

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

Seven Hundred and Sixty-First Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 1352

June 12, 2014 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) (by teleconference)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
John St. Louis	Department of Homeland Security (by teleconference)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (Chairman)
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

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Brenda-Anne C. Forrest, Government Printing Office
Paul Holeva, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
William G. Logan, U.S. Coast Guard (retired)
Brian Mueller, Bureau of Land Management
Deborah Nordeen, National Park Service
Patrick Woodward, Bureau of the Census

1. Opening

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. He invited the members and guests to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 760th Meeting

The Minutes of the 760th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held April 30th, 2014, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

Caldwell spoke briefly about requesting a meeting with the Secretary of the Interior, possibly on the afternoon of one of the upcoming BGN meetings.

Caldwell also gave a synopsis of the National Geospatial Program's (NGP) new policy directive, including the submittal of the BGN's suggested edits to the directive. Yost reported that the directive had been discussed at the recent NGP Quarterly Meeting, and that the outcome appeared favorable that the NGP would incorporate the BGN's suggested edits.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost thanked Nolan and Fournier for informing the BGN about the recent Phillip Lee Phillips Map Society Conference at the Library of Congress. He noted that several BGN members and staff attended the conference and that some BGN Centennial literature was made available to conference attendees.

Yost reported that the reappointment letters for DOI members on the BGN have been sent, and the members should receive them shortly.

Yost thanked Gilbert for coordinating the recent request from the Government Printing Office's Federal Depository Library Program regarding the inclusion of both of the BGN's databases (Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) for domestic names, GEOnet Names Server (GNS) for foreign names) in the program. Nolan added that Federal Depository Libraries are designated facilities around the country with repositories of government documents, data, and information, as well as an index of links to information available on the Internet

3.3 Communications Committee (Westington)

There were no updates from the Committee. The next meeting will take place during the morning of the next full BGN meeting in July.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reiterated that the NGP's new policy directive had been on the agenda of the recent NGP Quarterly Meeting. He reported that at the meeting he gave an update on the correspondence exchanges that had taken place since his last status report to the NGP in August 2013. Yost stated that after his update, NGP Director and Department of the Interior BGN member Mark DeMulder gave a more complete summarization of the entire process between NGP and BGN, explaining the reasons for the new policy directive, the negotiations that had taken place, and the outcome of the BGN's suggested edits.

Vandegraft then explained to visitors that the features involved in the new policy directive are those that the BGN does not normally vote on.

Yost thanked Logan, Caldwell, and Vandegraft for their efforts in corresponding with NGP, and thought that the current compromise would still enable the BGN and NGP to fulfill their individual missions.

At this point, John St. Louis left the meeting.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Over the past few weeks, there has been considerable media coverage of the proposal to name a small bay on Lake Tahoe in honor of Samuel Clemens (despite the Nevada Board on Geographic Names' recommendation for approval, the proposal was rejected by the BGN in May 2011). The Nevada Board and the proponent had expressed their disappointment in the outcome of the vote and inquired regarding the possibility of the BGN revisiting its decision. There was some evidence that the U.S. Forest Service had changed its opinion, but it was later determined that this was only at the local level, and that the Regional Geographic Names Coordinator and the BGN member had yet to review the matter. Meanwhile, a letter from the Washoe Tribal Historic Preservation Officer was submitted to the Nevada Board, objecting strongly to any new names for features on Lake Tahoe that would honor Samuel Clemens/Mark Twain, because the Tribe believes some of his writings were offensive. Citing the Tribe's objections, the Nevada Board announced that the issue would not be pursued at this time.

The Minnesota State Names Authority (MN SNA) informed the BGN that there have been inquiries regarding a possible change to the name of Savage Lake in Ramsey County. It appears that local residents are opposed to changing the name and so until a proposal is submitted, the MN SNA will not be considering the matter. The existing name has been documented as referring to Native Americans and is not a family name.

The Chair of the Utah Geographic Names Committee reported that the proponent of Myrrh Knolls, a name that was disapproved by the BGN in April, will be contacting the Governor regarding the State's rejection of the name.

The proposal for Quail Cove in Missouri (Review List 416) was withdrawn by the proponent after the county commissioners responded that there is another bay in close proximity that is already known locally and unofficially as Quail Cove. The proposal has been amended to Bobwhite Cove; the new name refers to a species of quail native to the State.

Review List 417 is being finalized and will be posted online next week.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick reported on the development and progress of the landforms tool. The goal is to record generalized polygons that are tied to GNIS physical features. One benefit of the tool will be for automated name placement. The USGS publications warehouse is also interested in the project because of its potential use in allowing users to search for publications by geographic area.

McCormick gave two presentations on the tool, one to the USGS library staff and one to a USGS coastal science center in California. She may present information on landforms at next year's COGNA meeting or she can set up a web seminar for BGN members to learn more about the project.

A request has been initiated to enable BGN staff to edit or amend scanned documents within GNIS. Currently, only the GNIS database support staff is able to manage these documents.

Partial citations are showing up for some features in GNIS on the maintenance form but not on the public form. McCormick suspects this is related to the server move earlier in the year.

Yost inquired about the development of a batch load tool for new and edited GNIS data. McCormick reported that this and the Excel import tool are still on the list of requested enhancements, along with some other lower priority tools, including loading data types such as shapefiles or geodatabases.

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

In Kanalley's absence, Fordham provided the report. She has not received any new specific details from Kanalley, but during their last conversation they discussed working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to start a dialogue with tribes on the proposed revisions to the Tribal Names Policy. Although the committee is waiting for approval from the Secretary of the Interior, Fordham anticipates an appreciative response from tribes. She also believes this kind of tribal consultation will make the process more public and will generate more interest in the naming process.

The Chair introduced a new item regarding the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document. Before the document is sent to the Secretary of the Interior for review, he suggested that a side-by-side comparison be done, similar to the ones done for the proposed revisions to the Bylaws and for the BGN's suggested edits to the NGP Policy Directive. Logan volunteered to prepare such a document since he was extensively involved in the revision of the document when he was Chair. The DNC members extended their appreciation to Logan for taking on this effort.

4. Docket

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 **Bourbonais Creek** (FID 476258) to **Bourbonnais Creek**, Kansas (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Branner Bend and **Branner Bluff**, Arkansas (Buffalo National River) (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve these new names, citing the lack of support from the Arkansas State Names Authority and the National Park Service.

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **East Dix** (FID 949060) to **Grace Peak**, New York (Review List 401)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that a longstanding name should not be changed.

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

Weisser Creek, Alaska (Review List 416) (FID 2761778)

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

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Hardesty** (FID 598311) (BGN 1897) to **Queen Anne**, Maryland (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change. Fournier noted that the Census Bureau's naming of Queen Anne Census Designated Place (CDP) was already done, following communication with local residents.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Howell Branch, Missouri (Review List 413) (FID 2761779)

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

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Prodigy Hill, Wyoming (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 412) (FID 2761780)

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

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Yost asked for comments from BGN members who attended the recent Council of Geographic Names Authorities meeting in Austin, Texas. He mentioned that the original purpose of the meeting was to foster closer cooperation between the BGN and State Boards of western States, and he questioned whether that purpose has now been met. He asked if there had been any feedback on the format used at the meeting whereby questions and comments were entertained at the end of the meeting. He stated that he had received just one negative comment.

6. Closing

The Chair once again thanked Logan for attending the meeting and for volunteering to help with the PPP review.

The meeting adjourned at 10:57 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held July 10, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
June 2014

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

Change **Bourbonais Creek** (FID 476258) to **Bourbonnais Creek**, Kansas
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.1205543&p_longi=-96.0155469&fid=476258

This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Bourbonais Creek to Bourbonnais Creek. The approximately 12-mile-long stream heads in Pottawatomie County, then flows generally south-southeast near the town of Saint Marys, through Jackson County and Shawnee County, before entering the Kansas River at the boundary of Wabaunsee County. It has been labeled Bourbonais Creek on USGS topographic maps since 1953.

The proponent of the change is the legislative representative of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. He reports that Peter Bourbonnais (1816-1861), originally from Illinois, was a member of the Potawatomi Tribe who operated a saw mill, trading post, and toll bridge along the stream two miles east of Saint Marys. The crossing served travelers along the Oregon Trail, the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Riley Military Road, and the Smoky Hill Trail.

In the 1920s, a resident who lived about 15 miles upstream along the Kansas River and whose recollections were published in *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society (1926-28)*, recalled “a prominent Pottawatomie Indian” in the 1850s named Bourbonnais who was buried around 1860 “on the farm of Frank Bourbonnais, on Bourbonnais creek, about two miles east of St. Marys.” An 1849 entry in the diary of Father Maurice Gailland, published in the 1952-1953 *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, mentions “a son of Mr. Peter Bourbonnais” arriving at the St. Mary’s Pottawatomie [sic] Mission School. Several students named Bourbonnais were enrolled in the Pottawattomie [sic] Manual Labor School of the St. Mary’s Mission in 1869.

Variations of the name, such as Bourbonnet and Bourbonny, have appeared in birth and death records over the years. An 1873 Rossville Township (Shawnee County) land ownership map showed families in the area named Bourbonie. A 1929 census of the Potawatomi Tribe shows “Bourbonnais” to be the most common spelling of the name. Many descendants who spell their name the same way currently live on the Prairie Band Potawatomi Reservation.

Letters of support for the proposed change have been received from the Shawnee County Commissioners, the Pottawatomie County Commissioners, the Kansas Water Office, the Kansas Historical Society, and the Shawnee County Historical Society. The Wabaunsee County Commission did not respond to a request for comment. The Kansas State Names Authority recommends approval of the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation; the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes; the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and the Osage Nation. Of these, the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma responded in support of the change. No responses were received from the other tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Branner Bend, Branner Bluff, Arkansas

(Buffalo National River)

(Review List 416)

Bend: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.02583333333333&p_longi=-92.6725

Cliff: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.02694444444444&p_longi=-92.67583333333333

These proposals are to apply the new names **Branner Bend** and **Branner Bluff** to two unnamed geographic features located along the Buffalo River in northern Arkansas. The bend and cliff also lie within the Buffalo National River, a unit of the National Park Service. John C. Branner (1850-1922) was the director of the Arkansas Geological Survey between 1887 and 1893. During his tenure, he directed and carried out studies to assess Arkansas's newly-reported mining potential. In 1887, he was the first to discover bauxite deposits in the state. His staff determined that many of the newly established mines were worthless, for which the residents of Bear City and Little Rock burned Branner in effigy. In 1892, he joined the faculty at Stanford University and became its second president in 1913. Prior to his geologic work in Arkansas, Branner traveled in Brazil, studying botany and collecting vegetable fibers for use in Thomas Edison's incandescent lamp research.

Dr. Branner was regionally important to the geology and mining economy of northern Arkansas, although there is no evidence to link him to the unnamed bend or to this area along the Buffalo River. The geology of the bluff was illustrated and described in the 1892 *Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas* by T. C. Hopkins and edited by Branner.

The Arkansas Geographic Names Authority does not recommend approval of the proposed names, citing a belief that the features may already have local names and "to change them would cause confusion" and "would not be well received." (No specific name for the bend was provided. The bluff may already be known locally as **Wilson Point**, a name that is reportedly labeled on a Trails Illustrated map of the Buffalo National River and in the Buffalo River Handbook). The National Park Service (NPS) also does not support the proposals, for the same reasons as State Names Authority. The NPS adds, "The intended honoree had no particular association with the park." According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Searcy County.

According to GNIS, there are no features in Arkansas with the name "Branner." Dr. Branner is honored by the name of a dormitory at Stanford University. Two features contain the name "Branner" in Jefferson County, Tennessee, his place of birth.

Change **East Dix** (FID 949060) to **Grace Peak**, New York

(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.06527777777778&p_longi=-73.75722222222222

This proposal was submitted by The Forty Sixers, Inc., to change the name of a summit in the Adirondack Mountains from **East Dix** to **Grace Peak**. The proposal name would honor Grace Leach Hudowalski (1906-2004), the noted mountain climber, and longtime historian of the Adirondack Mountain Club. During her lifetime, Ms. Hudowalski climbed all 46 of the highest peaks in the Adirondacks, becoming the ninth member of The Forty Sixers and the first woman to do so. As one letter of support noted, "As a supervisor [and promotional writer] for the state Commerce Department and a 46er founder, Grace helped in developing the Adirondack High Peaks as a recreational outlet and tourist attraction." She chaired the club's Publications Committee and edited the newsletter of its Albany Chapter. She was a popular

storyteller and radio talk show host, and served as President of the New York State Folklore Society. She “encouraged and advised thousands of hikers climbing the 46 high peaks through the writing of 50,000 personal letters.” She created an archive within the New York State Library to house all 46er climbing records; a small sample of her letters was included with the proposal. In 1986, both houses of the New York State Assembly issued a commendation in recognition of her accomplishments. On March 13, 2004, Ms. Hudowalski was scheduled to receive the Adirondack Mountain Club’s Trailblazer Award; however, she passed away on the morning of that event. Upon her death, her life savings were endowed to establish the Adirondack 46er Conservation Trust.

Dix Mountain, and by association, East Dix, Middle Dix, and South Dix, were named for John A. Dix, New York Secretary of State in 1837, and later Governor of New York.

East Dix was first labeled on USGS topographic maps in 1953, although the name was in local use for several decades prior to that. The proponent believes the name was always an “informal” reference and that it was understood that it would be changed when a “better” name was found. The first known ascent of East Dix and South Dix was in 1921 by Robert Marshall, George Marshall, and Herbert K. Clark. In his 1927 volume *Peaks and People of the Adirondacks*, Russell M. Carson wrote, “Partly because they are lesser peaks of a very prominent mountain, partly because they do not have distinctive appellations, they have never had so much notice. If [Bob] Marshall had not called them South Dix and East Dix in his booklet, in order to identify them, they would still be nameless mountains. The most interesting fact about these two mountains is that their names are not important enough to be retained and that they can be given distinctive titles, when the right occasion comes without violation of old established names.”

The Forty Sixers believe that changing the name of East Dix to Grace Peak would be an appropriate way to honor Ms. Hudowalski and recognize her contributions to the Adirondack Mountains. In the fall of 2002, The Forty Sixers established the Grace Peak Committee, in an effort to have the names of East Dix and South Dix changed officially to Grace Peak and Carson Peak, respectively (the proposal for Carson Peak is on hold pending a need for further research). The proponent has also suggested there might be a reluctance to add new commemorative names to unnamed features, most notably because the peak lies within the Dix Mountain Wilderness Area of Adirondack State Park, and so in this case it is preferable to change an existing name.

After learning that the BGN would not consider a commemorative name until the intended honoree had been deceased for five years, the proposal was held until March 2009, when it was submitted to the BGN (although Carson passed away in 1961, the Committee decided to wait and submit both proposals together). During the course of those seven years, the proponent made numerous presentations on the topic to local and regional groups, primarily those with an interest and connection to the Adirondacks. In 2005, the Executive Committee of The Forty Sixers passed a resolution endorsing the name changes.

The proposal included letters of support from the Board of Directors of the Adirondack Mountain Club (which has 35,000 members), as well as nine of its 26 regional chapters; the City of Plattsburgh Historian; the Catskill 3500 Club; the Rotary Club of Glens Falls; the North Hudson/Schroon Lake Historical Society; and the Executive Director of the New York State Folklore Society. The proposal also included 46 letters written by individuals who endorse the proposed names. Each of these included anecdotes and enthusiastic recollections of having communicated with Grace Hudowalski over the years, always receiving her support for their climbing endeavors. One letter of support noted that the proposed name change “would be in the best traditions of naming Adirondack High Peaks for people who figured prominently in their history and lore.”

The proponent notes also that there is a precedent for changing peaks named “Dix.” He believes the BGN already changed the name of Middle Dix to Hough Peak. In fact, while Hough Peak is listed in GNIS and

does appear on USGS topographic maps, the name was never a formal decision of the BGN. In 1937, the BGN Executive Secretary, through correspondence with the New York State Names Committee, noted that the name had already been changed by the State, and so the BGN rendered the name official. The BGN file notes, "The name was [made] usable without decision of this board, 'under [the] Statement for the Guidance of Government officers' which rules, 'Names that have been formally approved by a State Geographic Board, in conformity with the rules of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, in so far as they apply to features wholly within the jurisdiction of the State Board.'" The name Hough Peak commemorates Dr. Franklin B. Hough (1822-1885), "the father of American Forestry." In 1942, Grace Hudowalski wrote an article for the Adirondack Mountain Club Yearbook on the renaming of Middle Dix to Hough Peak. Although she initially expressed surprise at the change, primarily because "we have been calling this mountain 'Marshall' - after Bob and George who first climbed it - for years," she went on to outline Mr. Hough's significant accomplishments and contributions to the Adirondacks. In 1972, the BGN approved a proposal by the Adirondack Museum to change the name of Mount Herbert to Mount Marshall. According to the GNIS entry, this peak was "Originally named Mount Clinton, for Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York. Later renamed for Herbert Clark, the Marshall family's guide and one of the first 46'ers. Renamed again in 1972 by the Board on Geographic Names for Bob Marshall, the famed explorer, author, and conservationist."

The North Hudson Town Selectmen and the Essex County Commissioners support the proposed change from East Dix to Grace Peak. The Executive Director of the Adirondack Trail Improvement Committee has no objection. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, which administers the Adirondack Park, supports the proposal, as does the New York State Names Committee. Three emails objecting to the name change were submitted to the BGN, including one from an individual who until recently was the co-editor of *Adirondack Peeks*, the Forty Sixers' newsletter.

According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Essex County.

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

Weisser Creek, Alaska

(Review List 416)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=57.61384&p_longi=-152.24086

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=57.58699&p_longi=-152.27034

This 2.5-mile-long stream on Kodiak Island is proposed to be named officially Weisser Creek. The name is intended to honor Erhardt Richard Weisser (1914-2001), a native of North Dakota who was employed during World War II by the U.S. Navy as a pipe fitter and ship repairman. Following the war, Weisser moved to Kodiak in search of work at the local Naval Base. Long before environmental conscientiousness became widespread, he suggested that fuel oil reclaiming tanks be installed. After the Coast Guard took over the Naval Base, Weisser became Supervisor of Public Works, a job he held until his retirement in 1978. He was recognized for his work following the 1964 earthquake and tsunami.

In 1947, Weisser and his wife began to remodel an abandoned military cabin, making them the first individuals to own private land near the unnamed stream. Their descendants still own the property. From 1948 to 1960, Weisser worked to get the Bureau of Land Management to open land in the Chiniak area for private ownership, which eventually paved the way for homesteading in the area. He was active in civic groups and with his church in Kodiak. He was vice-president of the Kodiak Conservation Club, and for many years served with a youth service branch of the Masonic Lodge. The proponent of this name, who is the daughter of Mr. Weisser, reports that over the years, local residents began to refer to the stream as Weisser Creek.

The proposal included a petition with 15 signatures of residents of Kodiak Island Borough, along with several other letters and emails from individuals who support the proposal. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names contacted the government of Kodiak Island Borough and Alaska Native groups in the area; the Borough did not respond which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Natives of Kodiak, Inc. and the Sun'aq Tribe responded in support of the name. Alaska State Parks, Kodiak District has no comment. The State Board recommends approval of the name.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Hardesty (BGN 1897) (FID 598311) to Queen Anne, Maryland
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.8987239&p_longi=-76.6782992&fid=598311

This proposal is to change the official name of the small unincorporated community of Hardesty in Prince George's County to Queen Anne. According to the proponent, the name Queen Anne "is in use and is on the county road signs." In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau delineated a new census designated place called Queen Anne, which comprises the area around the community. A historic bridge, named Queen Anne Bridge since 1755, crosses the Patuxent River at the end of Queen Anne Bridge Road.

USGS topographic maps published in 1892 and 1895, as well as the G.W. Hopkins Atlas of 1878, labeled the community Queen Anne. However, in 1897, the BGN rendered a decision to change the name to Hardesty. The decision card provides no basis for the change, although the volume *Lost Towns of Tidewater Maryland* (Shomette, 2000) states that it was due in part to the existence of "other 'Queen Anne' place names in Maryland." The name Hardesty was chosen in recognition of Addison Hardesty, who at the time was the community's oldest resident.

Several places in Maryland have names that include "Queen Anne" or "Queen Annes." Nine of these are subdivisions (e.g. Queen Anne Woods, Queen Annes Estates, and Queen Anne Hill); two are within ten miles of the community in question. Queen Anne's County lies across the Chesapeake Bay and contains the town of Queen Anne, 39 miles to the east.

GNIS lists four other features in Maryland that contain the word "Hardesty." Three populated places are Hardesty, 5.5 miles to the east, and Hardesty Estates, four miles northeast, both in Anne Arundel County; and Hardesty Fields, 19 miles southeast in Calvert County. These names were all obtained from a commercially produced county map series and are not shown on USGS maps. In addition, Hardestys Cove is 6.5 miles northeast in a tidal creek along the South River.

The GIS Manager for Prince George's County confirms local usage of the name Queen Anne for the community in Prince George's County, noting that the BGN-approved name of Hardesty is rarely used. The Maryland State Names Authority recommends approval of the change. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Prince George's County.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Howell Branch, Missouri

(Review List 413)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.1283925&p_longi=-92.4149083

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.1269746&p_longi=-92.4603531

This proposal is to apply the new name Howell Branch to a 2.7-mile-long tributary of Brushy Fork in Miller County. The proponent, who owns property through which the stream flows, states that the proposed name is associated with the Howell School that once operated alongside the stream. The school was shown and named on the 1937 USGS topographic map but does not appear on present-day maps and there is no evidence of the building today. A road that crosses the stream is named Howell Loop Road. The origin of the name of the school and road is not known, although the Federal census records from 1910 to 1930 list several individuals with the surname Howell in Miller County, all several miles from the stream in question.

The Miller County Commissioners are in support of the proposal, as is the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Osage Nation, a federally recognized tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Prodigy Hill, Wyoming

(Bureau of Land Management)

(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.646405&p_longi=-108.2449583

This 7,198-foot unnamed summit is located on Bureau of Land Management public domain land in Fremont County. The summit lies along the Beaver Divide. According to the proponent, the summit appears “butte-like from the south though not technically a butte. It is much longer than it is tall but because it is part of a longer ridge neither is it a mesa.” The proponent has chosen the name Prodigy Hill because “the description of what enters your eyes from this place is something wonderful, marvelous...prodigious.” Furthermore, he states that the view from this point is “staggering.” A National Geodetic Survey benchmark on the summit is named DEVILS GAP and is described as “On W. edge of tree covered ridge on Beaver Rim.” Devils Gap is due south of the summit, and Beaver Rim is a variant of Beaver Divide (BGN 1963).

The Wyoming Board of Geographic Names contacted the Fremont County Commissioners for an opinion; the county responded it had no objection to the name. The WYBGN recommends approval of the name, as does the Bureau of Land Management. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation; the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes; the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe; the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe; the Crow Tribe of Montana; the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe; the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation; the Oglala Sioux Tribe; the Rosebud Sioux Tribe; the Santee Sioux Nation; the Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation; the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation; and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.