U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE

Seven Hundred and Twenty-Third Meeting
University Plaza Hotel, Springfield, Missouri
October 7, 2010 – 10:00 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Pamela Fairlie	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard) (Acting Chairman) (not voting)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

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

Staff
John Fenniman, U. S. Geological Survey
Sandra Hoyle-Moore, U. S. Geological Survey
Renee Hughes, U. S. Geological Survey
Maria McCormick, U. S. Geological Survey
Jane Messenger, U. S. Geological Survey
Roger Payne, U. S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey

1.1 Opening

In the absence of Chairman Hiatt, Logan will be chairing this meeting. He opened the meeting at 10:00 a.m., and thanked the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names for hosting this meeting in Springfield. Logan then asked for any additions to the agenda. Item 2.6, Tribal Subcommittee Report, was added. Ms. Fairlie of the Bureau of Land Management's Idaho office is representing her agency at this meeting.

1.2 Introduction of Committee members and staff

The Committee members and staff introduced themselves to the conference attendees.

1.3 Comments by the Chairman, U.S. Board on Geographic Names (Logan for Hébert)

The next meeting of the full Board on Geographic Names will take place Tuesday, October 26th, at 9:30 a.m. at the State Department, Washington, DC, in the Rare Books Room. On the afternoon of the same day, at the same location, the BGN's Foreign Names Committee will hold its quarterly meeting.

1.4 Minutes of the 722nd Meeting

The minutes of the 722nd meeting, held September 9th, were approved as submitted.

2. Reports

2.1 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The next annual meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place October 21-22 in Moncton, New Brunswick. Executive Secretary Yost and Wayne Furr, representing COGNA, will attend, as well as possibly Trent Palmer and Marcus Allsup of the Foreign Names Committee. One of the issues on the agenda is the use of questionable names and locations on Google Maps and Google Earth.

The International Congress on Onomastic Sciences (ICOS) will meet September 5th-9th, 2011 in Barcelona. The program includes four sessions dedicated to geographic names.

The next Geographic Names training course, held under the auspices of the Pan-American Institute for Geography and History (PAIGH) will take place in Belize in February or March 2011. This will be the 28th occurrence of this very popular course.

The next COGNA Conference is scheduled to take place October 25-29, in Honolulu, Hawaii. It is hoped that representatives from the Trust Territories can attend, and a geographic names authority from Victoria, Australia has expressed an interest in presenting a paper. The following years' conferences will take place in Minnesota. At yesterday's Business Council meeting, Wayne Furr announced that he expects to step down from his position as COGNA Executive Secretary in three years.

2.2 DNC Executive Secretary (Yost)

A historian on Long Island, New York, has expressed an interest in joining the New York State Names Committee. His contact information was forwarded to the chair of the State Committee.

The U.S. Geological Survey will be hosting a National Map Users Conference in Denver in May 2011. DNC members and other interested parties are invited to make presentations on how their agencies are using geographic names data.

Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the BGN has received a request for copies of its meeting minutes for the past three years, as well as copies of minutes of the BGN's Extra-Terrestrial Committee for the past ten years. The requestor will be

informed that the latter committee is inactive and has not met since 1979. This is primarily because with regard to naming, the BGN has representation on the International Astronomical Union which has very similar policies to the ones formulated by the Committee. A second FOIA request, from the same individual, is for copies of all BGN correspondence related to naming proposals. In this case, the requestor will be informed that the DNC has recently completed scanning its case files and that the material should be available online in early 2011.

The DNC's November meeting has been canceled, as the date conflicts with the Veterans Day holiday.

At the last DNC meeting, it was reported that the U.S. Congress had expressed a desire to name a geographic feature for the late Senator Ted Stevens. Legislation was introduced into Congress, to name both a peak in Denali National Park and a glacier in Chugach National Forest. The names Mount Stevens and Stevens Icefield have been approved by the House and the Senate, and are now awaiting the President's signature. Once approved, the names would become official for Federal use; other than recording the names in the Geographic Names Information System (with a US 2010 decision date), no further action by the BGN is required.

The DNC has received a proposal to name an unnamed pond on the proponent's property, Woof Lake. The name is intended to honor the proponent's dog. In accordance with the DNC's recent decision to designate such features (man-made or impounded bodies of water, i.e. reservoirs) as "administrative," it is the staff's understanding the name does not need to be considered by the DNC and can simply be added to GNIS. Payne questioned whether this change in policy should be extended to the names of canals and channels, which are also man-made and the names of which are currently under the DNC's purview. Yost indicated this topic will be added to the December meeting agenda for further discussion.

2.3 Special Committee on Communications (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has met several times over the past year, primarily in preparation for the ESRI Federal User Conference in February and for the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG), which took place in April in Washington DC. At the AAG meeting, both the DNC and FNC held meetings, and there were two full days of toponymic sessions. The AAG also hosted a meeting of its Special Working Group on Indigenous Names. The meeting was hosted by Renee Louis of the Hawaii Geographic Names Board and focused on tribal consultation and linguistic issues. Several of the DNC members and staff participated in that meeting.

Fournier presented a paper on geographic names at the AAG meeting, and will do so again during this conference and at the upcoming annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society, which is to be held later this month in Saint Petersburg, Florida.

In July, Yost participated in a conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, entitled "Trends in Toponymy."

The Communications Committee has discussed the need for increased dialogue with the American Indian community, although any specific efforts are on hold pending the findings and recommendations of the DNC's Tribal Subcommittee.

The Committee has prepared some brochures describing the mission and duties of the BGN, as well as some business cards. These have been made available to attendees at this conference.

The Committee plans to meet again soon, probably during the next month or two, and likely at NOAA headquarters in Silver Spring.

2.4 DNC Staff, and Overview of Quarterly Review Lists and Monthly Dockets (Runyon)

Runyon provided a brief overview of the terms "Docket" and "Review List" and gave a synopsis of the Federal naming process.

The DNC has received a proposal from the Aroostook County (Maine) Board of Commissioners to change the names of seven geographic features in the county that have names containing the word "Squapan" to "Scopan." Although the DNC voted in 2001 to change the names of these features from "Squa Pan" to "Squapan," the County believes those names are not in full compliance with "L.D. 797, "An Act To Fully Implement the Legislative Intent in Prohibiting Offensive Place Names"," and so the replacement word "Scopan" was put forward. The proposal included letters of support from the local municipalities. The DNC staff will initiate new proposals. One of the changes, for Squapan Township, does not fall under the DNC's purview and so once the change has been verified by the Census Bureau it will be changed in GNIS. An additional change, for Squapan Road, also does not require DNC approval.

Following the abolishment in March 2010 of the Washington Board on Geographic Names, the DNC received copies of eighteen geographic name proposals that were pending at the State level at that time. The DNC staff has prepared case briefs for each proposal and letters of inquiry to local and State agencies are being prepared and sent. Because of the lack of a State Names Authority, the staff is also contacting the Governor of Washington to seek a recommendation on behalf of the State. To date, three proposals have been sent and several more are ready to be mailed. Wayne Furr, speaking on behalf of COGNA, noted that a letter is also being drafted expressing COGNA's desire that the Governor reconsider the State Legislature's actions and that the State Names Board be re-established. A resident of Washington, who has conducted extensive research into the history of the State's coastal features, has expressed an interest in providing input to the DNC on many of the ongoing Washington cases as an interested party.

At its September meeting, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names approved a proposal to apply the new name Sam Clemens Cove to a body of water on the shoreline of Lake Tahoe. The proposal generated considerable media attention. There is some opposition to the proposal, principally from a historian who believes Samuel Clemens' camp was located on the California side of the lake rather than in Nevada. The proponent made a presentation at the State Board meeting and has inquired about

attending a DNC meeting to do the same. The DNC staff is awaiting receipt of the State Board's meeting minutes before the issue can be added to the docket for a vote.

A member of the United States Senate inquired earlier this year about the possibility of naming an unnamed peak in California, Mount Andrea Lawrence. The peak lies on the boundary between Inyo National Forest/Ansel Adams Wilderness and Yosemite National Park. The name would honor a well known Olympic skier and champion of wilderness preservation, who died in March 2009. H.R. 5194 establishing the name has been passed by the House and sent to the Senate, where it has been referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. If approved by Congress, the name would become official for Federal use and added to GNIS.

The DNC staff continues to prepare case briefs for the 43 name changes submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, to change the names of features containing the word "Squaw" to names from the Umatilla language. The Oregon Geographic Names Board continues to solicit comments from local, State, Federal, and Tribal authorities and is expected to discuss and possibly vote on the proposals at its next meeting on October 30th.

During a recent telephone conversation with a retired chair of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, it was noted that it is very important to retain copies of historic maps and field notes that pertain to geographic naming. The individual extended a challenge to the State Names Authorities and Federal agencies to continue to archive and make available their toponymic material.

2.5 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The GNIS staff in Denver continues to conduct extensive quality assurance and control on large numbers of GNIS submissions (new entries and edits). Over the past year GNIS has been synchronized with the USGS Best Practices Dataset, leading to an improved and more efficient process. The staff has also assisted the Census Bureau in assigning new Feature IDs to large numbers of new Census records. Phase II data compilation is ongoing for Alaska and Kentucky, while the contracts for Michigan and New York were recently completed. The principal Phase II contractor, the University of Alabama, has submitted over 30,000 new entries. The Denver staff has entered approximately 14,000 new records, made 16,000 edits, and added over 7,000 variants. 2,100 e-mail inquiries were answered, resulting in 424 new records and 863 updates. 44 new Antarctic names have been added and 18 edits made.

The web maintenance forms continue to be popular, with 205 registered users, 44 of whom are very active. Anyone wishing to inquire about the status of their account or anyone desiring to be added to the program should contact McCormick for assistance and for training.

Yost noted that GNIS is "going spatial." Just as USGS topographic names were once considered the source for official names, now *The National Map*, through the official GNIS names layer, is the authority. The DNC may wish to designate TNM as its source for promulgating official names.

The project to scan and archive the BGN's files is approaching completion. The scanned decision cards have been saved as PDF documents which will be attached to the appropriate GNIS entry. The DNC staff recently had the opportunity to view a demonstration of the finished product.

The Geographic Names Office continues to work toward acquiring physical feature polygons; these are termed "fuzzy full feature polygons" and will generally represent the extent of the feature.

NOAA continues to enhance its online historical chart collection, and hopes soon to be able to use the GNIS XML service to search for charts using geographic name.

Yost stressed the ongoing need for more State data stewardship agreements, citing the demand for increased data accuracy. He also conceded this will be a challenge as funding for FY11 is virtually non-existent, unless monies are restored to the USGS budget.

2.6 Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

The DNC's Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Consultation has met several times over the past year, and participated also in the aforementioned AAG session on indigenous names. Kanalley listed the names of those who serve on the committee, noting that Monique Fordham, a recent addition to the BGN as a deputy member from the Department of Agriculture, has accepted a new position at the USGS, effective October 22nd. Her new job will continue to involve tribal consultation and so she has expressed an interest in serving on the DNC and the special committee.

The Special Committee was formed after it became apparent during the DNC's revision of its *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* that the Native American Names Policy would require particular attention. The committee discussed the need to send a letter outlining the DNC's policies to each of the 564 Federally-recognized tribes, but delayed doing so after the President's November 2009 announcement that the Office of Management and Budget would be examining each agency's compliance with Executive Order 13175. The Department of the Interior is developing an over-arching policy on Tribal consultation, which is not yet finalized, but which is likely to have an impact on the BGN's activities. It is important not to "overload" Tribal authorities with multiple requests. Each of the Committee's meetings has resulted in further clarification of the DNC's policies and procedures, although its findings have not yet been presented to the full DNC. It is hoped a report can be prepared by early 2011.

The Special Committee did vote at a recent meeting to use Census Bureau TIGER/Line shapefiles for determining the extent of lands under Tribal jurisdiction ("Indian Country"). The committee also reviewed a paper prepared by Caldwell that outlined the various options regarding names on Tribal lands, ranging from complete deference to the Tribal authorities, to the use of dual names and/or "super variants," as well as other options.

The committee will tentatively meet next on November 4th, location and time to be determined. It has been suggested it would be appropriate to invite the BGN's Canadian colleagues to participate by phone, as Canada has considerable experience in multiple language issues.

Peter Roudik, a BGN deputy member from the Library of Congress, has announced that in honor of Human Rights Day on December 10th, the Library is hosting an event celebrating the cultural rights of indigenous peoples. He has invited Kanalley to attend and provide a report on the Special Committee's activities.

3. Public Presentations – none

At 11:50 a.m., the DNC adjourned its meeting for a lunch break. The meeting was reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

Logan provided an overview of the presentation of the docket, and indicated he would invite comments on each proposal from the State Names Authority if they were in attendance and if they wished to add anything to the material being presented. However, the audience was cautioned that if the DNC members heard any new information that might be considered "new evidence" there is a possibility the vote might be deferred.

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. Immediately following the meeting, Fleming provided staff with some corrections to the titles of various tribes' names as recorded in the docket.

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

Change **Sellers Creek** (FID 73511) to **Cellar Creek**, Arkansas (Review List 402)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change. The Arkansas State Names Authority was asked if she had anything to add, but she declined.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Mount Diablo** (FID 222343) to **Mount John Muir** or **Mount Reagan**, California (Review Lists 401, 403)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded not to approve either of these name changes. The California State Names Authority was asked if she had anything to add, but she declined.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The Committee was then asked whether it wished to assign a 2010 decision to the existing name, that is. A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm the name Mount Diablo for Federal use.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change application of **Indian Creek**, Florida (Review List 403)

The staff suggested it might be appropriate to once again defer a vote on this proposal, as the proponent is continuing to search historical records for evidence showing the proposed application. It was hoped this information would be forthcoming before this meeting but it was not received. A motion was made and seconded to defer this proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Seeley Creek, Missouri (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of support from the county government or the State Names Authority. The Missouri State Names Board members were asked if they had anything to add, but no further information was provided. One member did note that the Johnson County government should be commended for the effort they put into researching this proposal.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 791367) to **Brindle Calf Woman Butte**, Montana (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change. The Montana State Names Authority was asked if he had anything to add, but he declined.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Adams Four** (FID 871377) to **Mount Abigail Adams**, New Hampshire (White Mountain National Forest) (Review List 403)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Change **Moteshard Mountain** (FID 1555163) to **Mottesheard Mountain**, Virginia and West Virginia (Jefferson National Forest) (Review List 394)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change application of **Calders Peak** (FID 2105284), West Virginia (Review List 394)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Pynes Mountain, West Virginia (Review List 394) (FID 2649671)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Cane** to **Kane Ranch**, change **Cane Canyon** to **Kane Canyon**, change **Cane Cairn** to **Kane Cairn**, change **Cane Ridge** to **Kane Ridge**, and change **Cane Springs** to **Kane Springs**, Arizona (Review List 402)

A motion was made and seconded to consider the first of these proposals separately and to group the remaining four together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Cane** (FID 24475) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Ranch**

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change. The Arizona State Names Authority was asked if she had anything to add, but she declined.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Cane Canyon** (FID 6604) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Canyon**, Arizona (Bureau of Land Management and Kaibab National Forest)

Change **Cane Cairn** (FID 6603) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Cairn** (Bureau of Land Management)

Change **Cane Ridge** (FID 6606) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Ridge** (Kaibab National Forest)

Change **Cane Springs** (FID 6610) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Springs** (Kaibab National Forest)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve these four changes, citing the lack of support from the county government, the State Names Authority, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service, and in the belief that the four features were likely named for the cane plant and not for General Kane.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

McGlones Notch, West Virginia (Review List 394) (FID 2649672)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5.1 Other Business

Kanalley, as chair of the Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Consultation, made a motion that the DNC approve the use of Census Bureau TIGER/Line shapefiles as the authoritative source for determining whether geographic features being considered by the Board are within Tribal Government jurisdiction. This led to some discussion regarding the definition of "legal" vs.

"authoritative" vs. "administrative" boundary files, which resulted in a request to clarify the wording of the motion. Flora noted that the Census TIGER/Line shapefiles have been certified as official by the highest elected officials of each Tribe. Once the motion was amended, it was seconded.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

6. Closing

Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place Thursday, December 9th, 2010, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

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Robert Hiatt, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
October 2010

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

Change **Sellers Creek** (FID 73511) to **Cellar Creek**, Arkansas
(Review List 402)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=35.93563&p_longi=-92.4743272&fid=73511

This nine-mile long tributary of Long Creek in Searcy County has been named Sellers Creek on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1889. However, according to the proponent, who serves as a board member of the Campbell Cemetery Association of Cellar Creek, Inc., when the Campbell family arrived from Tennessee, "they looked into the valley and said that was the devil's cellar and thus named the creek in the valley." The name Cellar Creek appeared in a Civil War report giving "Captain Benjamin F. Taylor, [Union] Company M credit for arresting and executing Confederate Captain Horace H. Brand on the headwaters of Cellar Creek." The name Cellar Creek also appears in Silas Turnbo's 1990 volume, *Tales of the Ozarks*. There is no evidence of a family in the area named Sellers.

A map included in the volume *Buffalo River Country* (Smith, 1976) labels the stream Sellers (Seller) Creek. The name Sellers Creek also appears on a watershed map published online by ArkansasWater.org.

The Searcy County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to provide a recommendation on the proposed name change, but they did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. A follow up was also sent to the Searcy County Judge but once again no response was received. The Arkansas State Names Authority (SNA) consulted with a geologist at the Arkansas Geological Survey, who confirmed the Campbell family's association with the area and the claim that they gave it the name Cellar Creek. The SNA supports the change.

According to the Native American Consultation Database, developed under the auspices of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), there are no American Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in Searcy County. There are no other features in Arkansas known to be named "Cellar," but there are two communities and a ridge named "Sellers"; none of these are in Searcy County.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Mount Diablo** (FID 222343) to **Mount John Muir** or **Mount Reagan**, California
(Review Lists 401, 403)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.8815913&p_longi=-121.9138472&fid=222343

These proposals were both submitted in an effort to change officially the name of Mount Diablo, a 3,849 ft. summit in east-central Contra Costa County. In both cases, the proponents believe the existing name is offensive.

The first proposal, to change the name to Mount Reagan, is intended to honor Ronald Wilson Reagan (1911-2004), the 33rd governor of California (1967-1975) and 40th president of the United States (1981-1989). According to the proponent, who included with his application a copy of the Wikipedia entry for President Reagan, "The Commemorative Name (Mt. Reagan) speaks for itself."

The proponent of Mount Reagan is a resident of Oakley who believes the word "Diablo" is "derogatory and profane" and should be changed. This is his second attempt to seek a new name for the summit; in 2005 the BGN did not approve his previous proposal to change it to Mount Yahweh (two other proposals, for Mount Miwok and Mount Ohlone, were considered and rejected at the same meeting. An earlier proposal from the same proponent, for Mount Kawukum, was withdrawn in favor of Mount Yahweh). In voting not to support those proposals in 2005, the BGN cited the negative recommendations of the Contra Costa County Supervisors, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, and numerous other local organizations, many of which include "Mount Diablo" in their names. The BGN also indicated a reluctance to change a longstanding name in widespread verbal and published usage.

In his initial application to the BGN, the proponent suggested that the summit should be renamed *either* "Kawukum" (later amended to Mount Yahweh), or named in honor of President Reagan. However, he was told that because of the Commemorative Naming Policy, the latter name could not be considered until 2009. To this, the proponent responded that the Devil was "a living person", so how could naming a feature "Diablo" be acceptable?

In researching the previous proposals, the BGN staff uncovered several theories regarding the origin of the summit's current name, including an article entitled How Did Mount Diablo Get Its Name? (Mount Diablo State Park website). One theory suggests the name was applied in the early nineteenth century, when members of a Spanish military expedition were involved in a search for some runaway Chupcan Indians. The runaways escaped into the thick brush, which the Spanish soldiers referred to as Monte del Diablo ("thicket of the Devil"). The Indians had in fact escaped across a local stream, "an act only possible with the help of the Devil." Over the years, the English-speaking settlers of the area mistakenly presumed the term "monte" referred to the summit, hence the name Mount Diablo for the feature. Another story, provided in *California's Spanish Place-Names* (Marinacci, 1997), suggests, "It took its name supposedly from the time when Spanish soldiers were treated to a diabolical dance by their Indian foes' medicine man." Dr. William Bright, in his 1998 revision of

Erwin Gudde's *California Place Names*, reports that the earliest occurrence of the name Monte del Diablo was likely "on the Plano topográfico de la Misión de San José about 1824." Several sources indicate that other indigenous and Spanish names have been applied to the summit over the years, such as Cerro Alto De Los Bolbones, Monte Del Diablo, Monte Diablo, Monte Diavolo, Mount Diabolo, 'Oj-ompil-e, Sierra De Los Bolbones, Sukku Jaman, Supemenenu, and Tuyshtak.

The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1896, and also is on the official Contra Costa County highway map and numerous other maps dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. A large number of local organizations dedicated to astronomy, aviation, surveying, and land preservation have been named for the summit. The name Mount Diablo also applies to one of the three lines of meridian that pass through the State of California, and upon which the numbering of the township and range system is based. The peak of the summit serves as the initial point for the base and meridian lines. The proponent of the change to Mount Reagan reports that when Contra Costa County was established and was to be named, the name "Mount Diablo County" was rejected in favor of something "less profane." Prior to submitting his original proposal, he approached the management of Mount Diablo State Park with a request that the park be renamed, but the Department of Parks and Recreation denied that appeal, suggesting that the name was well established locally and regionally and that when the park was named in 1931, no objections to the name were received. They suggested that the proponent contact the BGN regarding the renaming of the summit.

The proponent of the change to Mount Reagan stated that his proposal was supported by three local ministers and "many citizens who loved President Reagan and many other faith-based people in Contra Costa County."

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists four administrative features in California, three buildings and a school, named in honor of President Reagan.

The second proposal, to change the name of Mount Diablo to Mount John Muir, is intended to honor John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist, author, and advocate of wilderness preservation. This proponent, a resident of Concord, agrees with the Mount Reagan proponent that the summit's current name should be changed, but suggests it would be more appropriate to honor John Muir instead. He has also asked that Muir's full name be used to avoid any confusion and to sound more "poetic." He also believes that using the full name "will delineate it from the other mountains bearing his name as the mountain where his home is located and he got the idea of national parks and where he labored to bring us our first national park Yosemite," and further, "The Muir name is too common for someone to automatically associate it with the famous John Muir." The proponent states also that his proposal is not being submitted simply in reaction to the Mount Reagan request, and indeed he has been contemplating a change to Mount John Muir for several years; however, he was not aware until recently that there existed a means to submit such a proposal. He also believes his proposal offers "a good solution to the religious problems raised by the Mt. Reagan proponents," and that "I hope the proponents of the Mt. Reagan name will realize the only way they have a chance to get rid of the Mt. Diablo name is to switch their support to Mount John Muir." Finally, "When you put all [these factors] together we have a solution that is agreeable to all political, religious and social beliefs." As to why a feature in Contra Costa County

should be chosen, "Most residents don't even know his home is in the county. He is the greatest man to ever come out of this county and he deserves to have our mountain named after him. The same mountain that cradles his home at the base in Martinez. The same mountain he spent countless hours roaming as he thought about the destruction of the natural beauties of America. The same mountain that he thought of the idea of a national park."

GNIS lists 59 features in California named "Muir," including seven in Contra Costa County. Throughout the State, 29 features are named specifically "John Muir," and two of these are summits. The BGN approved Mount Muir (Inyo County) in 1928 and Muir Peak (Los Angeles County) in 1992.

The BGN has received approximately 75 e-mails and three letters from individuals opposed to changing the summit's name to Mount Reagan. In acknowledging this correspondence, the BGN staff noted that the BGN has since received the additional proposal for Mount John Muir; several correspondents responded further that they do not support that name either.

One local environmental planner has submitted an e-mail in support of the change to Mount John Muir, "given his historic residence in Martinez and his enormous contributions to conservation in the State of California and our wider Country."

The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on both of the proposed name changes. Prior to the county's vote, the proponent of Mount John Muir prepared an essay entitled "The Genocidal Root of the Mt. Diablo Name," in which he stated, "There is evidence that the Mt. Diablo name was created to facilitate the genocide of Miwok tribes surrounding the mountain." Citing the October 1947 edition of *Western Folklore*, in which it was stated, "…it was unanimously agreed the Devil and his chief steward had fixed their abode in the mountain… and they gave the present name of Mount Diablo to the scene of their late terrific exploit and discomfiture…," he claims, "this story says Satan came to the rescue of the natives and by implication they are servants of Satan. Most important, they named the place Mt. Diablo so Christians would know it was evil. Also consider the fact that the Miwoks believed the mountain was holy and the ranchers knew it so the ranchers were purposely desecrating it. You put this all together and you have all the elements of an accusation right out of the inquisition."

The County's response stated, "The Board of Supervisors has given serious consideration to the proposals, but it is our opinion that the name of Mount Diablo should not be changed for the following reasons: There is overwhelming public support in favor of retaining the name Mount Diablo; there is a long-established historical connection to the name Mount Diablo in the community that should not be disrupted; the financial impacts of a name change for numerous businesses and organizations that reference Mount Diablo would be prohibitive and unnecessary, particularly in today's difficult economic climate. For these reasons, we request that these proposals and others that seek to change the name of Mount Diablo be denied." The Contra Costa County Historical Society and the Mount Diablo Surveyors Historical Society also submitted letters objecting to any efforts to change the summit's name. After *The Contra Costa Times* published an online article about the issue, 260 comments were

received, all but one opposed to the change. The organization Save Mount Diablo also submitted a letter of objection, stating that a Facebook group named "People AGAINST Re-naming Mt. Diablo to Mt. Reagan" had generated 70,598 comments against the change. They also noted that a *Contra Costa Times* poll indicated 92 per cent of respondents were opposed. The Associate Director of the Essig Museum of Entomology noted that "many thousands of biological specimens collected from the area [are] labeled as "Mt. Diablo". Some are named for the site, e.g. Pterostichus diabola. Both our cultural and biological heritage would suffer if there was such a change." The California Parks Department, which manages Mount Diablo State Park, opposes any effort to change the summit's name. In addition to providing some theories on the origin of the summit's name, one website dedicated to the Park's placenames states, "Subsequent generations of visitors to the mountain thought the name to be appropriate because the trip to the summit was "a devil of a climb!""

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends disapproval of both proposals, citing the overwhelming local opposition and that of the county government. They also noted, "The name is not derogatory, by definition, but could be offensive to some people."

A copy of both proposals was sent to the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians. Of these, the Ione Band responded with an objection to the proposal, but when asked to provide a reason, no reply was received. The Tuolumne Band indicated they would have a response by April 5th but no further communication was received. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

The proponent of Mount John Muir stated that if any American Indian group were to submit a proposal, presumably for a name in their language, he would consider withdrawing his proposal. No other names were submitted and Mount John Muir was not withdrawn.

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation was apprised of the apparent increase in efforts to honor President Reagan, and specifically of the proposals that the BGN has received thus far. The Foundation's Board of Trustees expressed their appreciation for being consulted, but added, "Given we are not in a position to pass judgment on the merits of every proposal that arises, or the competing proposals your letter cited, we trust that your experience and seasoned perspective in these decisions would be respectful of former presidents of the United States. In keeping with President Reagan's philosophy, we believe that to the extent possible, such decisions and considerations should be up to the local communities concerned."

Change application of **Indian Creek**, Florida
(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6491353851&p_longi=-86.0862360874
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=30.6874647565&p_longi=-86.0739238910

This proposal is to change the application of the name Indian Creek, relocating it from its current location east of Florida Highway 280 to the west side of the highway. Although USGS maps have applied the name to its current location since 1935 and as recently as 2009, a local resident states this is incorrect. He contacted his State Representative, who in turn obtained a resolution in support of the change from the Walton County Board of Commissioners. The resolution states that local residents know the currently unnamed stream to be Indian Creek and that the current application is in error. The resolution was forwarded to the BGN by the Florida State Names Authority, who also supports the proposal.

The current Walton County GIS file, as well as the county highway map and DeLorme's Florida Atlas & Gazetteer, all concur with the application as shown in GNIS and on USGS maps. The stream proposed to become Indian Creek is 5.1 km (3.2 mi) long, and heads just approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) northeast of Indian Creek Church. It then flows south-southwest to enter Bruce Creek. A search of the Internet has not revealed any published sources that apply the name Indian Creek as proposed. USGS field work conducted in the 1970s confirmed that Indian Creek was east of Highway 280. The 1964 Walton County map prepared by the Florida State Road Department also showed Indian Creek at the same location.

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations), the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Of these, only the Seminole Tribe of Florida responded, with an objection to the proposal. They stated, "Based on the presented facts, including the historic creek location being previously identified in its current location, we do not recommend changing the name or location of Indian Creek." No responses were received from the other Tribes which are presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

The County Commissioners were advised of the Seminole Tribe's objection but did not have any further comments for the file other than to reaffirm their support. However, they were able to solicit eleven letters of support from longtime area residents. One stated, "There was once a public school on the east side of the small creek, near the intersection of what is now County Road 280A and Indian Creek Ranch Road. The ranch, from which the road got its name, was originally called the Lazy B, but was changed to Indian Creek Ranch after the old school was long gone."

A decision on this proposal was deferred at the BGN's July 2010 meeting, citing a desire to see additional evidence, such as historical maps, that support the proponent's claim. The BGN members also questioned whether, if the proposal was approved, would the existing Indian Creek become unnamed or does it have another local name? The State Representative's staff consulted additional maps and other sources, but to date no

further evidence has been uncovered, showing either the name as proposed or another name for the stream that would become unnamed.

Seeley Creek, Missouri
(Review List 401)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.66214&p_longi=-93.635867
Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.653377&p_longi=-93.625016

The new commemorative name Seeley Creek is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of Bell Branch in southeastern Johnson County. The proponent, a resident of Grain Valley, believes the proposed name would be an appropriate way to honor Robert M. Seeley (1923-1987), who was the longtime owner of the property through which the stream flows. The land is still owned by the Seeley family. He adds, "[It would be] a fitting memorial to a good, conscientious landowner and neighbor."

The Johnson County Commissioners do not support this proposal, stating that despite the proponent's claim, and after checking the county's land deeds, the property was not owned by Seeley family. They also determined that several local landowners oppose the name. After receiving the County's negative recommendation, the Missouri Board on Geographic Names notified the proponent requesting clarification and suggesting he contact the County to "sort out the confusion." There was no further communication between the proponent and the County. Citing the lack of local support and the proponent's reluctance to provide additional evidence to support his case, the Missouri Board on Geographic Names voted to disapprove the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Osage Nation, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Nation, and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, all of which are Federally-recognized Tribes. Of these, only the Osage Nation responded, noting that while they "appreciate the reasoning for the proposal to commemorate Mr. Seeley," the Osage Nation was "one of the original inhabitants in the state of Missouri and therefore we ask that the [Missouri] board consider commemorating the indigenous people by using an Osage name." They added, "If the board will consider our proposal, we will call a meeting of our Traditional Cultural Advisors and submit our recommendation." After several months, the Osage Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer submitted a follow-up e-mail, stating that they would be visiting Missouri "to visit the location and see the water, this is the only way that we can name the creek." The trip was scheduled for mid-June 2010, but to date, no additional correspondence has been received. The lack of response from any of the other Tribal authorities is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion in the issue.

According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Missouri named "Seeley."

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 791367) to **Brindle Calf Woman Butte**, Montana
(Review List 400)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.410289&p_longi=-109.558153&fid=791367

This is one of several proposals submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 "Squaw Name Change" Committee, in an effort to remove "Squaw" names from the State. The name Squaw Butte applies currently to a 1,183 m (3,881 ft) high summit in Hill County, 13 km (8 mi) southeast of Saddle Butte and 48 km (30 mi) from the western edge of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. The proposed name, Brindle Calf Woman Butte, was suggested by the Fort Belknap Community Council and is intended to recognize the Indian name for Melvina Horn, the last Assiniboine Medicine Woman. This proposal also has the support of the American Indian Caucus and the Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the DNC in July 2010, pending a desire for more biographical information on the intended honoree, specifically a confirmation that she had been deceased at least five years. The Montana State Names Authority (MY SNA) was unable to locate any specific information, nor did the Fort Belknap Community Council provide any details, but through communication with three county clerks and the State vital records office, the MT SNA determined that there were two women named Melvina Horn, one who lived 1912 to 1969 and the other from 1881 to 1977. It is presumed the intended honoree was one of these two individuals.

The Hill County Commissioners have no objection to the proposed change to Brindle Calf Woman Butte. The Montana State Names Authority forwarded the proposal to the Montana Water Resources Division, the Montana Trust Lands Division, and the Indian Country Economic Development Program of the Montana Department of Commerce. These offices are in support of the change. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office responded that they are not opposed.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Indian tribes: the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana and the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation. In July 2009 the BGN staff received a telephone call from the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Chippewa-Cree Tribe, expressing an objection to the change and stating that there is already a Cree name for the feature. He indicated a counter-proposal would be forthcoming. After receiving no further communication, the BGN staff asked the Montana House Bill 412 Committee and the Montana State Names Authority to follow up. It was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Chippewa-Cree Tribe, asking whether the BGN might expect another proposal, but that if no response was received, the BGN would proceed with its vote on the existing proposal. The Chippewa-Cree Tribe has not responded. The Montana State Names Authority recommends approval of Brindle Calf Woman Butte. No response was received from the Blackfeet Tribe, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on this issue.

Change **Adams Four** (FID 871377) to **Mount Abigail Adams**, New Hampshire
(White Mountain National Forest)
(Review List 403)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.325341&p_longi=-71.3006315&fid=871377

This proposal is to change the name of Adams Four to Mount Abigail Adams. The 1,630 m (5,348 ft) summit is located on the White Mountain National Forest, within the Presidential Range, and along the Appalachian Trail. It also lies just to the northwest of Mount Adams, and close to Mount Madison, Mount John Quincy Adams, and Mount Sam Adams.

The proponent, a resident of Montana, states, "Because these other mountains all bear the names of other politicians and patriots, it seems inadequate and short-sighted to leave the last nearby mountain named with a number when there is another Adams who could be honored. I don't think that there is any doubt at this point that Abigail Adams was an exceptional woman, particularly for her time."

Mount Adams, located just to the south of the summit in question, was named in 1820 for John Adams, while its two primary sub-peaks, Mount Sam Adams and Mount Quincy Adams, were named for Revolutionary leader Samuel Adams (and cousin of John Adams) and President John Quincy Adams, respectively. According to the Wikipedia entry for Mount Adams, "these peaks along with the two other sub-peaks, Adams 4 and Adams 5 [sic] are collectively referred to as the "Adams Family" of peaks." The name Adams 4 has appeared on USGS maps since 1935 and is also on U.S. Forest Service maps; however, it is rendered is GNIS as Adams Four, in accordance with BGN editorial guidelines.

The proposal to change Adams Four to Mount Abigail Adams included a petition signed by 43 individuals who support the name change. The majority of these are current and former employees of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Randolph Mountain Club, who as the proponent notes, have lived and worked in the backcountry huts that are located in the area. She adds, "I believe that many of the hut workers on this list have developed a depth of appreciation for these mountains…" Finally, "It seems like a simple matter of fairness – [Abigail Adams] was an intelligent, engaged, and effective woman, and as the prominent Adams men from that era each has a mountain, it seems fair, equitable and long overdue to afford her the same honor." Since the proposal was submitted, the BGN has received an additional eleven e-mails in support of the name, as well as a letter from the Huts Manager of the Appalachian Mountain Club's Pinkham Notch Visitor Center. The President of the Randolph Mountain Club and the Director of Conservation for the Appalachian Mountain Club also support the change, as do the Coos County Board of Commissioners and the City of Berlin Council. One e-mail of opposition was submitted from an area resident who as a hiker and firefighter in the Appalachians, feels "it is a waste of time and resources not to mention confusion when names are changed."

The New Hampshire Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. The U.S. Forest Service is neutral on the issue. According to the Native American Consultation Database, developed under the auspices of the Native American

Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), there are no American Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in Coos County.

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

Change **Moteshard Mountain** (FID 1555163) to **Mottesheard Mountain**,
Virginia and West Virginia
(Jefferson National Forest)
(Review List 394)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=37.4848485&p_longi=-80.367279&fid=1555163

This proposal would change officially the name of Moteshard Mountain, a summit on the boundary between Craig County, Virginia and Monroe County, West Virginia, to Mottesheard Mountain. It is one of fourteen new names and corrections submitted by the former president of the Monroe County Commission, who has been studying the history and geography of the area and has found several locally-used names that are not shown or are shown incorrectly on Federal maps. Nine of the names have been considered previously by the BGN; four were approved and five were not. The final four are on this docket.

The summit in question, which has an elevation of 1,137 m (3,730 ft), is one of the named peaks on Potts Mountain. Although the name Moteshard Mountain has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1951 and was confirmed by fieldwork conducted in 1965, the proponent reports that the spelling "Mottesheard" has been in local use for more than 100 years, as that is the name of a pioneer family who settled in the area. He did not provide any specific biographical details, but a search of genealogical websites yielded numerous references to individuals named Mottesheard in West Virginia, including several listed in the 1930 Federal Census of Monroe County.

A Jefferson National Forest environmental impact report published in 2004 by the U.S. Forest Service included a reference to the Mottesheard Roadless Area, and a newsletter published in 1999 by the Shenandoah Ecosystems Defense Group referred to the Mottesheard Timber Sale.

The proposed change has the support of the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director. The Craig County (Virginia) Supervisors also support the change (the president of the board also serves on the Craig County Historical Society), as does the Virginia Geographic Names Board. The West Virginia State Names Authority "finds no reason not to support the change, as changing a couple of letters will not create any significant problems." The U.S. Forest Service has no objection. According to the Native American Consultation Database, developed under the auspices of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), there are no American Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in Craig County or Monroe County.

Change application of **Calders Peak** (FID 2105284), West Virginia
(Review List 394)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.5957&p_longi=-80.57705

This proposal is to correct the application of the name Calders Peak for a summit in Monroe County. The name does not appear on current USGS maps, but was discovered to have been labeled on the 15-minute topographic map published in 1892, and so the name was entered into GNIS based on that source. However, the proponent reports that this is not the correct location and is asking that it be corrected. He states that the cone-shaped 2,970 ft. summit 1.3 miles to the south of the current position is in fact Calders Peak, since that was the site of a summer home built in the mid-nineteenth century by Alexander Calder, a South Carolina planter. In 1842, Mr. Calder also built a 100-foot high observatory tower on the peak.

The proponent suggests the 1892 map is at too small a scale and too generalized to accurately depict the area, and he provided a photograph of what he claims is the correct location. He also cites *A History of Monroe County* (Morton, 1916), which seems to describe Calder's Peak [sic] at the proposed location. The ruins of an antebellum mansion on the slope of the summit in question are believed to be those of the Calder house. Local legend states that by the spring of 1861, the woodwork supporting the tower had become very insecure, and upon hearing the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Mr. Calder became sufficiently upset to burn the tower to the ground. (A description of the peak in the 1941 *American Guide Series* volume on West Virginia confirms this account of the history of the summit's name, although it identifies the feature as Calders Knob and the individual as William Calder; it also says he was a Secessionist who was in fact celebrating the capture of Fort Sumter.) Henry Gannett's *Gazetteer of West Virginia* (USGS Bulletin 233; 1904) describes Calders Peak only as "One of the summits of Swoopes Knobs in Monroe County," which could refer to either peak. Numerous websites record the summit at the existing GNIS location, but it is apparent that each of these references are derived from the GNIS entry.

Letters of support for the proposed application change have been received from the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director. The West Virginia State Names Authority has no objection to the application change, since the name does not appear on current USGS maps. He notes also that the peak in question is "very high and visible many miles away." According to the Native American Consultation Database, developed under the auspices of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), there are no American Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in Monroe County.

Pynes Mountain, West Virginia
(Review List 394)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.52868&p_longi=-80.56353

This proposal is to make official a name that the proponent indicates has been in local use for over one hundred years. He describes the summit as an "irregularly shaped mountain extending between the stream valleys of Turkey Creek, Indian Creek, and

Dropping Lick." He adds, "The old Salt Sulphur Turnpike (originally a stagecoach route) is still maintained across the mountain as a public secondary road. The mountain was home to several members of the Pyne family in the 1800's." O.F. Morton's *History of Monroe County* (1916) noted that Madison M. Pyne (1817-1902) began acquiring property at the head of Dropping Lick in 1844, gradually increasing his holdings to approximately 1,000 acres; it is presumed the summit was named for Mr. Pyne or one of his children. The road that runs along the east side of the summit is named Pyne Mountain Road (mislabeled on Google Maps as Pines Mountain Road). No other geographic features in the State are known to be named "Pyne."

The Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director have all submitted letters of support for this proposal. The West Virginia State Names Authority has no objection to the proposal. According to the Native American Consultation Database, developed under the auspices of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), there are no American Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in Monroe County.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Cane** (FID 24475) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Ranch**,
change **Cane Canyon** (FID 6604) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Canyon**,
change **Cane Cairn** (FID 6603) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Cairn**,
change **Cane Ridge** (FID 6606) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Ridge**,
and change **Cane Springs** (FID 6610) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Springs**, Arizona
(Review List 402)

The following five proposals were submitted by a resident of Fredonia, to correct the spelling of features named "Cane" in Coconino County to "Kane." These comprise a summit, a locale (ranch), a valley, a ridge, and a spring, the names of which were all made official by a BGN decision in 1979. Although the spelling "Kane" had appeared on Federal maps since the 1950s, P.T. Reilly, the noted Grand Canyon historian, claimed in 1979 that the valley and associated features were likely named for the cane plant that grew in the area, and the BGN agreed. Dr. Byrd Granger, in her 1983 volume *Arizona's Names: X Marks the Place*, also stated, "The presence of cattails or wild cane has led to the following place names…Cane Canyon, Coconino County." However, the proponent of the current changes claims Reilly's information is incorrect, particularly as there are no cane plants in this part of the State. His research suggests the features were actually named for General Thomas L. Kane (1822-1883), "attorney, abolitionist, and military officer who was influential in the western migration of the Latter-day Saint movement and served as a Union Army colonel and general of volunteers in the American Civil War" (Wikipedia). Kane also participated in the meeting at which the Mormon Battalion was formed and was a longtime supporter of Utah statehood. He advocated for the establishment of Mormon settlements in northern Arizona. In 1870, his friend Brigham Young traveled to Arizona in search of rangeland for the establishment of a new cattle operation, and in 1877 the modest ranch house was built. According to an article in *Common Ground*, the National Park Service publication for the National Register of Historic Places, Young named the ranch for Thomas Kane. Kane County, Utah is also named for Thomas Kane, as is his hometown of Kane, Pennsylvania.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), as part of its research, provided a copy of the five proposed changes to the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, the Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, and the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation. Of these, only the Navajo Nation responded, with a statement that the proposed spelling changes "would have no impact on any Navajo traditional cultural or historical properties." No response was received from the other tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A sixth feature, Cane Corral, appeared on a 1975 U.S. Forest Service map, but is considered an administrative feature and not under the BGN's purview.

Change **Cane** (FID 24475) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Ranch**
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5677778&p_longi=-112.0022222&fid=2091860

The feature proposed to be named Kane Ranch first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1953 as simply Kane. However, in 1979, the BGN approved the change to Cane, referring to the feature as a "locality." As such, its GNIS classification was changed to "populated place." In 2006, a second entry was added to GNIS for Kane Ranch, a locale. However, all evidence suggests these names refer to the same place, and so the GNIS entries have been combined into one. In addition to changing the name to "Kane Ranch," this decision would correct the feature type to locale.

An online search for Kane Ranch uncovered a 2009 USDA Forest Service press release entitled "Public Invited to Kane Ranch Open House and Ranching Programs," and also a 2001 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service report entitled, "Biological Opinion on the Effects of the Kane Ranch Allotment Management Plan on Brady Pincushion Cactus." The Arizona State Parks Department also included a reference to an event being held at Kane Ranch. Other agencies and organizations that mention Kane Ranch include the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Geological Survey (in a report on the Ninth Biennial Conference on Research of the Colorado Plateau, 2007), the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, and the Coconino Plateau Water Advisory Council. In January 2008, the Kane Ranch Headquarters were added to the National Register of Historic Places. The Associate Director of the Grand Canyon Trust, which acquired the property in 2005, supports this name change. All online references to Cane Ranch appear to originate from the GNIS entry.

Citing widespread use of the proposed name, the Coconino County Supervisors, the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN), and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the change from Cane to Kane Ranch.

Change **Cane Canyon** (FID 6604) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Canyon**, Arizona
(Bureau of Land Management and Kaibab National Forest)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5916531&p_longi=-111.9687826&fid=6604

This proposal is to change the name of Cane Canyon, a 21 km (13 mi) long valley in Coconino County, to Kane Canyon. This valley heads on Kaibab Plateau within the Kaibab National Forest/Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, then trends north and northeast past Cane (proposed Kane Ranch, q.v.), to enter House Rock Valley in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The current spelling was also made official by the BGN in 1979. However, the spelling Kane Canyon continued to appear on the 1984 edition of the USGS 1:100,000-scale topographic map. It was corrected to Cane Canyon on the 1988 1:24,000-scale map, and that name also appears on the Forest Service visitors' map of Kaibab National Forest.

The U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names all recommend disapproval of this change, disputing claims that the valley was named for General Kane. All three offices stated they have no issue with the names of the ranch and the other features not being consistent.

Change **Cane Cairn** (FID 6603) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Cairn**
(Bureau of Land Management)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5133194&p_longi=-111.8854449&fid=6603

This proposal is to change the name of Cane Cairn to Kane Cairn. This name applies to a 1,638 m (5,374 ft) summit, located in an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and just north of Bedrock Canyon. It is 12 km (7.6 mi) southeast of Cane (proposed Kane Ranch (q.v.).) The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names and the Bureau of Land Management recommend disapproval of this change, disputing claims that the summit was named for General Kane.

Change **Cane Ridge** (FID 6606) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Ridge**
(Kaibab National Forest)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5272077&p_longi=-112.1043408&fid=6606

This proposal is to change the name of Cane Ridge, an approximately 4 mile long ridge on the Kaibab Plateau and within Kaibab National Forest in Coconino County, to Kane Ridge. A collection of Kaibab National Forest Historic Photographs posted online includes one from 1930 captioned "Oaks browsed by deer on Kane Ridge." The U.S. Forest Service and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend disapproval of this change, disputing claims that the ridge was named for General Kane.

Change **Cane Springs** (FID 6610) (BGN 1979) to **Kane Springs**
(Kaibab National Forest)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.585542&p_longi=-112.0451736&fid=6610

This proposal is to change the name of Cane Springs, a small cluster of springs located along Cane Canyon (proposed Kane Canyon) and within Kaibab National Forest in Coconino County, to Kane Springs. Although the name appears on current USGS topographic maps as Cane Springs, the 1984 edition of the 1:100,000-scale map labeled it Kane Spring. The U.S. Forest Service and the Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names both recommend disapproval of this change, disputing claims that the springs were named for General Kane.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

McGlones Notch, West Virginia
(Review List 394)
http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.52943&p_longi=-80.50449

The new name McGlones Notch is submitted for a geographic feature described as "a narrow, steep sided water gap through which Turkey Creek emerges from the range of Little Mountain." The proponent, a resident of Union and former president of the Monroe County Commission, reports that the feature is visible from much of the central portion of the county yet according to his research it has never had a name. The name McGlones Notch was chosen in recognition of the nearby community of McGlone, which no longer exists but which in the nineteenth century was the site of a mill and associated residences (the community still appears on USGS maps and in the DeLorme Atlas of West Virginia, but the GNIS entry has been rendered historical).

Letters of support for the proposal have been received from the Monroe County Commission, the Monroe County Historical Society, and the Monroe County Tourism Director. The West Virginia State Names Authority believes the name is suitable. According to the Native American Consultation Database, developed under the auspices of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), there are no American Indian tribes with a current or historical interest in Monroe County.