in Macon County named Spring Creek, including one on the same USGS topographic map and also within the City of Decatur. The proponent of this change did not mention the other features of the same name.

Citing the confusion caused by having two streams in close proximity with the same name, and the historical significance of the Ward family, the Macon County Board of Commissioners and the governments of South Wheatland Township and the City of Decatur all support the proposed name change. The Illinois Geographic Names Board

has no objection. The Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Farnandis Branch, Maryland
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.527795&p_longi=-76.317730

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.523333&p_longi=-76.3375

This proposal is to make official the name Farnandis Branch for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of Bynum Run in Harford County. It was submitted by a representative of the Harford County Water Resources Engineering Office on behalf of the County Department of Public Works, the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission, and the Harford County Genealogical Society. According to the proponent, the proposed name has already appeared in two public works documents, including a 1987 Watershed Study. The name recognizes the lifetime contributions of Henry D. Farnandis (1817-1900), who for 60 years practiced law in the county. In addition, Mr. Farnandis served in the Maryland State Senate and was a member of the convention which drafted the Maryland Constitution of 1867. He also served as director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and was counsel to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. The Harford County Council endorses the proposal, while the Maryland State Names Authority has no objection. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has no opinion on the proposal. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature.

Husted Creek, Oregon
(Willamette National Forest)
(Review List 398)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.409444&p_longi=-122.435000

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.416667&p_longi=-122.453889

The new commemorative name Husted Creek is proposed for an unnamed 1.8 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Moose Creek in Linn County. The proposed name is intended to honor Edgar R. Husted (1918-2002), who provided more than 11,000 hours of volunteer service to the USDA Forest Service (USFS), Sweet Home Ranger District. Following service in the Army Air Corps during World War II, Mr. Husted worked in electronics and as an avionics technician. In 1980, he and his wife settled in Oregon, where as a volunteer for the USFS, his primary duties included collecting water quality samples from streams in the district. Mr. Husted maintained a water quality monitoring station near the confluence of Moose Creek and the stream now proposed to be named in his honor. He also assisted the district wildlife biologist with tracking radio-collared elk. In addition to his work for the Forest Service, he also volunteered at Lebanon High School and with the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife. As a ham radio operator, he assisted with emergency and disaster communications in the Lebanon and Sweet Home areas.

When asked to comment, the Linn County Commissioners responded that they were “neutral” on the issue, while the Linn County Historical Society, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), and the U.S. Forest Service are all in support. The OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to its Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn sent it to all the Federally- and State-recognized Tribes in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Eileen Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 398)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.555059&p_longi=-75.286903

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.568719&p_longi=-75.286195

The new name Eileen Run is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long unnamed stream that heads in Lower Saucon Township in Northampton County and then flows generally to the south to enter Springfield Township in Bucks County, where it joins Silver Creek at Springtown. The proposal was submitted by a local resident who had originally proposed the name Neruda Run for the stream (BGN Review List 396). That name was intended to honor Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), the Nobel Prize-winning Chilean poet. However, when asked to comment on the proposal, the Springfield Township Manager responded that Neruda Run would not be an appropriate name, “because of Pablo Neruda’s affiliation with the Communist Party.” He suggested the name Steskal Run would be a better choice, as it would honor Eileen Steskal (1936-2002), “who had a long term association with the feature, living for many years where this tributary runs and [she made] civic contributions, which were reflected in her love for the environment and activism to help preserve watersheds from degradation.” Mrs. Steskal was the late wife of the Neruda Run proponent, who when advised of the Township’s objection agreed to withdraw his proposal in favor of one that would honor his wife; however, he has asked that the name Eileen Run be considered instead. The Springfield Township Supervisors agree with the amendment.

The Lower Saucon Township Supervisors stated they had no opinion on the issue, while neither the Bucks County Commissioners nor the Northampton County Commissioners responded to two requests for comment. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature.

Morris Marsh, Pennsylvania
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.792097&p_longi=-77.299204

This proposal is to make official the name Morris Marsh for a marshy area in Delmar Township, just north of Wellsboro Junction. It was submitted by the Tioga County Planner, who reports that the area in question is considered a separate and distinct feature from Baldwin Run, and identifying it as such would help “define the extent of the stream’s watershed.” He notes also that Baldwin Run is classified as a Class A Wild

Trout stream, which is not the case for the marsh, and classifying it as part of Baldwin Run has “complex and convoluted ramifications.” Further, there is historical evidence that the proposed name was applied to the area as far back as the early 19th century, having been named for Benjamin Morris, who founded the nearby community of Wellsboro. Morris’ Marsh [sic] was mentioned in an Act in the Pennsylvania Law Book of 1805.

The proponent adds, “The marsh is often known locally as “The Muck”; it was completely drained and farmed at the turn of the last century. Since then for a number of reasons it has reverted back to a large wetland complex.” The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection’s representative to the State Board on Geographic Names confirms that the name The Muck is in local use, although a Pennsylvania Game Commission/Bureau of Wildlife Management report, published in 2006, refers to the area as Marsh Creek Wetlands. Several birding and hunting websites mention The Muck, with the Tiadaghton Audubon Society stating, “The Muck is a large (0.5 x 2.0 mile) wetland area....It was designated as an Important Bird Area by the Pennsylvania Audubon Society in 1999.”

The County Planner does not wish to make official the locally-used name The Muck because there is another feature with the same name in Steuben County, New York. The Tioga County Commissioners are in support of the proposal for Morris Marsh, as is the government of Delmar Township. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature. There are already 11 features in Tioga County named “Morris,” including four streams, two communities, a township, two trails, a reservoir, and a dam.

Walton Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8512333009&p_longi=-75.7291239073

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8458928490&p_longi=-75.7462988004

This is the first of several proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission, in an effort to apply new names to unnamed streams in New Garden Township. Four of the proposals were placed on Review List 400 and are included on this docket. The name Walton Run is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of West Branch Red Clay Creek. The name is intended to honor Joel M. Walton (1828-1907), whose family owned the property for 150 years. The land is now the site of the New Garden Township spray field, where treated effluent is sprayed onto the land surface to recharge the ground-water system. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature. According to GNIS, there are seven features in Pennsylvania named “Walton,” including three populated places, two schools, a church, and a stream. The stream, which is also named Walton Run, is in Philadelphia County, 69 km (43 mi) northeast of the stream in question.

Breeze Arch, Utah
(Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.2400000&p_longi=-111.87

The new commemorative name Breeze Arch is proposed for a 16 foot high arch in Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, approximately 8.8 km (5.5 mi) east-northeast of the center of Ogden. The name would honor Joseph Breeze (1901-1977), a local civic leader & businessman, who for 50 years lived on Ogden Canyon Road, directly below the arch. In 2005, Breeze's son noticed the arch and after learning it was unnamed, suggested it might be appropriate to name it for his late father. The intended honoree began his career as sales director for the *Ogden Standard Examiner*, and in 1964 became Executive Vice President of the Standard Corporation. He was "particularly instrumental in fostering the growth of Weber State College," serving on its board of trustees for many years. He also promoted "the economic and industrial expansion of the area, and the improvement of northern Utah's medical, hospital, and cultural status."

In 1973, Mr. Breeze was inducted into the Weber County Hall of Fame, and received awards as local "Businessman of the Year" and for leadership in public communications. He served a two-year term as president of the Weber County Industrial Bureau, and was a member of numerous other civic organizations, including the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, the Utah Safety Council, the Ogden Symphony Guild, the St. Benedict's Hospital Advisory Board, and the local chapters of the United Way, the American Red Cross, and the Rotary Club. The Weber County Commission and the Weber County Heritage Foundation are in support of the proposal, and the Utah Geographic Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval as well. The proposal was forwarded to the Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation. The Northwestern Band of Shoshoni stated, "We have no problem with the proposed name." The lack of response from the other two Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Negro Creek (BGN 1968) (FID 1523606) to Etienne Creek, Washington
(Wenatchee National Forest)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.4440107&p_longi=-120.6631383&fid=1523606

This proposal is to change officially the name of Negro Creek, a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of Peshastin Creek in Chelan County, to Etienne Creek. The stream also lies within the Wenatchee National Forest. The current name was made official by the BGN in 1968, after the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) submitted a proposal to change the name from Nigger Creek. The latter name appeared on USGS topographic maps as early as 1897, and was also shown on the Chelan County maps of 1953 and 1966 and in the *American Writers' Guide* published in 1941. The USFS requested the name be changed in 1968, "in accordance with BGN policy regarding derogatory names." The case file from 1968 noted that the stream was named for "The Negro runaway slave

[who] mined gold in the creek before the Civil War. He returned to the South following the war and was not heard from again.” The proponent claims that according to Woodhouse’s volume “Discovering Washington’s Historic Mines” (2002), the slave’s name was Antoine Etienne. He notes that other streams in the area are named for individuals who lived along them, so this name change is fitting.

The Chelan County Commissioners and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names have no objection to the name change. Although the stream lies outside the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery Complex, the name Negro Creek appeared in a 2004 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) report, so the FWS was asked to comment. The FWS supports the name change. The State Board forwarded the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, but neither responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

LargaVista Fork, Missouri

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.86880&p_longi=-94.48527770

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.85472&p_longi=-94.49222222

The new name LargaVista Fork is proposed for a 1.8 km (1.1 mi) long tributary of Lumpkins Fork in Jackson County. The proposal was submitted by the owner of the privately-owned LargaVista Ranch through which the stream flows; she reports that from the crest of the watershed looking eastward is a “long view,” “Larga Vista” being the Spanish translation. She also requests that the name be spelled as submitted, that is, with an uppercase “V” but no space in the name. The stream has been under the care of a Missouri Stream Team for several years. Letters of support were received from a Jackson County Councilman and a Park Ranger at nearby Longview Lake Park (which is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). The Missouri Stream Team Coordinator and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names also support the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Kaw Nation, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Osage Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Shawnee Tribe, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota. Of these, only Huron Potawatomi, Inc. responded, with a statement of “no objection,” while the

Kaw Nation expressed support for the name. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are no other streams in Missouri named “LargaVista.”

Horseshoe Mountain, Oklahoma

(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.48694444444&p_longi=-97.18777777778

This proposal is to name an unnamed summit Horseshoe Mountain. The proponent, who reports that he owns the majority of the property that includes the summit, chose the name because the feature is shaped like a horseshoe. The summit in question is located within the Arbuckle Mountains in Murray County, 6.3 km (3.9 mi) southwest of the community of Davis, and 4.7 km (2.9 mi) west of the confluence of Colbert Creek with the Washita River. When asked to comment, the Murray County Commissioners stated they had no opinion but the name “sounds fine.” The government of the City of Davis supports the proposal, as does the Oklahoma Board on Geographic Names.

There are 23 other geographic features in Oklahoma with the word Horseshoe in the name (four bends, seven lakes, two locales, a park, a post office, a ridge, two schools, three summits, a trail, and a valley). The three summits, all located in McCurtain County, are Horseshoe Mountain (146 miles away), Little Horseshoe Mountain (123 mi away), and Big Horseshoe Mountain (127 mi away). None of the features named “Horseshoe” are in Murray County. Twenty Tribal authorities were consulted on the issue: the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Comanche Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, the Osage Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Seminole Indian Tribe, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Of these, two responded: the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma stated it did not have an opinion on the issue, while the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi said it had no objection.

Water Plug Prong, Pennsylvania

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.78777777778&p_longi=-75.77222222222

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.78972222220&p_longi=-75.77027777778

This proposal is another of four submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. This 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of East Branch White Clay Creek is proposed to be named Water Plug Prong because in the past it would provide water for the Pomeroy and Newark Railroad at Water Plug Siding. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this proposal. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no

objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature. According to GNIS, there are two other features in Pennsylvania named “Water Plug,” a locale in Perry County and a valley named Water Plug Hollow in Cameron County.

Whiskey Run, Pennsylvania

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.7938888888889&p_longi=-75.7669444444444

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8147222222222&p_longi=-75.7608333333333

This is another of the proposals submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. This 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long stream is a tributary of Egypt Run. According to the proponent, the name Whiskey Run was chosen because of an incident when whiskey barrels fell into the stream after a farm wagon was upset while crossing a bridge in darkness. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature. According to GNIS, there are four other streams in Pennsylvania named Whiskey Run, one each in Allegheny County, Delaware County, Armstrong County, and Clearfield County. The closest is the one in Delaware County, which adjoins Chester County, at 38 km (24 mi) distant.

Woodcock Rill, Pennsylvania

(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8158333333333&p_longi=-75.7227777777778

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8027777777778&p_longi=-75.7352777777778

This proposal was also submitted by the New Garden Historical Commission. The name Woodcock Rill is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long stream that heads in New Garden Township and flows northeast through the Hartefeld National Golf Course, to enter Bucktoe Creek Branch just inside Kennett Township. According to the proponent, the proposed name is intended to recognize the presence of the woodcock birds, “that were seen, heard and may have nested near the headwaters” of this unnamed stream but which are now believed to be absent from the area. The New Garden Township Supervisors are in support of this new name, while the management of the golf course stated they had no objection. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names also has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within 50 miles of this feature. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Pennsylvania named “Woodcock.”

Kittycat Mountain, Utah
(Wendover Air Force Range)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5191239223&p_longi=-113.3428374716

This is the first of four proposals submitted by the Director of the Desert Branch of the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, to make official names used by personnel working on the Wendover Air Force Range. Three of the names are proposed for large areas of dunes, but in the course of describing one of the features (proposed Wildcat Dunes (q.v.)), the proponent noted that it lies close to "Kittycat Mountain." However, this name is not in GNIS, so a fourth proposal was initiated. The summit has an elevation of 1,538 m (5047 ft) and is located 8.4 km (5.2 mi) northeast of Wildcat Mountain. According to the proponent, the name Kittycat Mountain has been used by military personnel for over 15 years and it was published in a Department of Defense report in 2000. In addition to the proponent's organization, the Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada (Reno) endorse the proposal. Although the proponent asked the U.S. Air Force to submit a letter of support, its lawyers responded that while they are not opposed to the name, they declined to submit a formal recommendation.

The Tooele County Commissioners were asked to comment, but no response has been received. The Utah Geographic Names Committee, citing evidence that the name is in local use already, recommends approval. The Department of Defense has no objection to making the name official for Federal use. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation of Utah (Washakie), the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Knolls Dunes, Utah
(Wendover Air Force Range)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5886111111%20&p_longi=-113.3066666667

This proposal is to make official the name Knolls Dunes for a dune field of approximately 24,800 acres in size, located 14 km (9 mi) north of Wildcat Mountain. It is the first of three names for areas of dunes in the Great Salt Lake Desert. The proponent claims that recent archaeological and geological research in the area necessitates formal names to distinguish these dune fields from others in the area. This active dune complex, which includes dunes that are more than 15 m (50 ft) tall, is a result the drying of Pleistocene Lake Bonneville. The name Knolls Dunes has reportedly been used by military personnel for over 15 years. In addition to the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., the Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada (Reno) are in support of the proposal. Although the proponent

asked the U.S. Air Force to endorse the name, its lawyers, while not opposed to the name, did not want to go on record as supporting the proposal.

The Tooele County Commissioners were asked to comment, but no response has been received. The Utah Geographic Names Committee, citing evidence that the name is in local use already, recommends approval. The Department of Defense has no objection to making the name official for Federal use. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation of Utah (Washakie), the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Wildcat Dunes, Utah
(Wendover Air Force Range)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.452778&p_longi=-113.344444

This is another of the proposals to make official names used by Department of Defense personnel to refer to areas of dunes within the Wendover Air Force Range in the Great Salt Lake Desert. The proponent describes the area known locally as Wildcat Dunes as an active dune field of approximately 16,600 acres in size, on the south, west, and northwest sides of Wildcat Mountain. Its formation is believed to have begun over 8,000 years ago. The Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc, the Desert Research Institute, and the University of Nevada (Reno) all support the proposed name.

The Tooele County Commissioners were asked to comment, but no response has been received. The Utah Geographic Names Committee, citing evidence that the name is in local use already, recommends approval. The Department of Defense has no objection to making the name official for Federal use. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation of Utah (Washakie), the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Wild Isle Dunes, Utah
(Wendover Air Force Range)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.4316666667&p_longi=-113.4930555556

This is the last of the four proposals submitted to make official names used by Department of Defense personnel to refer to features within the Wendover Air Force

Range. The feature proposed to be named Wild Isle Dunes is a stable dune field of approximately 8,000 acres located 8.3 km (5.2 mi) west-southwest of Wildcat Mountain. The Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada (Reno) are in support of this proposal.

The Tooele County Commissioners were asked to comment, but no response has been received. The Utah Geographic Names Committee, citing evidence that the name is in local use already, recommends approval. The Department of Defense has no objection to making the name official for Federal use. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation of Utah (Washakie), the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Fairview Schoolhouse Creek, Washington
(Review List 399)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.8413361678&p_longi=-122.6451227188

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.8686384863&p_longi=-122.5887027214

This new name is proposed for an unnamed 7 km (4 mi) long tributary of the East Fork Lewis River in Clark County. The proponent, who lives alongside the stream, suggests the name is an appropriate way to recognize the existence of a one-room schoolhouse that once stood nearby. According to a biologist with a local environmental technology consulting firm, some local resource agencies have begun calling the stream Stoughton Creek due to its proximity to Stoughton Road; however, this name is not published on any official sources.

The La Center Museum Association and the North Clark Historical Museum submitted letters of support for Fairview Schoolhouse Creek, while the Clark County Commissioners and the Clark County Department of Public Works have no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal. The State Board forwarded the proposal to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are 19 other features in Washington with “Fairview” as a part of the name, of which two are named Fairview Creek. None are in Clark County.

Owl Creek, Washington
(Review List 400)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.103656&p_longi=-123.181854

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.084616&p_longi=-123.202443

The new name Owl Creek is proposed for a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of Matriotti Creek in eastern Clallam County. The proponent reports that he moved to the property through which the stream flows in 2001 and soon after began to call the stream Owl Creek because of the large number of barn owls that were seen there. He notes that although the stream was once naturally-flowing, it is described now as a “combined irrigation outlet and creek,” albeit one that still bears fish. He has spoken to his neighbors about the stream-naming effort and claims they support the proposal. One local couple said they did not see a need to name the stream but would not object if the proponent wished to name it Owl Creek. The Clallam County Commissioners and the Sequim Chamber of Commerce are in support of the proposal, while the Clallam County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded the proposal to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the name.

Minnie Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.15426&p_longi=-89.57649

This proposal would apply the new name Minnie Lake to a 12-acre body of water in the Town of Boulder Junction, and also within the boundaries of the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest. The proponent, a resident of Pewaukee, reports that several of the property owners around the lake are building homes on the lake frontage but have no way to identify it on maps. He and his neighbors compiled a list of six possibilities and Minnie Lake was chosen because the lake is small (mini). The Town Selectmen of Boulder Junction and the Vilas County Supervisors are both in support of the proposal, as is the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi 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 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.