

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

Seven Hundred and Forty-First Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000A
May 10, 2012 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman) (not voting)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
Greg Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Sharon Cochran, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
William McNulty, National Geographic

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. The Chair announced he would not be voting, except in the case of a tie.

2. Minutes of the 740th Meeting

The Minutes of the 740th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held April 12th, 2012, were approved with minor corrections.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

The BGN held its quarterly meeting on April 17th at the State Department. At the meeting, the revised policies on commemorative naming of Antarctic and Underseas features were

discussed. Several additional amendments to the policies, not substantive, were put forth and need to be finalized. The Executive Committee, chaired by Caldwell, will meet June 5th at the U.S. Geological Survey to address the issues, and to review the relationship between the BGN and its advisory committees.

Logan reminded the members of the upcoming meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN), to be held June 25th-29th in London. The Domestic Names Committee has been invited to prepare reports on topics of current interest, such as the revision to the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP), including the draft interim policy on native names and tribal consultation. Papers should be submitted to Executive Secretary Palmer by June 1st.

The next quarterly meeting of the full BGN is scheduled for Tuesday, July 17th, and will take place at the Department of the Interior.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

No report.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

Westington reported that BGN deputy member Jon Campbell is scheduled to chair a session of the Annual Conference of the Philip Lee Phillips Society, being held May 18th-19th at the Library of Congress. The conference is entitled *Visualizing the Nation's Capital: Two Centuries of Mapping Washington, D.C.*

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reminded the members that the DNC has been invited to hold its May 2013 meeting during the USGS National Map User Conference in Denver. The conference is scheduled to take place two weeks after the next meeting of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities, which is in Minneapolis April 30th-May 4th, 2013. Yost asked the members about the possibility of their attendance at both conferences. It was the sense of the members present that the DNC is interested in participating, but that expected cuts to agencies' travel budgets would likely impact such plans.

Yost reported that the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) is considering the question of whether to limit the types of features maintained in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Although the Public Law (1947) that defines the BGN's purview states that the BGN is responsible for promulgating all geographic names for use by the Federal government, and in 1987 the BGN proclaimed that GNIS would be its promulgation vehicle, there is a perception that this purview applies only to the names of natural features. The NGP believes the standardization of administrative feature names would be better served by establishing Federal and State stewardship agreements and acquiring national authoritative datasets (such as a file of school names and locations from the Department of Education). These datasets would only be acquired as needed for topographic map production and all records currently in GNIS, including historical entries, variant names, and related descriptive and historical details may be deleted. The issue resulted in a lengthy discussion, with several DNC members protesting the elimination of the one authoritative data source

which all Federal agencies have relied on and helped maintain for many years. There was also a concern that there are in fact very few national datasets and that the names they contain often do not comply with established BGN writing guidelines. It was suggested it might be appropriate to post a notice on the issue in the *Federal Register* so that agencies might have an opportunity to review policy implications and respond appropriately. A representative from the NGP is expected to address the BGN regarding the matter in the next few months.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reported on the status of ongoing efforts to correct geographic coordinates in Hawaii, as well as a secondary effort to add writing marks to Hawaiian geographic names. The first effort is necessary in order to establish locations in NAD 83, while the second task will complete the list of updates that was begun in 1999-2000. New topographic maps of Hawaii are expected to be produced by USGS this fiscal year so it is important that the existing GNIS data be enhanced.

At the January meeting, it was reported that the DNC had received a complaint regarding the decision in 2010 to approve the name Jimmys Peak for a summit in New York. The name honors James Cameron, who resided in the area in the 18th century; however, a member of the Cameron family, after learning of the decision, claims that Mr. Cameron's home was on the opposite side of the Hudson River and that the summit in question has always been known locally as Willard Mountain. A proposal has been received to revise the decision and to apply the latter name instead. The new proposal will be placed on the next Review List and staff will consult all interested parties for comment.

An email from a U.S. Forest Service regional geographic names coordinator informed staff about a renewed effort to have the decision to disapprove the proposed name Ira Spring Mountain for a summit in Washington revisited. The staff is awaiting details regarding any new evidence that was not available at the time of the decision, before this is determined.

A proposal has been received to apply the new name Mount Chosin Few to an unnamed summit in Alaska. The name is intended to commemorate a battle of the Korean War. The proponent has requested an expedited vote in preparation for an upcoming celebration and so the proposal is expected to be placed on the June docket.

There has been considerable interest this month from the media regarding the issue of derogatory names, as well as continued interest in the Ponce de Leon Island and Ais Island proposals.

Following last month's public presentation on the issue of changing geographic names in Oregon that contain the word "squaw," there has been continued email dialogue from the opponents of the proposed changes regarding the policies and procedures of the Oregon Geographic Names Board, and how the BGN should consider the matter. The first of several reported counter-proposals has been submitted to the Grant County Court for its review and concurrence, with a copy provided to BGN staff. After some discussion, the members agreed that any proposals that are complete should be brought before the BGN for discussion and a decision.

Runyon gave a presentation on the BGN and GNIS during the annual meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council, held on April 27th at the Government Printing Office. The attendees commented on the usefulness of having the BGN decision cards and case files online.

On April 30th, Yost and Runyon met at the Department of the Interior with Representative Brad Drake of Florida regarding the proposal to change the application of the name Indian Creek for a stream in Walton County. A decision on the proposal was deferred by the BGN at its July 2010 meeting and Rep. Drake wished to present additional evidence to support the proposed change and discuss what further steps the proponent might take to address the BGN's concerns. He also offered to contact the Seminole Tribe of Florida to discuss their opposition to the proposal. He noted that the stream currently named Indian Creek is known locally as Euchee Creek so he will be initiating a proposal to apply that name in place of the existing name.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

GNIS data compilation contracts have been approved for North Dakota, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Texas, and Hawaii.

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

In Kanalley's absence, Fournier reported that the Special Committee is expected to meet in the next two or three weeks. The agenda will include a review of the comments received from the Department of the Interior's Solicitor's Office on the recently approved Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names.

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 - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Stalberg Lakes, Washington (Review List 387)

A motion was made to approve the new name but was not seconded. A motion was then made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the lack of local or land management agency support.

Vote: 8 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was made in the belief that the proposal satisfied the criteria of the Commemorative Names Policy.

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

Montgomery Cove, Massachusetts (Review List 409) (FID 2726018)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Burtons Peak, New York (Review List 408) (FID 2726019)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Bear Branch** (FID 1535344) to **Slaven Branch**, West Virginia (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 7 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

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

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Rat Island** (BGN 1937) (FID 1416306) to **Hawadax Island**, Alaska (Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge/Aleutian Islands Wilderness) (Review List 408)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cardinal Creek, **Cardinal Creek South Branch**, Iowa (Review List 408) (FIDs 2726020, 2726021)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Justice Island, Washington (Review List 405) (FID 2726022)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Little Bass Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 408) (FID 2726023)

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

Vote: 6 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited the potential for confusion with other nearby features already named Bass Lake.

Change **Pesabic Lake** (FID 1571242) to **Lake Pesobic**, Wisconsin (Review List 409)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) Review (Logan/Runyon)

Logan led a discussion regarding the suggested edits to Chapter 4 of the Principles, Policies, and Procedures document. He thanked Caldwell, Kanalley, and Runyon for spending a full day last week at the USGS to review the comments that had been received from several of the DNC members. Runyon distributed a copy of the latest draft and thanked the members for reviewing and commenting on the chapter. She then provided an overview of how the issues had been addressed. Members then provided some additional comments and several specific edits. It was agreed that the staff would incorporate the corrections and redistribute the revised version for final review and approval.

7. Other Business

There was no other business to report.

8. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held June 14th, 2012, at 9:30 a.m. at the Main Interior Building, Washington, D.C. in Room 7000A.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Tony Gilbert

Tony Gilbert, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
May 2012**

I. **Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties** – none

II. **Disagreement on Docketed Names**

Stalberg Lakes, Washington

(Review List 387)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.6635869&p_longi=-122.4576473

This new commemorative name was submitted by a former lifelong resident of Bellingham (the proponent passed away in 2009). His proposal is to name collectively five small unnamed lakes Stalberg Lakes in honor of his grandparents and their children. The lakes are located on Chuckanut Mountain, approximately five miles south of the center of Bellingham and within Larrabee State Park. Walfred Stalberg (1880-1935) and his two sons, Edward (1904-1966) and Fred (1906-1938), were loggers and sawmill workers in the area for many years, while his grandmother Ida Stalberg (1875-1901) and her daughter-in-law Aletha (1908-1974) were homemakers. The proponent described the intended honorees as “solid citizens of Whatcom County.”

The Washington Board on Geographic Names declined to accept this proposal for initial consideration, noting that, “the commemorative naming policy requires those being commemorated to be deceased five years” and the name could be construed to honor a living person. The BGN staff contacted the Whatcom County Commissioners for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Although the lakes lie outside the city, the City of Bellingham GIS Analyst commented that they appear to be unnamed and that although he was not familiar with the Stalberg family, the proposed name “doesn’t present any problems that I am aware of.”

A copy of this proposal was also sent to the following Federally recognized tribes, but no response was received: the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe of Washington, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, the Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, the Samish Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington, the Suquamish Indian Tribe, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. A lack of response is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the DNC at its April 2011 meeting, citing a need to solicit input from the Washington State Parks Commission, which administers Larrabee State Park. After several attempts to obtain comments, the Commission Director stated the Commission does not support the proposal, citing its “longstanding policy regarding naming features in state parks,” which requires that proponents direct such requests to the State Parks Commission.

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

Montgomery Cove, Massachusetts

(Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.6267124&p_longi=-70.6871080

This proposal is to make official the name Montgomery Cove for a small bay located along the east side of the Annisquam River in the City of Gloucester. The name would honor Nicholas Montgomery (1875-1955), who established a boatyard on the cove in 1908, which is still in operation today. According to the proposal, “Nicholas Montgomery pursued boat building as an occupation after a brief career working in local shoe factories. He purchased the lot on Ferry Street in 1908, setting up his second shop, where his descendants continue the tradition he started over 100 years ago. Nicholas Montgomery never retired and in some 50 years he created 700 to 800 boats, from small day sailers to 75-foot fishing draggers for the US Government during World War II. He not only built boats, he also designed most of the ones he made, using half-hull models from which to loft them up.”

The proposal continues, “In 2008, as part of the centennial celebration of the boatyard which is still in operation (and one of the few that remains in this region), the Cape Ann Museum held an exhibition on the Montgomery boatyard, a festive community open house that attracted some 250 visitors, and efforts were begun to obtain a commemorative naming for the Cove on which this boatyard is located. Research into maps and archival records at several repositories in the City revealed that the cove had never been named. However, neighbors and natives, as well as those working on the River, reveal that locals have been referring to this feature as ‘Montgomery’s’ or ‘Montgomery’s Cove’ for some 100 years. A public forum, advertised in the paper and on the City’s website, to discuss this possibility was presented. The support of the community was unanimous.” An online search for the name shows that the grandson of Nicholas Montgomery who is a local artist has painted several scenes of “Montgomery’s Cove.” The *Good Morning Gloucester* blog has also included several references to “Montgomery’s Cove” in the past two years. The proponent notes that usage is mixed for “Montgomery” and “Montgomery’s,” so rather than simply remove the possessive apostrophe, she is asking that the name be considered as Montgomery Cove.

Letters of support, which were included with the proposal, were submitted by the Gloucester City Council, the Gloucester Historical Commission, the Gloucester Shellfish Constable, and State Representative Anthony Verga. Two individuals who own property abutting the cove also expressed support. The Massachusetts State Names Authority and NOAA also support the name. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Essex County.

Burtons Peak, New York

(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.1925&p_longi=-73.858611111111

This 3,631-foot summit is located on a privately owned inholding within the High Peaks Wilderness area of the Adirondack Park in Essex County. According to the proponent, the property is zoned as a critical area for resource management, and is protected by a conservation easement held by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation. He

notes, “The summit has views in multiple directions including a spectacular view down into the Keene Valley and beyond to the Green Mountains of Vermont.” It is considered significant, “being contained on land that is a climax boreal forest, never logged.” The proposed name would honor Harold B. “Hal” Burton (1908-1992), described as “a pioneering American skier, accomplished Adirondack woodsman, prolific author, journalist and WW II veteran.” Mr. Burton was also an avid climber and outdoorsman. In 1938 he became the Chairman of the Adirondack Mountain Club Trails Committee and laid out the popular Wright Peak Ski Trail and later the 2,700 foot Class A downhill ski run on Little Whiteface Mountain, the beginning of ski activities at the 1980 Lake Placid Winter Olympics. At the outset of World War II, Hal Burton put to use his skills in training troops for alpine warfare on skis, became an officer in the 10th Mountain Division, and was part of Italian Campaign that took Riva Ridge and Mount Belvedere.

After the war, Burton continued in his career as a journalist, writing several children’s books. He also wrote and published *Ski Troops*, an account of the men of the 10th Mountain Division and their experiences in WWII, their role in creating the American ski industry after the war, and the founding of Aspen, Vail, Crystal Mountain, and Whiteface. Burton was active in the Adirondacks for most of his life. According to the proponent, he purchased Slide Brook Tract in 1948, and in 1974 “had the foresight to negotiate a conservation easement with the State of New York, protecting this ice age boreal forest for all perpetuity.” The proponent acquired the property from Hal Burton’s son in 2010. He adds that there is one other site named for Burton, a ski run at Whiteface Ski Resort.

The Town of Keene Board of Selectmen and the Essex County Board of Supervisors both recommend approval of the proposal. The Regional Director of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC), which administers Adirondack Park, as well as the NYDEC Lands and Forests Bureau, also supports the proposal. The New York State Names Committee has no objection to the proposal. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Essex County.

Change **Bear Branch** (FID 1535344) to **Slaven Branch**, West Virginia
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.0484124&p_longi=-81.7076297&fid=1535344

This proposal is to change the name of **Bear Branch**, a 1.1-mile-long tributary of Pond Creek in Jackson County, to **Slaven Branch**. The proponent, a resident of Huntington, believes the proposed name “describes, updates [and] reflects the knowledge of Bear Branch.” He claims the origin of the name **Bear Branch** “is lost to time,” although “most likely bears roamed the area and began the identity.” He says that all the property in the **Bear Branch** watershed now belongs to descendants of the Slaven family, and so it would be appropriate to honor their long association with the area. His great-grandfather Henry Slaven (1835-1922) and wife Sarah acquired their 100-acre property in 1864, just before Henry Slaven returned from fighting for the Confederacy in the Civil War. The 1870 Federal Census lists numerous Slaven families in Jackson County. After Henry’s death in 1922, his five children inherited the land, which remains in the family today. The proponent adds also that his grandmother Louise Slaven Milhoan raised him on the property along **Bear Branch**.

When asked to comment, the government of Jackson County responded that it had no opinion on the issue. The West Virginia Names Authority doesn't see "any problems" with changing the name, citing the fact that the stream is small and remote, and "the Slavens have a long association with the area dating back to 1864."

In addition to this stream, there are 11 others in West Virginia named Bear Branch; there are no streams with the word "Slaven" in their names. GNIS lists two cemeteries named Slaven Cemetery, both in Jackson County.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Rat Island (BGN 1937) (FID 1416306) to Hawadax Island, Alaska
(Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge/Aleutian Islands Wilderness)
(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=51.8025&p_longi=178.2975&fid=1416306

This proposal is to change the name of Rat Island to Hawadax Island. The island in question is located in the Rat Islands in the Bering Strait, approximately 200 miles west of Adak. It is uninhabited and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, but according to the proponent, "it was traditionally used by the Unangas/Unangan (Aleut) people for millennia." In 1980, most of the islands in the refuge, including Rat Island, were designated wilderness.

Although the name Rat Island was made official by the BGN in 1937, the proponent of the change is asking that the traditional Unangan name "Hawadax" be recognized. She states, "The island has had various previous Aleut names, but the name 'Rat Island' has been most commonly used with English, Russian and French variants since the island was infested in the 1780s. The Norway rat infestation had damaged habitat by significantly reducing, and sometimes even extinguishing, vast sea bird populations. These birds previously contributed ocean derived nutrients back to the land, which in turn, provided the optimal balance for sea bird habitat. As Rat Island is part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service manages the island for sea bird habitat, natural and cultural resource protection, and public education of wilderness resources. Encouraged by the successful eradication of rats from islands near New Zealand, the Nature Conservancy (TNC) approached the USFWS about using the technique on Rat Island. After numerous years of research, public input, and careful consideration of the island's unique situation, these project partners successfully removed the rat population from Rat Island by using rodenticide in a difficult and expensive effort. After only two years of rat-free status, the Giant Song Sparrow, an endemic sub-species that had not been seen on the island for hundreds of years, has returned. Additionally, many other populations of sea birds have increased in population and will continue to increase with ample habitat available for reclamation. Since the island is now rat-free, an appropriate Unangas/Unangan name should be restored to reflect both the true history of the island and celebrate the success of removing invasive species from essential habitat. Resources show that the most historic Unangas/Unangan name for the island was 'Hawadax'."

The proponent further notes, "This name [Hawadax] is further supported by attestations recorded in 1840 and again in 1950-1952. It is still used by speakers in the native village of

Atka today.” BGN files indicate the name Rat Island is a translation from the Russian ‘Krysi’ and probably from the Aleut name ‘Ayugadak,’ meaning ‘rat.’ In 1802, Commodore Billings of the Imperial Russian Navy listed the feature as Krissey Island. Russian nautical charts published in 1836 listed the feature as either Kryci or Ayoungadakh. A Russian chart published in 1848 listed the name as Ostrov Ayugadak (Krysi). Prior to the infestation of rats on the island, the name Xavia was used. All of these names are recorded in GNIS as variants. The Alaska Native Language Center has confirmed that the name “Hawadax” was used as early as the 1840s.

Following the eradication of the rats from Rat Island, numerous conservation organizations and websites referenced the story; a large number of them noted that Hawadax was the historical Aleut name for the island. These included The Ornithological Council (in a report prepared for The Nature Conservancy and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), Defenders of Wildlife, *The Christian Science Monitor*, and the Private Island News website. In 2011, William Stolzenburg, author of “Where the Wild Things Were,” published a book entitled “Rat Island: Predators in Paradise and the World’s Greatest Wildlife Rescue.” One of the chapters describes the efforts to eradicate rats from Rat Island.

The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association and the Aleut Corporation both passed resolutions in support of the proposal. The City of Adax supports the name change. The proponent did not propose that the collective name Rat Islands (BGN 1963) be changed, nor Rat Island Channel (BGN 1937). The Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, recommends approval of the name change, as does the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, while NOAA has no objection.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cardinal Creek, Cardinal Creek South Branch, Iowa (Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.6688888888889&p_longi=-91.5786111111111

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.6630555555556&p_longi=-91.6172222222222

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.6640959&p_longi=-91.5847778

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.6592546&p_longi=-91.6040468

These names are proposed to be applied to a 2.4-mile-long tributary of Clear Creek and a 1.2-mile-long branch of the main stream, both in Johnson County. The area through which the streams flow was once the site of a now defunct Rotary Club camp named Cardinal Camp. Much development has occurred in the area, with two local roads named Camp Cardinal Boulevard and Camp Cardinal Road. According to the proponent, “the name ‘Cardinal’ is very much part of the area’s culture.”

The Iowa City Council and the Johnson County Board of Supervisors have both expressed support for the proposed names, as has the Iowa State Names Authority. A portion of the stream flows through the northwest corner of the University of Iowa campus, so the school was

asked to comment; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally recognized tribes: the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians; the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and the Santee Sioux Nation. Of these, only the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma responded, with support for the name. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Justice Island, Washington

(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.7576600&p_longi=-122.9003620

The name Justice Island is proposed to be made official for a 3.5-acre island in Echo Bay, at the south end of the Strait of Georgia. The proponent, a resident of Bellevue, reports that the name was approved by the Washington Board on Geographic Names in 1992 but was never forwarded to the BGN for consideration. He provided a copy of the State Board's case file, which noted that the proposal had been submitted by a resident of Seattle, to make official a name in recent local use. At that time, two-thirds of the island was managed by the Washington State Parks Department, having been donated to the State by the U.S. Marshal's office. The case file continues, "The U.S. Marshal has the responsibility to dispose of all property seized from convicted drug dealer's ill-gotten gains from drug activities. During the Fall & Winter of 1985-6 the U.S. Marshal's office determined that the best use for the seized island property was as an addition to Sucia Island State Park. This is the first time in the United States that property forfeited to the Federal Government, due to drug activity, was donated for a public park." In summary, "Justice was meted out to nearly all of the members of the smuggling operation."

The name Justice Island was reportedly first published in a letter in December 1985, and by 1986 it began to appear in local news accounts of the smuggling operation and subsequent arrests. It was also named during the transfer ceremony from the Federal Government to the State Parks Department. One year later the name appeared in Marge and Ted Mueller's book *San Juan Islands Afoot and Afloat*, which mentioned that the island had gotten its name "in recognition of its recent and colorful past." The Chief Deputy of the U.S. Marshal's Seattle office and the Regional Manager of the U.S. Marshal's National Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Program both supported the 1992 proposal, as did the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Commander of the U.S. Coast Guard's 13th District, and the Commodore of the San Juan Island Yacht Club.

Prior to the State's approval of Justice Island, the name South Finger Islands in the plural form had been applied collectively to the larger island to the southwest and this smaller island. A U.S. Geological Survey cartographer proposed that the plural name be amended to simply South Finger Island, a change that was approved by the State and forwarded to the BGN, which also approved the change in 1992. The BGN's case file for South Finger Island contains no mention of Justice Island but does include a note that "another [proposal] has been submitted to name the island to the northwest Echo Bay Island." The State Board's file notes that in addition to Justice Island, they were asked to consider other proposals to name the island Slammer Island or Joint Island, but both were rejected as "too flippant." A fourth

proposal for Echo Bay Island was also denied, as it “lacked imagination.” It is not clear why the BGN considered the request to change South Finger Islands to South Finger Island but did not consider the proposal to name the smaller island Justice Island. The present-day proponent suggests, “It seems that perhaps the U.S. Board only received half of the Washington State Board decision. Perhaps the other half was lost.”

More recently, the name Justice Island appears at various websites devoted to boating in the San Juan Islands. Wikipedia also lists it as one of the named islands in the group.

There is no indication in the State Board’s 1992 file that the San Juan County Council were consulted on the matter so they were asked recently to comment. The Council is in favor of the proposal. The State Board has reaffirmed its support, and NOAA is also in favor. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, a Federally recognized tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Little Bass Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.1505539&p_longi=-89.9114227

This proposal was recently forwarded to the BGN by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which had approved the name in 1982 but neglected to submit it to the BGN. A review of the WGNC’s earlier decisions revealed discrepancies between State and Federal products and so several proposals have been submitted in an effort to bring Federal maps into compliance with local and State usage.

The name Little Bass Lake is proposed to be applied to a 20-acre lake in the Town of Manitowish Waters in Vilas County. It was proposed by the Town Board in response to a request by a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) to name the lake Lake Thoreau. As the WI DNR noted in its 1981 application, this is one of the largest unnamed lakes in the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest and was the subject of recent scientific studies. It was also noted that the area was soon to be mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey at a larger scale than was previously done, and so the lake would be shown. The name Lake Thoreau was chosen by the WI DNR because naturalist Henry David Thoreau had lived alongside a similar remotely located lake. However, when the WGNC contacted the town for an opinion, they were told that the Town Board would prefer Little Bass Lake, as that was the name already used locally. The Vilas County government indicated it would defer to the town for an opinion. Citing the Town’s preference, the WGNC voted to endorse Little Bass Lake. The name Lake Thoreau was subsequently proposed by the WI DNR for another lake in Oneida County (that proposal is also on Review List 408 but is still pending, citing a need for input from the county government).

The Town of Manitowish Waters did not indicate why the lake was known as Little Bass Lake; there is one lake in the county named Bass Lake, 40 miles away; another named Red Bass Lake 12 miles away, and two named Little Bass Lake, 19 miles and 25 miles from the lake in question. In addition, in neighboring Iron County are North Bass Lake and South Bass Lake, located 3.7 miles and 2.7 miles, respectively, from the lake proposed to be named Little Bass Lake.

A copy of the proposal for Little Bass Lake was forwarded to the following tribes, all of which are Federally recognized: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation; the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Pesabic Lake (FID 1571242) to Lake Pesobic, Wisconsin
(Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=39.7352585&p_longi=-103.9830123&fid=185003

This proposal is to change the name of Pesabic Lake in Lincoln County to Lake Pesobic to recognize long-time local use. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of the Pesobic Lake Association, which pointed out that the historically correct spelling is “Pesobic.” The proponent provided a copy of a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lake survey map on which the lake is labeled Pesobic Lake. A 1919 land abstract referred to the feature as “Lake View, formerly known as Mathews Lake and now known as Lake Pesobic.” Two accompanying maps also label the feature Lake Pesobic, as does an 1879 mortgage petition. A road leading to the lake is named Lake Pesobic Road. The 4-H club in Merrill is named the Pesobic Pathfinders. An online account of a tornado that passed through Merrill in April 2011 referred to the lake as Lake Pesobic.

Although the origin of the name is unknown, *A History of Lincoln, Oneida, and Vilas Counties Wisconsin* (Jones, 1924) states, “Two miles north of Merrill is Lake Pesobic (the Indian name for Lake View).” In addition to USGS topographic maps published since 1954, a 2004 Town Plat labeled the lake Pesabic Lake. The WGNC is also asking that the specific and generic parts of the name be reversed to reflect predominant local usage.

The Town of Merrill and the Lincoln County Land Information and Conservation Department both submitted letters in support of the change to Lake Pesobic, and the WGNC recommends approval as well.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following tribes, all of which are Federally recognized: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation; the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Forest County Potawatomi Community; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; the

Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Lower Sioux Indian Community; the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Prairie Island Indian Community; the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Santee Sioux Nation; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation; the Spirit Lake Tribe; the Upper Sioux Community; the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.