

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Eight Hundred and Fifty-seventh Meeting
Native American Student and Community Center
710 SW Jackson St., Portland, Oregon
September 15, 2023 – 1:30 p.m. (Pacific Time)
(Hybrid Meeting)

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Meghan Barrett	Department of Homeland Security
Marielle Black	Department of the Interior (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)
Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Jessica Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Thad Ellerbe	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Census Bureau)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Andrew Griffin	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chris Hammond	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Veronica Ranieri	Library of Congress
Melanie Riley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Russell Slatton	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Timothy St. Onge	Library of Congress (Vice Chair)
Alexander Stum	Department of Agriculture (Natural Resources Conservation Service)
Michael Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (Chair, Acting)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Marilyn Withers	Department of Defense

Ex-Officio

Derek Hoffman, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Foreign Names Committee

Susan Lyon, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Domestic Names Committee (Acting)

Staff

Shelby Bourquein, U.S. Geological Survey
Julie-Ann Danfora, U.S. Geological Survey
Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Gina Anderson, U.S. Geological Survey Office of Communications and Publishing

Rachael Pawlitz, U.S. Geological Survey Office of Communications and Publishing
U.S. Forest Service observers
Council of Geographic Names Authorities (CoGNA) observers
Guests

1. Opening

BGN Chair Michael Tischler opened Meeting 857 of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) at 1:33 p.m. The meeting was held during the CoGNA annual conference. Tischler noted that motions would pass by a simple majority of votes.

Tischler recognized that there were many guests in person and online, both from CoGNA and representing the media and other interested parties, and he reminded all that DNC meetings do not permit public participation or comments.

Tischler invited Rachel Pawlitz from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Office of Communications and Publishing (OCAP) to provide a statement. Pawlitz reminded the attendees that recording the meeting was not permitted, and requested any members of the media present in person or online to identify themselves.

Staff conducted a roll call of members and staff.

Tischler opened discussion on the agenda. A motion was made and seconded to move the proposals to change Mount Evans, Jeff Davis Creek, and Jeff Davis Peak to the top of the docket given the attention to and priority of these cases. The motion passed unanimously.

Members were invited to review the reports that were distributed previously and to email any questions or comments to the staff. (Please note the reports appended hereto may have been edited for length and/or clarity.)

2. Minutes of Meeting 856

The minutes of Meeting 856, held August 10, 2023, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Tischler)

There was no written report.

Full Board meeting 290 is scheduled to take place October 17, 2023. The BGN's Executive Committee met on September 5, during which attendees reviewed the upcoming changes in BGN leadership (elections are to be held at the upcoming Full Board meeting) and the status of

member appointment letters. The Department of the Interior has sent requests for appointments to each Department head.

Lyon's detail to the USGS as Executive Secretary for Domestic Names will continue through the end of the fiscal year. She is focusing on a review of and revisions to the DNC's Principles, Policies, and Procedures document.

3.2 Executive Secretary for Domestic Names (Lyon)

See attached report.

3.3 Executive Secretary for Foreign Names (Hoffman)

Foreign Names Committee meeting 415 was held September 15.

3.4 Special Committee on Communications (Ellerbe)

See attached report.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

See attached report.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation have requested spelling updates for 50 names they submitted to the [Secretary's Order 3404 Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force](#). The names the Task Force selected for BGN approval (September 8, 2022) lacked the correct diacritics necessary for Shoshone orthography. The corrections will be made in GNIS.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

Editor tool testing continues. The Mount Evans name change, if approved, will impact the name of a 1:24,000-scale topographic map and that tool is needed to make the change.

Updated GNIS files will be posted and available for download on October 1.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was recently signed with GSA and OPM, after both agencies expressed a need to update their processes for the use of GNIS data. An MOU between USGS and Census will be signed soon. Census submissions to GNIS are being processed.

McCormick led a discussion with the Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Communication (SCNANTC) regarding updates to Appendix G: Characters Approved for Use in Geographic Name Proposals.

3.7 Special Committee on Native American Names and Tribal Communication (Kanalley)

See attached report. The SCNANTC met on August 10 to discuss the presentation to be given at the CoGNA conference on Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names and the DNC's recently established Cultural Sensitivity Guidance for Native American Names. The committee continues to review how best to communicate with Tribes on the Federal (re) naming process and on active proposals.

4. Docket

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal.

Change **Mount Evans** (FID 204716) to **Mount Blue Sky, Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho, Mount Evans** [commemoration change], **Mount Rosalie, Mount Sisty, or Mount Soule**, Colorado (Roosevelt and Arapaho National Forests/Mount Evans Wilderness and Pike and San Isabel National Forests) (Review Lists 435, 441, 442, 443, 447)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Mount Blue Sky**.

One member expressed the DNC's appreciation for the hard work of all proponents and interested parties over the past few years, and reiterated that a decision involving such a significant geographic feature takes time. He reminded the DNC that the proposals were on the March docket but, just prior to the vote, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe requested government-to-government consultation. To ensure that all voices were heard, the Department of the Interior invited all interested Tribes to meet with the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science. The consultation took place in Denver and was collegial, respectful, and candid, and it was beneficial to BGN members in reaching their decision.

One member raised a concern regarding the use of the name of a ceremony that is sacred to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. Even though a consensus on the replacement name was not reached, the member hopes that the renaming effort will continue the healing process for the descendants of the Sand Creek Massacre victims.

Vote: 15 in favor
1 against
3 abstentions

Change **Jeff Davis Creek** (FID 785432) to **Choos-wee Creek** or **Doyavinai Baa O'ogwaide** (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest / Bureau of Land Management land) and change **Jeff Davis Peak** (FID 785433) to **Three Eagles Peak** or **Gai Mea Waith Go'i** (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest), Montana (Review Lists 444, 451)

A motion was made and seconded to consider the proposals as a group.

Vote: 19 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names Doyavinai Baa O'ogwaide and Three Eagles Peak. Kanalley reported that the U.S. Forest Service supports changing the names but must remain neutral and will therefore abstain.

Nolan Brown, a Historical Researcher in the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Language and Culture Department, pronounced the Shoshone names.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
5 abstentions

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

Change Chinde Point (FID 2860) to Hózhó Point (Review List 437), and new names Hamilili Point (Review List 447) (FID 2831344), and Tatàypi Point (Review List 447) (FID 2831343), Arizona (Petrified Forest National Park)

A motion was made and seconded to consider the three proposals as a group.

Vote: 19 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name change and two new names.

Vote: 19 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Coon Bluff (FID 27882) to Raccoon Bluff, Arizona (Tonto National Forest) (Review List 442)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 19 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Oak Flats** (FID 1378778) to **Oak Flat**, Texas (not review listed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 19 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Johnson Island, Alabama (USACE managed land) (Review List 449) (FID 2831341)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the concerns of the Chattahoochee Council, Boy Scouts of America, and the perceived lack of support from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Members discussed that the council's opposition primarily reflected a concern that they couldn't properly vet the intended honoree, rather than opposition to the name. Staff noted that the USACE specifically said they have no opinion, not that they don't support the name. The USACE's recommendation was made in light of the response from the Chattahoochee Council.

Vote: 5 in favor
12 against
2 abstentions

The motion failed, and as such, the name was approved. The votes against the motion cited the support of the county and State.

Blue Bear Mountain, California (Klamath National Forest) (Review List 450)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the opposition of the U.S. Forest Service and the State Names Authority.

Vote: 18 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Cimarron Peak, Colorado (Review List 437)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing the opposition of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 19 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Calkins Lake** (FID 178360) to **Union Reservoir**, Colorado (Review List 440)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the change, citing the opposition of the State Names Authority and the Calkins family.

Vote: 19 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The name **Calkins Lake** was affirmed as the name for Federal use.

One member left the meeting.

Buckshot Creek, Idaho (Review List 439)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 6 in favor
10 against
2 abstentions

The motion failed. The votes against the motion cited a concern that the name was in violation of the Commercial Names Policy.

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

O'Haniel Creek, California (Review List 449) (FID 2831349)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 18 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Woodglenn Creek, Iowa (Review List 450) (FID 2831350)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 17 in favor
0 against
1 abstentions

Gibboney Creek, Ohio (Review List 441) (FID 2831351)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 14 in favor
0 against
4 abstentions

IV. **Revised Decisions**

Change **Pine Mountain** (BGN 1933) (FID 1496198) to **Piney Mountain**, Virginia (Shenandoah National Park) (Review List 450)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 12 in favor
3 against
3 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited possible confusion with other “Pine” and “Piney” named features in the area.

V. **New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

Wahzhazhe Summit, Arkansas (Ozark National Forest) (Review List 451) (FID 2831342)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 18 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The members expressed their appreciation to the Osage Nation for reviewing and responding to the Quarterly Review List notice.

Bickford Ranch, California (Review List 450) (FID TBD)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
3 abstentions

One member left the meeting.

Cheechako Ridge, Kentucky (Review List 451) (FID 2831345)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 13 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited a concern that applying a Chinook Wawa name in Kentucky is linguistically confusing and not culturally appropriate to the area.

Cedar Swamp, Massachusetts (Review List 444) (FID 2831346)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 17 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Love Mountain, North Carolina (Pisgah National Forest proclaimed boundary) (Review List 449)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the name, citing a lack of local support. It was noted that in this case, each interested party reported specifically that they were neutral or had no opinion.

Vote: 13 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

Foxchase Run, Foxtrot Run, Prancing Kit Pond, Running Cat Run, and Running Kit Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 450) (FIDs 2831347, 2831353-2831356)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals as a group.

Vote: 17 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 17 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Gamston Brook, Pennsylvania (Review List 451) (FID 2831357)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 15 in favor
0 against
2 abstentions

Shale Run, First Branch Shale Run, and Second Branch Shale Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 448) (FIDs 2831352, 2831358, 2831359)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 17 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Other Business

There was no other business. The Chair thanked CoGNA for hosting the DNC meeting.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m. The next meeting of the DNC is scheduled to be held on October 12, 2023, at 9:30 a.m. Eastern Time.

(signed)

Susan Lyon
Executive Secretary (Acting)
Domestic Names Committee

APPROVED
(signed)

Timothy St. Onge, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

BGN Executive Secretary for Domestic Names

Susan Lyon, BGN DoD member from the US Army Corps of Engineers, began a detail as acting Executive Secretary for Domestic Names on August 14, 2023, and will continue in this role at least until the end of FY23. Marilyn Withers from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) has taken over as the primary BGN member from the DoD.

Communications have been ongoing with DNC Staff and Christine Johnson in preparation for the upcoming Council on Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) conference, to be held September 12-16, 2023 in Portland, Oregon. Topics of discussion have included media communication and technical requirements for the DNC meeting, which will be a hybrid Teams meeting held on Friday, September 15 at 4:30 pm Eastern. This meeting will have a strict 90-minute time limit.

Revisions of the DNC Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) document have begun, with an intent to make the document more streamlined, and to make some needed content changes. The intent is to have an initial rewrite completed by 9/29/2023 for BGN leadership and staff review. DNC members will be invited to review, comment, and make suggestions.

Special Committee on Communications Report

Thaddeus Ellerbe (chair) met with Susan Lyon, Jennifer Runyon and Matthew O'Donnell. The Special Committee on Communications (SCC) is going to focus on editing the home page of the Board on Geographic Names website, a project that was started by Brigitta Urban-Mathieux.

Thaddeus Ellerbe will also compile all of the reports we have gotten for the Annual Report by next SCC meeting to figure out what is still needed. Please submit, if you still need to. We are also asking that anyone who has a slide deck for presentations regarding the BGN and is willing to share, please send them to me via email. I will upload them to the BGN Collaboration Site under Documents > Briefing Material.

The next meeting of the SCC will be in mid to late October.

Staff Report

The **Domestic Names Committee** held **Meeting 856** on August 10. The staff also participated in a meeting of the BGN's **Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Communication**, also on August 10.

The annual **Council of Geographic Names Authorities** (CoGNA) conference is taking place September 12-16 in Portland, Oregon; see <https://cogna50usa.org/conferences>. DNC Meeting 857 is scheduled for Friday, September 15, and will be conducted as a hybrid meeting.

Since the last meeting, the BGN has received **17 new name and name change proposals**, each of which is undergoing initial review and new case briefs are in progress. The compilation of

Quarterly Review List 453 is underway and should be ready for release in early October. A notice will be sent to Federal partners and State Names Authorities, as well as to all federally recognized Tribes and approximately 200 Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), inviting them to comment on any proposal in which they have an interest.

On August 14, Susan Lyon, Department of Defense member and chair of the DNC, began her **detail as Executive Secretary for Domestic Names**. She hopes to focus her time in the position on a review and revision of the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP). The announcement for the permanent Executive Secretary position was open for applications in early August.

The **appointment letters** for the 2023-2025 term were finalized by the Department of the Interior (DOI). The DOI members have been informed of their appointments, while the heads of the other departments have been asked to appoint members and deputies for the new term.

During the reporting period, staff participated in several **State Names Authority meetings**: the Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board (August 18), the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names (August 23, rescheduled from August 4), and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (September 5).

On August 30, staff and Hammond met with the **Tribal Council of the Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake** (HPUL) to hear their concerns regarding the proposal that the BGN has received to change the name of [Habematolel Valley](#) in Lake County, California, to [Kilkenny Valley](#) (Review List 452). The proponents of the change are members of the Kilkenny family who have owned a ranch in the valley since 1907. The name [Habematolel Valley](#) was chosen by the Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force as a replacement name for Sq___ Valley; the name is associated with that of [Habematolel Creek](#), which was proposed to the Task Force by the HPUL. The Tribal Council was advised of the BGN's policies and assured that their concerns will be shared with the BGN as they consider the proposed change.

In 2016, the BGN rejected a proposal to **change the name of the [Cocheco River](#)** (BGN 1911) in New Hampshire to [Cochecho River](#). The proponent of the change expressed his displeasure at the decision and questioned the authority of the New Hampshire Board on Geographic Names (NHGBN) to issue recommendations to the BGN. After reviewing the proponent's claims, the BGN determined there was no evidence that warranted revisiting the decision.

The BGN has received a proposal to change the name of [Munson Creek](#) to [Monson Creek](#) for a stream in South Dakota. The **South Dakota Board on Geographic Names** (SDBGN) has informed the BGN that it cannot comment on the matter, as the State Legislature has limited the SDBGN's authority to only those changes that are proposed because the existing name is determined by the legislature to be offensive or insulting.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (SBT) of the Fort Hall Reservation requested **orthographic corrections** to 50 of the names they submitted as "sq___" name changes to the Derogatory

Geographic Names Task Force. Shoshone orthography includes an underlined ai that affects the pronunciation of the vowel sounds. The Task Force presented these names without any orthography. The SBT agreed to have the ai represented by the Unicode “combining macron below” character that is included in Appendix G of the PPP. BGN staff is asking the BGN to allow these corrections to be made in GNIS and noted with a BGN decision without the need for a formal vote; see attached list.

BGN staff also determined that the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes submitted two names for the same geographic feature. Based on the submission letter, it is clear that they intended to submit a name for what is now officially [Two Ocean Basin](#) that was inadvertently not considered by the Task Force. BGN staff is working with the SBT to confirm their intent. BGN staff also noticed that the Task Force appended “Creek” to one of the names submitted by the SBT. The SBT submitted the name [Tonampi Naokwaide](#); the Task Force presented the name [Tonampi Naokwaide Creek](#) to the BGN.

The BGN member from NOAA has submitted a proposal to the BGN to **change the names of [Free Negro Point](#) and [Free Negro Point Crevasse](#)** in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana to [Wilkinson Point](#) and [Wilkinson Point Crevasse](#), respectively. The Louisiana Geographic Names Committee is conducting local outreach, and to date has received opposition to the changes from the West Baton Rouge Ministers Conference, the West Baton Rouge Historical Association, and the West Baton Rouge Museum. The museum director stated, “If your organization cares for historical accuracy, the names should remain.” (A representative of the ministers conference did add that if the names must be changed, the new names should honor an individual with significance to the Black community. The Wilkinson family had an association with the secession convention of 1861.) The discussions have also referenced nearby [Mulatto Bend](#) and [Mulatto Bend Landing](#), and the aforementioned organizations are also opposed to changing those names, although there are no pending proposals to do so.

The BGN has received a proposal to **change the name of [Mount Whitney](#)** (BGN 1891), the highest peak in the contiguous U.S., to [Tumanguya](#). The proponent reports that the proposed name is “[the mountain’s] original Shoshone-Paiute name.” This proposal will be added to the next Quarterly Review List.

The BGN has received a proposal to **change the name of [Mount Elbert](#)**, the highest point in Colorado, to [Mount Daisy](#). The proponent cites Governor Samuel Hitt Elbert’s association with the Sand Creek Massacre and his efforts to “force the Brunot Agreement upon the Ute Tribe forcing their expulsion from the land for railroad and mining operations.” The proposed name refers to “naturally occurring daisy flowers in the area.” This proposal will be added to the next review list. In 2020, the BGN was made aware that the Ute Tribes were considering a name change to a word having significance to them, but no proposal was submitted.

The proposal to change the name of [Devils Head](#) in Douglas County, Colorado (Review List 441) to **[Thunder Mountain](#) has been withdrawn** by the proponent after he learned that the county government and U.S. Forest Service were opposed to changing a longstanding name.

As reported last month, the PST Lake Association has submitted a **proposal to rename [Aanikegamaa Lake](#)** in Genesee County, Michigan to [Swan Lake](#). The name “Aanikegamaa” was chosen by the Task Force and is an Ojibwe word meaning “chain of lakes.” The lake association conducted a survey of property owners and suggests “the name [Swan Lake](#) is much more representative of our water feature.” The county government and State Representative Mike Mueller have submitted letters supporting the association’s request.

The BGN staff was asked to respond to an inquiry regarding the **renaming of Devils Lake State Park** in Wisconsin. The park name is outside the BGN’s purview, but the inquirer was advised that the BGN is responsible for renaming the associated lake.

The BGN received an inquiry regarding the naming in 1896 of **Mount McKinley** in Alaska (officially [Denali](#) since August 2015). The inquirer questioned whether it was correct that President McKinley had asked the USGS [sic] in 1900 not to name the mountain for him. Staff researched the extensive files on the name and found no evidence that he opposed the naming, and indeed, there is evidence that he expressed appreciation for the honor.

A new proposal, to apply the Pomo Indian name **[mxqawlay’ba knowin xyoykith](#)** to a currently unnamed ridge in Anderson Marsh State Historic Park in Lake County, California, will be added to the new review list.

Representatives of the **Adirondack Land Trust** inquired regarding the process to change the name of a geographic feature within Adirondack Park that currently includes the word “Coon”; it is expected that they will submit a proposal shortly.

A resident of [Kelseyville](#) in Lake County, California contacted the BGN staff to express concerns that efforts are underway to rename the community; the staff shared that inquiries have been made to the BGN since 2021, and a change.org petition has existed since 2011, but to date no proposal has been received. According to historical accounts, Andrew Kelsey, the community’s namesake, was “a kidnapper, slave-trader, murderer and rapist, and his men were the perpetrators of such atrocities as the 1850 Bloody Island Massacre.” The individual who is strongly opposed to the change, was assured that her concerns will be shared with the BGN if a proposal is submitted for consideration.

The staff received a request for information on how **[Sq Creek](#) in Missouri** might be renamed. The inquirer was informed that the name had been changed in September 2022 as part of the Secretary’s Order 3404 effort; he thanked the BGN for doing so.

A proposal was received to apply a **new commemorative name to a peak in New Hampshire**. The proponent was provided an overview of the process and the timeline, after which he withdrew his application, adding “Forget about it. I thought it wouldn’t take so long.”

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
September 2023**

Unless otherwise specified, in accordance with the BGN’s Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names, a link to the Quarterly Review List containing each proposal was sent to all federally recognized Tribes, and to Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for which an email address was available. The Tribal authorities were given 60 days to comment on any proposal. The Otoe-Missouria Tribal Historic Preservation Office responded to the Review List 443 notice, stating it has “no objection to the proposed name changes on Review List 443.” If no response(s) were received regarding a proposal, it is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

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

Change **Chinde Point** (FID 2860) to **Hózhó Point**, Arizona
(Petrified Forest National Park)
(Review List 437)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/2860>

Local government	Apache County Board of Supervisors	No objection*
State Names Authority	Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names	Support
Federal	National Park Service [proponent]	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	No response**
	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation	No response**
	Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation	No response**
	Hopi Tribe of Arizona	Support**
	Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation	No response**
	Jicarilla Apache Nation	No response**
	Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation	No response**
	Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony	No response**
	Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation	No response**

	Navajo Nation	Support**
	Ohkay Owingeh	No response**
	Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	No response**
	Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	Support**
	Pueblo of Acoma	No response**
	Pueblo of Cochiti	No response**
	Pueblo of Isleta	No response**
	Pueblo of Jemez	No response**
	Pueblo of Laguna	No response**
	Pueblo of Nambe	No response**
	Pueblo of Picuris	No response**
	Pueblo of Pojoaque	No response**
	Pueblo of San Felipe	No response**
	Pueblo of San Ildefonso	No opinion**
	Pueblo of Sandia	No response**
	Pueblo of Santa Ana	No response**
	Pueblo of Santa Clara	No response**
	Pueblo of Taos	No response**
	Pueblo of Tesuque	No response**
	Pueblo of Zia	No response**
	San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation	No response**
	San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona	No response**
	Santo Domingo Pueblo	No response**
	Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	Support*
	Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona	No opinion* No response**
	White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation	No opinion**
	Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation	No response**
	Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	No opinion*
	Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation	Support**

* contacted by SNA

** contacted by NPS

This proposal is to change the name of Chinde Point, a cliff in Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO) in Apache County, to Hózhó Point. The cliff, located along the park road near the Painted Desert Visitor Center, has been the site of an overlook and picnic area since the 1960s.

The change is proposed by the Superintendent of PEFO, who reports that “Hózhó means beauty all around, positive, well-being and harmony in the Dine Navajo Language.” The Superintendent also stated that

The existing name of Chinde Point means ghost, poltergeist or evil spirit possession in the Dine Navajo Language and is considered offensive to some. Native American staff and the Navajo, Hopi and Zuni Tribal Preservation Offices are in agreement that Chinde Point needs to be renamed.

The word is spelled “chindi” in some Navajo sources. The Navajo Word of the Day website includes an entry for “chindi,” stating “It is widely held in Navajo tradition that ch’íjdii [chindi] leaves the body after death, taking all that was unbalanced and ‘bad’ from the individual.”

The name Chinde Point has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1972 and on NPS maps and documents since at least 1967. The first published reference to the name was found in the 1962 hearings on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1963. It also appeared in a 1965 article in *Desert* magazine and in numerous geological and travel publications since the 1970s. In 1989, the Late Triassic dinosaur *Chindesaurus bryansmalli* was discovered from strata below Chinde Point and was named for the cliff.

The 1965 *Desert* magazine article, titled “Arizona’s Famous Spooks,” discussed the origin of the name of Chinde Mesa (BGN 1937), which lies 6.5 miles to the north of Chinde Point and along the boundary of PEFO and the Navajo Indian Reservation. The article stated:

Visitors to the pleasant picnic area on Chinde Point should not be alarmed that chinde means ‘ghost’ in the Navajo tongue. The entire area got the name Chinde Mesa quite by accident. It seems that some years ago a geologist with a field-mapping expedition accidentally fell into some water nearby and went into a deserted hogan to change. Most hogans in Navajo country are abandoned after a death has occurred within, because they are feared to be haunted. But a party of Navajos who happened to ride up to the deserted hogan that particular day was totally unprepared for what it found. A naked geologist stepped from the darkened doorway to see who was coming. One glimpse of the pale white figure, and the Indians streaked away, shrieking, ‘Chinde! Chinde!’ The mapping crew figured it was a fitting name for the entire mesa, and Chinde Mesa it remains to this day.

The 1960 edition of Will C. Barnes’ *Arizona Place Names* reports the same origin story, citing the then-superintendent of PEFO. However, prior to the 1937 BGN decision for Chinde Mesa (which was to establish that name and not Chin Lee Mesa), the postmaster at the nearby community of Chambers reported to the BGN that “at one time quite a few Indians died from an epidemic of some kind on this mesa, so it is named Chinde Mesa meaning devil and referring to the dead. A Navajo Indian today will not live or hardly go across this mesa . . . nearly everyone in these parts know Chinde means devil in the Navajo language.”

In a [2015 Global Advances in Health and Medicine article](#), Dr. Michelle Kahn-John, a Navajo professor of nursing, and Dr. Mary Koithan wrote:

Hózhó is difficult to convey as it encompasses both a way of living and a state of being. Wyman and Haile describe Hózhó as ‘everything that a Navajo thinks as good—that is good as opposed to evil, favorable to man as opposed to unfavorable or doubtful.’ It expresses for the Navajo such concepts as the words beauty, perfection, harmony, goodness, normality, success, wellbeing, blessedness, order, and ideal. Witherspoon also describes Hózhó as ‘everything that is positive, and it refers to an environment which is all inclusive.’ Hózhó reflects the process, the path, or journey by which an individual strives toward and attains this state of wellness. Thus, translating the complex meaning of Hózhó without reducing its expansive meaning is difficult.

The proposal to rename Chinde Point to Hózhó Point was initially submitted to the BGN by PEFO management in 2019. At the time, the Acting Superintendent stated that “NPS consulted with park staff and [Tribal representatives] for suggested new names. The park staff has determined that Hózhó Point is the recommended new name.” That proposal also stated that “chinde. . . may also be considered a swear word” and that PEFO staff “have received numerous comments and questions asking why the park has not changed the name.”

When the [Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names](#) (ASBGHN) reviewed the 2019 proposal, they requested input from federally recognized Tribes in Arizona. The Hopi Tribe of Arizona responded that they objected to the name, stating:

The Hopi Tribe was not consulted and questions the decision to give responsibility for the name change to the Park Service employees. We consider this a failed consultation effort because the Hopi Tribe does not have any community members employed with the Petrified Forest National Park to make a recommendation or cast a vote on behalf of the Tribe.

The Hopi Tribe has also observed the numerous Navajo names present on the Arizona landscape. The Hopi and Zuni tribes should be given equal consideration in the lasting effects caused by a name change. When landscape names are dominated by one particular group, it signifies a presumed authority and belonging that visitors imbed into their minds and, therefore, disregards other peoples' connection to the area.

The Hopi Tribe requests that the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names postpone issuing a name change until a collaborative effort and equal voice are given to both the Hopi and Zuni tribes.

The ASBGHN voted to reject the proposal in November 2020 citing the Hopi Tribe’s objection, and in February 2021 the BGN deferred a vote.

PEFO leadership then suggested naming two unnamed features near prominent overlooks within the park with a Hopi name and a Zuni name.

In the current proposal, the PEFO Superintendent stated that “A letter seeking approval from all 37 associated tribes regarding this proposal went out February 18, 2021.” The Superintendent further explained:

In 2019 Petrified Forest National Park contacted the Zuni, Navajo, and Hopi tribes to suggest a name replacement. The three suggested names were then voted on by park staff with the Navajo name (Hózhó) getting the most votes. The initial name change request was rejected by the [Arizona] board because the park had neglected to do proper follow-up on the name results with all three tribes. The Hopi tribe was against the change using the Navajo name because they felt the voting was unfair because many of the park employees who voted are Navajo. After formal consultation the park and tribes agreed that two additional, unnamed points would be named using the Hopi and Zuni names so each tribe would have a named point in the park. . . . [see the proposals for the new names Tatàypi Point and Hamilili Point, under Category V below]

In addition [to] soliciting names from the Hopi, Zuni, and Navajo tribes, all of which support the renaming effort and supplied names [Hózhó Point, Tatàypi Point, and Hamilili Point], we also reached out to 34 additional tribes with cultural ties to the area. We received three responses, all positive [one response was in support, one was no objection, and one was no opinion]. We have had no negative responses other than the initial Hopi Tribe concerns that lead to the initial rejection of this name change by this board. We hope that we have properly mitigated this situation and are submitting three proposals.

In responding to PEFO management, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) replied, “I don't know that we'll have anything to say about the overlook naming, other than that it's probably a good idea to go forward with the name change [sic].”

The Pueblo of San Ildefonso THPO replied “I doubt that [we] will have much to say about the name changes and will likely defer to tribes with the closest ties to the area and will support their recommendations for names if they make any during the consultation. I will confirm that with the THPO advisory board and notify you after we meet.” No follow up was received.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation THPO replied, “We've determined the proposed name changes will “*Not have an Adverse Effect*” on the tribe's cultural heritage resources and/or historic properties. No further consultation is necessary and/or required.”

In August 2023, the ASBGHN voted to approve the change to Hózhó Point along with the new names Tatàypi Point and Hamilili Point. Its members noted that the park’s follow-up process was “a great example of diplomacy.”

In 2019, the BGN staff asked the PEFO Acting Superintendent if they planned to propose a change to the nearby Chinde Mesa (BGN 1937). He replied that park staff felt that because Chinde Mesa is mostly on the Navajo Indian Reservation, renaming it “would require significant additional consultations.”

Although some sources erroneously refer to the Upper Triassic Chinle Formation as the “Chinde Formation,” the words are unrelated. Chinle means “water outlet” and the formation is named for the Chinle Valley located over 70 miles to the north.

Change Coon Bluff (FID 27882) to Raccoon Bluff, Arizona
(Tonto National Forest)
(Review List 442)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/27882>

Local government	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors	No response
State Names Authority	Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names	Support
Federal	U.S. Forest Service [proponent]	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
Other	Maricopa County resident	Support

This proposal is to change the name of Coon Bluff, a 1,593-foot summit in Maricopa County and on the Tonto National Forest, to Raccoon Bluff. This name was proposed by the Tonto National Forest Acting Supervisor in response to an earlier proposal to change the name to Mustang Bluff (Review List 441).

The earlier proposal included justification that “coon . . . in this time, is a racially charged derogatory word,” while suggesting the name might have referred to raccoons. The name Mustang Bluff was intended to refer to a population of wild mustangs that inhabit the Salt River area near the summit.

In responding to the initial proposal, the Tonto National Forest Acting Supervisor stated that the Forest “is supportive of changing the name from ‘Coon’” because even though “the name historically references racoons [sic], it could, in this time, be construed as racially charged or derogatory.” However, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) did not support changing the name to Mustang Bluff because it “is similarly controversial for its own reasons, namely, the existence of the Lower Salt River horses, an unauthorized herd of horses that frequent the lower Salt River.

The existence of these several hundred unauthorized horses is politically polarizing within the conservation and recreation communities.” The Acting Forest Supervisor also stated that Coon Bluff is not within “the Salt River horse management area delineated by a collaborative effort in 2019. Naming it ‘Mustang Bluff’ could create an expectation of seeing horses there and could be confusing for the public since horses do not have access to that area.” He concluded, “We feel that this name change [to Raccoon Bluff] would appropriately address any undesirable racial inferences while remaining true to the history of the site and surrounding landscapes.”

The proponent of the name Mustang Bluff withdrew their proposal in support of the name Raccoon Bluff.

In support of the proposal, the Tonto National Forest Recreation Program Manager provided a document that reported the origins of the name Coon Bluff. It reportedly dates to 1919 when a group of boy scouts camping near the summit trapped a raccoon. The next day, the scouts played on prank on their parents who joined them for lunch before taking them home. The scouts served the raccoon, claiming it was pork. The scouts reportedly began to refer to the area as “Coon Camp,” “Coon’s Point,” or “Coon Bluff.” This account also reported that a 1946 USFS map labeled the summit Coon Bluff and that a Standard Oil map of the area used the name “Coon’s Bluff”.

The name Coon Bluff first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1964. Coon Bluff Recreation Site and Coon Bluff Picnic Area (variant name “Coon Bluff Forest Camp”) are located nearby, and Coon Bluff Road runs along the north side of the summit.

Byrd Granger’s 1983 volume *Arizona’s Names: X Marks the Place* reported that “The abbreviation for *raccoon* (‘coon’) occurs in several place names, indicating either the presence of or an incident concerning a raccoon,” but did not provide any details regarding this particular feature.

GNIS lists 12 other natural features in Arizona with “Coon” in their names.

Change Oak Flats (FID 1378778) to Oak Flat, Texas
(not review listed)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/1378778>

Local government	Rusk County Commissioner	Support
State Names Authority	Texas Geographic Names Committee	No objection
Other	Rusk County Historical Commission	Support

This proposal, submitted by a representative of the Rusk County Historical Society, is to change name of the small unincorporated community of Oak Flats in Rusk County to Oak Flat, to recognize the name used locally for 150 years. The proponent, who reports that he is a lifetime resident of the community, with family roots in the area going back to the mid-1800s, states “No one in the community calls or ever has called the community Oak Flats (plural).” He provided historical records supporting the change, including *A History of Rusk County, Texas* (Winfrey,

1961); *Rusk County History, Texas* (Rusk County Historical Society, 1982); news articles from 1890 to 1931; and Census and family history records from the first half of the 20th century. He also provided an early 1900s photograph of Oak Flat School.

The name Oak Flats has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1943 and is listed in *The Handbook of Texas* (Texas State Historical Association), where it is described as being uninhabited; it appears that a Baptist church is the only building remaining. A cemetery marker refers to the community as Oak Flat.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Johnson Island, Alabama
(USACE managed land)
(Review List 449)

33.01119, -85.21951

Local government	Chambers County Board of Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Alabama Geographic Names Committee	Support
Federal Agency	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
Other	Chattahoochee Council, Boy Scouts of America	Opposed*

* contacted by USACE

The new name Johnson Island is proposed for an unnamed two-acre island in West Point Lake, near the mouth of Stroud Creek, in Chambers County. The lake is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in its West Point Project and is described by the proponent as “a major landmark used by those who fish and navigate the ‘Three creeks’ area of West Point Lake.”

The name would honor the proponent’s father, Phillip M. Johnson (1943-2007), “Scout Master of local Boy Scouts of America Troop 34 from 1975 to 1983 [and] Assistant Scout Master of Troop 26 from 1984 to 1993.” These troops are in the Flint River Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The proponent reports that his father was a resident of Thomaston, Georgia, where he managed a grocery store, adding:

Johnson would take his troop camping at State Line Park every other month (6 times a year). During the warmer months, the scouts would canoe to the island to swim, fish and explore. Hundreds of young men became avid outdoorsmen due to the leadership of Phillip Johnson. Many of these former scouts are now adults and bring their children

to this island to swim, fish and explore just like Phillip Johnson did for them. All the former scouts that came to this island as young men refer to it as ‘Johnson Island.’

USACE officially has no opinion regarding the proposal, although had concerns that they were unable to properly vet Phillip Johnson because he was not affiliated with the Chattahoochee Council, which has a working relationship with its West Point Project. The project’s staff requested input from the council; the council’s Scout Executive/CEO responded that “due to Mr. Johnson not being part of our council I cannot, in good faith, endorse this action. In the system for our local council, we do not show any history of Mr. Johnson, and am not able to see his involvement.” The proponent responded that he believes the name is appropriate because of his father’s long-time association with the lake.

Blue Bear Mountain, California
(Klamath National Forest)
(Review List 450)

41.798091, -123.06557

Local government	Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors	No response
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names	Oppose
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service	Oppose
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

This proposal is to make official the name Blue Bear Mountain for a 3,851-foot summit in Klamath National Forest and Siskiyou County, north of the Klamath River and 22 miles west-northwest of the community of Yreka. The proponent reports that the name is used locally and “there is a running story of the ‘Great California Blue Bear’ being sighted in the areas around Hamburg.” He also referred to “the local ‘legend’ of the blue colored bears that the locals jokingly maintain live on that mountain.”

The U.S. Forest Service and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names both recommend disapproval of the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that the legend is widely known or that the name is known locally. The Klamath National Forest reported that it engaged with the Karuk Tribe, the Shasta Indian Nation (a non-federally recognized native group), and local historical societies in its review of the proposal; none reported any knowledge of the name.

According to GNIS, there are 44 features in Siskiyou County with “Bear” in their names, including six summits and two ridges. An additional 15 features, including two ridges and one summit, are named “Blue,” including Blue Mountain, 7 miles to the west of the summit in question. None of the features are named “Blue Bear,” nor are there any elsewhere in California.

Cimarron Peak, Colorado
(Review List 437)

39.587447, -105.232971

Local government	Jefferson County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board	Oppose
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation	No response*
	48 Tribes with historic ties to Colorado	No response*
Other	African-American Historical and Genealogical Society of Colorado Springs	No response*

* contacted by CGNAB

This proposal is to apply the new name Cimarron Peak to a 7,655-foot summit located southwest of Denver in Jefferson County. The feature is located partially on the proponent's property. The new name refers to the Spanish word "cimarrón" meaning "wild" or "untamed".

The Concise Dictionary of English Etymology, published in 1993, defines the word as "wild, unruly, lit. living in the mountain-tops," and also "was an everyday phrase for a fugitive slave hidden in the mountains, in Cuba, about 1846." *The Encyclopedia of African American History, 1619-1895* states it was used by European colonists to describe runaway African slaves in the Caribbean. "Cimarron" is sometimes used synonymously with Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, or to describe wild, feral horses.

The Colorado Geographic Names Advisory Board (CGNAB) discussed the proposal at four meetings. The proponent attended the first three meetings. CGNAB members noted that all connotations of the word need to be considered. They also noted that 38 features in Colorado are already named "Cimarron" (none are in Jefferson County). The proponent stated that he was not aware of the negative connotation and understood that the Cimarrones were a group that overcame slavery. He noted, "Slave owners gave the name a derogatory meaning. We should not let authors or slave owners tell us what is a derogatory or negative name. 'Cimarron' is very common in Colorado and other states, this is a tribute to Los Cimarrones." A member of the public commented during the meeting that they understood the proponent's perspective "but when you are a person of color, it's different, people are reflected by these names. Err on the side of caution."

The proponent also quoted from the volume *First Passage, Blacks in The Americas 1502 to 1617* (Colin Palmer): "The word Cimarron at least in the eyes of Spaniards has negative connotations. It was generally a synonym for wild, fierce or untamed. On the other hand the escapees may have worn it as a badge of honor in the same way descendants of the Maroons in English

speaking Caribbean do today.” The proponent further noted the author’s discussion of “the rocky road that these people had for a while [He] further explained he was just trying to show the legitimacy of the title of these people The Spanish authorities recognized the Cimarrones and allowed them to establish and govern their own town” The proponent feels that to classify Cimarron as a negative connotation based on the experience of these people is misplaced, and hoped the CGNAB would vote to move this request forward.

The Executive Director of the Colorado Commission on Indian Affairs (CCIA), who serves on the CGNAB, reported that the 48 Tribes with historic ties to Colorado were invited to a meeting to discuss the matter but no feedback was received.

Another CGNAB member reported that he had requested input from the African-American Historical and Genealogical Society of Colorado Springs, but did not receive a response.

In voting to recommend disapproval of the name, the CGNAB “had concerns with the name and its connotations referring to run-away slaves. [We] have not been compelled by the proposal, and Cimarron isn’t necessarily unique in Colorado.”

Change **Mount Evans** (FID 204716) to **Mount Blue Sky**, **Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho**, **Mount Evans** [commemoration change], **Mount Rosalie**, **Mount Sisty**, or **Mount Soule**, Colorado (Roosevelt and Arapaho National Forests/Mount Evans Wilderness and Pike and San Isabel National Forests) (Review Lists 435, 441, 442, 443, 447)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/204716>

These six proposals were submitted to the BGN between 2019 and 2022 to change the name of Mount Evans.

Recommendations and comments

Mount Blue Sky (Review List 442):

Local government	Clear Creek County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board / Governor Jared Polis	Support
Federal Agency	U.S. Forest Service	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma [proponent]	Support
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana	Opposed
	Northern Arapaho Tribe	Support

	Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	Support
	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Support
Other	Denver Mountain Parks [local land manager]	Support
	Accelerate Neighborhood Climate Action	Support
	American Whitewater	Support
	Arkansas Valley Audubon Society [Colorado]	Support
	Audubon Rockies	Support
	Blue Mountain Elementary School students	Support
	Broomfield United Methodist Church	Support
	Boulder County Audubon Society	Support
	Colorado Call to Action and Catholic Network	Support
	Colorado Democratic Party, Energy & Environment Initiative	Support
	Colorado Maryknoll Affiliates	Support
	Colorado Mountain Club	Support
	Colorado Physicians for Social Responsibility	Support
	Colorado Sierra Club	Support
	Community for Sustainable Energy	Support
	Conservation Colorado	Support
	CO Businesses for a Livable Climate	Support
	Defenders of Wildlife	Support
	Denver Metro Ecosocialists	Support
	EcoFlight	Support
	Elyria Swansea community leader	Support
	Elyria Swansea Green House Connection Center	Support
	Evergreen Audubon Society	Support
	Fort Collins Friends Meeting	Support
	Get Outdoors Leadville!	Support
	Great Old Broads for Wilderness	Support
	Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Mile High Broad Band	Support
	Great Old Broads for Wilderness Northern San Juan Broad Band	Support
	High Country Conservation Advocates	Support
	Hispanics Enjoying Camping, Hunting and the Outdoors (HECHO)	Support
	Indivisible Ambassadors	Support
	Information Network for Responsible Mining	Support
	I-70/Vasquez Blvd Citizens Advisory Committee	Support

	Latino Outdoors Colorado	Support
	Lincoln Hills Cares	Support
	Littleton Business Alliance	Support
	Mental Health & Inclusion Ministries Founder and Community Chaplain	Support
	Mestaa'éhehe Coalition	Support
	Moms Clean Air Force, Colorado Chapter	Support
	Montbello Neighborhood Improvement Association	Support
	Mothers Out Front	Support
	Mountain View United Methodist Church	Support
	National Audubon Society	Support
	National Parks Conservation Association	Support
	NAACP members and former city council members and local Planning Commissioners	Support
	Next 100 Colorado	Support
	North Range Concerned Citizens	Support
	Northern Colorado Intertribal Pow-wow Association, Inc.	Support
	Quiet Use Coalition	Support
	RapidShift Network	Support
	Rising Routes	Support
	Rocky Mountain Wild	Support
	San Luis Valley Ecosystem Council	Support
	Sheep Mountain Alliance	Support
	Sisters of Loretto Earth Network	Support
	Small Business Alliance	Support
	Spirit of the Sun	Support
	Southwest Organization for Sustainability	Support
	System Change Not Climate Change	Support
	The Wilderness Society [co-proponent]	Support
	Together Colorado, a 40+ year statewide interfaith organization/ part of the Faith In Action network	Support
	Trees, Water & People, Indigenous Lands Director	Support
	Unite North Metro Denver	Support
	Wall of Women	Support
	Western Colorado Alliance	Support
	Western Resource Advocates	Support
	Western Slope Conservation Center	Support
	Wild Connections	Support

	Womxn from the Mountain	Support
	Working for Racial Equity	Support
	Several hundred individuals	Support

Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho (Review List 443):

Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	No response
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana [proponent]	Support

Mount Evans [commemoration change] (Review List 443):

Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	No response
Other	Denver resident [proponent]	Support

Mount Rosalie (Review List 441):

Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	No response
Other	Englewood resident [proponent]	Support
	Univ. of Colorado Denver professor	Support

Mount Sisty (Review List 447):

Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	No response
Other	Denver resident [proponent]	Support

Mount Soule (Review List 435):

Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes contacted under Policy X	No response
Other	Denver resident [proponent]	Support
	1 individual	Support

Any change:

Other	American Indian Movement of Colorado	Support**
	Culture In Place	Support**
	Approx. 25 individuals	Opposed

** with Cheyenne and Arapaho translations included in name/English translation second in name

All six proposals state that the name should be changed because it honors John Evans (1814-1897), the second Territorial Governor of Colorado from 1862 to 1865. Evans was linked to the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 in which U.S. Cavalry led by Colonel John Chivington attacked a

village consisting of Cheyenne and Arapaho who had sought protection near Fort Lyon in present-day southeastern Colorado.

The six proposals, in the order received, are:

- Mount Soule (Review List 435), to honor Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865), who refused an order to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre
- Mount Rosalie (Review List 441), an earlier name that honored Rosalie Osborne Ludlow Bierstadt (1841-1893), after whom the artist Albert Bierstadt titled his 1866 painting of the summit (or a nearby summit) *A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie*
- Mount Blue Sky (Review List 442), signifying the Arapaho, known as the Blue Sky People, and the Cheyenne's annual Blue Sky ceremony of renewal of life
- Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho (Review List 443), in honor of the Cheyenne and Arapaho killed in the Sand Creek Massacre
- Mount Evans (Review List 443), a commemoration change to honor Anne Evans (1871-1941), the daughter of Governor John Evans
- Mount Sisty (Review List 447), to honor Wilson Edward Sisty (1827-1889), who founded the Colorado Department of Wildlife and Fish

At various times during the review process, other names were suggested, including Mount Cheyenne Arapaho (no hyphen), Clear Creek Peak, Healing Way Peak, and retaining the name but honoring the Colorado golfer Chick Evans instead. Each of these were subsequently withdrawn. There has also been extensive media coverage of the renaming effort since mid-2018. Earlier this year, the local TV program "Real Talk with Denver7 and CPR News," covered the story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8RWthzxEOpl>.

Location

Mount Evans is located in Clear Creek County and along the boundary of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and the Pike and San Isabel National Forests and in Mount Evans Wilderness. At an elevation of approximately 14,258 feet, the summit is the fourteenth highest peak in Colorado. Denver City and County Parks manages Summit Lake Park just below the summit, while Colorado Parks and Wildlife manages the Mount Evans State Wildlife Area approximately eight miles east of the summit.

According to the description at Wikipedia, "The peak is one of the characteristic Front Range peaks, dominating the western skyline of the Great Plains along with Pikes Peak, Longs Peak, and nearby Mount Bierstadt. Mount Evans can be seen from over 100 miles to the east, and many miles in other directions. Mount Evans dominates the Denver metropolitan area skyline, rising over 9,000 feet above the area. Mount Evans can be seen from points south of Castle Rock, up to (65 miles south) and as far north as Fort Collins (95 miles north), and from areas near Limon (105 miles east)."

The summit is located in an area that was granted to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes by the United States in the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. The subsequent 1861 Fort Wise Treaty excluded the summit from the Tribes' lands. The Tribes' present-day reservation is in western Oklahoma. The summit also appears to be in ancestral lands of the Ute Tribes, according to Robert W. Delaney's 1974 *The Southern Ute People*. The Cheyenne and Arapaho formed an alliance in the early 1800s and they lived and hunted on the Great Plains.

John Evans biography

The summit's current name was given to commemorate John Evans (1814-1897), the second Territorial Governor of Colorado from 1862 to 1865. The proposals to change the name of Mount Evans cite his involvement in the Sand Creek Massacre, which occurred on November 29th, 1864, when U.S. Cavalry led by Colonel John Chivington attacked a village consisting of Cheyenne and Arapaho who had sought protection near Fort Lyon in present-day southeastern Colorado (for more details, see Mount Soule below, <https://www.nps.gov/sand/index.htm> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sand_Creek_massacre).

Evans was one of the founders of Northwestern University and the University of Denver. As a result of his efforts to bring railroad service to Denver, he was responsible for the growth of Denver from a settlement to a city. Evans was forced to resign the governorship in 1865 for his role in instigating the Sand Creek Massacre.

In World War II, the United States liberty ship SS *John Evans* was named in his honor, and in 1963, he was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners of the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum.

In May 2014 and November 2014, reports were issued by the [Northwestern University John Evans Study Committee](#) and by the [University of Denver John Evans Study Committee](#), respectively, both of which studied the role of Governor Evans in the Sand Creek Massacre. The DU report was described as "a summary of the outcome of a yearlong inquiry by [the Committee], a volunteer group of faculty, outside historians, descendant community representatives, and students and alumni representing the DU Native American community, into the role of the University of Denver's founder in the Sand Creek Massacre of November 29, 1864." The Northwestern study concluded, in part:

- [There was] no known evidence [that] indicates that Evans helped plan the Sand Creek Massacre or had any knowledge of it in advance. The extant evidence suggests that he did not consider the Indians at Sand Creek to be a threat and that he would have opposed the attack that took place.
- Evans nonetheless was one of several individuals who, in serving a flawed and poorly implemented federal Indian policy, helped create a situation that made the Sand Creek Massacre possible. In this regard, the most critical of his errors was his failure to fulfill his responsibility as superintendent of Indian Affairs to represent the best interests of Native people in Colorado.

- Evans' conduct after the Sand Creek Massacre reveals a deep moral failure that warrants condemnation. While he denied any role in the massacre, he refused to acknowledge, let alone criticize, what had happened, even going so far as to defend and rationalize it. Regardless of Evans' degree of culpability in failing to make every possible effort to protect the Cheyennes and Arapahos when they were most vulnerable, his response to the Sand Creek Massacre was reprehensibly obtuse and self-interested. His recollections of the event displayed complete indifference to the suffering inflicted on Cheyennes and Arapahos.

During the 21st century, Evans's legacy came under renewed scrutiny for his beliefs regarding [Native Americans](#). Colorado State Historian David Halaas said, "When it came to Indians, Evans believed they didn't have souls, that they were heathen savages, they were infernal—all words that he used to describe Indian people."

A letter signed by a number of organizations noted "Two Congressional committees and one military committee investigated the event, recognizing guilt on the part of the United States. Governor Evans was found culpable and was forced to resign in disgrace."

See also

https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2019/Mss.00226_Governor_John_Evans.pdf and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Evans_\(Colorado_governor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Evans_(Colorado_governor)).

In November 2014, on the 150th anniversary of the Sand Creek Massacre, then-Governor of Colorado John Hickenlooper issued a formal apology on behalf of the State of Colorado to the descendants of the massacre. In August 2019, at a ceremony held outside the Colorado State Capitol and attended by a number of representatives and leaders from the Northern Arapaho, Turtle Mountain Ojibwe, Lakota, Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute tribes, Governor Jared Polis signed executive orders reversing the two proclamations issued by Governor Evans that led to the massacre. Polis added, "This is an ongoing process to make amends with the sins of the past. But even though those proclamations were never legal, they have never, until this day, been officially rescinded."

The naming of Mount Evans

The name Mount Evans was first applied to the summit in the 1870s and first published on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps in 1903. The earliest reported name is Mount Rosa; for additional details on this name, see below the proposal for Mount Rosalie. John Lathrop Jerome Hart, in his 1925 volume *Fourteen Thousand Feet*, reported that the name Mount Evans dates to 1870 when the name was given during a celebration in Greeley, Colorado. The name Evans Peak was used by the 1879 Wheeler Survey, while Mount Evans appeared on the 1881 maps of the Hayden Survey.

In early 1895, in response to a petition from the Denver Fortnightly Club (D.F.C.) and on the occasion of Evans' upcoming 81st birthday, Colorado Senator James F. Drake introduced Senate Joint Resolution 15, which read:

Be It Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, in view of the long and eminent services to the State of ex-Governor John Evans, and as a fitting recognition thereof, that the mountain situate in what is known as the 'Platte Range' in section twentyseven (27), township five (5) south, of range seventy-four (74) west, be, and the same hereby is named in honor of the ex-governor, and shall be hereafter known and designated as 'Mount Evans.'

There is another summit also named Mount Evans [known in Colorado as "Mount Evans B"] in the Mosquito Range in Park County and Lake County, and at an elevation of 13,577 feet. The latter name reportedly dates to an 1886 USGS report and is associated with Evans Gulch, Little Evans Gulch, and South Evans Gulch. No proposals have been received to address any of these names.

GNIS lists 369 features nationwide named "Evans," although it is unknown how many are named for Governor Evans. Colorado includes 14 locations, including the City of Evans in Weld County. Evans is the namesake for Evanston, Illinois; Evans Avenue in Denver; and possibly Evanston, Wyoming.

Previous names

In 1914, Ellsworth Bethel, an expert on Colorado mountain naming and a member of the Colorado Mountain Club and the Colorado Academy of Sciences, wrote to the BGN about the history of names for Mount Evans. This letter is not available, but a 1956 BGN research card reported the information as "Bierstadt called Evans, Rosa, because he had nowhere else seen the 'alpenglow' in the Rockies." This letter may have been sent in response to a 1913 inquiry to the BGN about changing the name of the other Mount Evans (in Park County and Lake County). In 1925, Hart (*ibid.*) reported the same information in a letter to him from the BGN: "Bierstadt himself had named this peak (the present Mt. Bierstadt) Mount Rosalie [and] the peak a mile and half northeast of it (now Mt. Evans) Monte Rosa." This implies that the names Mount Rosa and Mount Rosalie were both in use for the two different summits (the present Mount Evans and Mount Bierstadt, respectively) for at least some time since 1866. For more details about the Mount Rosa and Mount Rosalie names, see the section below about the Mount Rosalie proposal.

Details of Proposals

Mount Soule (Review List 435)

Proponent: Denver resident

Reason: To commemorate Captain Silas Soule (1838-1865), who refused an order to participate in the Sand Creek Massacre. She reports that Cheyenne Traditionalists, other Cheyenne, other Native Americans and non-Native Americans with whom she has discussed the issue "have

endorsed my suggestion and agreed it would be better to not reuse a name [Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho].” She claims she first discussed a name change in 1996 while visiting “Cheyenne Traditionalists leaders and other Cheyenne living in Oklahoma, who were descendants of the survivors of the Sand Creek Massacre.”

Biography of Silas Soule:

Silas Soule was born in 1838 in Maine to an abolitionist family. In the 1850s, his family moved to Kansas, helped found the city of Lawrence, and were active in the Underground Railroad. He worked with John Brown in Kansas as he helped escaped enslaved African-Americans find freedom. In 1859, Soule gained local notoriety for helping an abolitionist escape from prison after being convicted in Missouri. Later that year, he joined a group of men who attempted to help John Brown escape from jail in Virginia (Brown refused the help). In 1860 he traveled to Colorado to try gold mining, but soon enlisted in the Union Army. He was stationed at Fort Lyon and worked with Major Edward Wynkoop to help maintain peace with local Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes in the area. He attended the meeting at Camp Weld between Governor John Evans, Colonel John Chivington (Commander of the Army in Colorado), and a group of Cheyenne and Arapaho under the leadership of Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle. In November 1864, Chivington led the 3rd Cavalry and some of the 1st Cavalry south towards Fort Lyon in order to conduct a campaign against hostile Tribes. He commandeered soldiers from Fort Lyon, including Soule.

At Fort Lyon, Chivington learned about a nearby encampment of Cheyenne and Arapaho at Sand Creek and planned to attack them before pursuing hostile warriors aligned with the Sioux. Despite protests from some officers at the fort who knew the Cheyenne and Arapaho at Sand Creek were peaceful, Chivington led an attack on the village at Sand Creek on November 29, 1864. Chivington’s forces numbered 675 men (and included four 12-pound howitzers) whereas the village numbered about 750. The village at Sand Creek consisted of over thirty Cheyenne and Arapaho leaders as well as large numbers of women, children, and the elderly. Young men were either hunting for buffalo before the winter or had refused to settle under the assumed protection of Fort Lyon. As the attack began early in the morning, Black Kettle raised a U.S. flag along with a white banner he had been told would indicate the village’s peaceful intentions. During the attack, which lasted until the afternoon, U.S. soldiers indiscriminately slaughtered the Cheyenne and Arapaho, including those who did not fight back as well as fleeing women and children, mutilating their bodies. Mutilation of corpses by U.S. soldiers continued the following day. Between 150 and 200 Cheyenne and Arapaho were massacred, including over a dozen important tribal leaders, and an equal amount wounded. U.S. casualties numbered 24 killed and 52 wounded. Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Sioux warriors retaliated in response to the massacre.

During the massacre, Soule noticed the U.S. flag alongside the white banner, which indicated the protection promised by Fort Lyon. He, along with Lieutenant Joseph Cramer, ordered their men to hold their fire and not participate in the massacre.

Soule wrote to Wynkoop about the horrors of the massacre and testified against Chivington in a military investigation in Denver. Soule was appointed to the Denver Provost Guard and reportedly became the target of many murder attempts by Chivington’s supporters. On April 23,

1865 (just three weeks after getting married), and after responding to reports of a drunken disturbance, Soule was shot and killed by Private Charles W. Squier of the Second Colorado Cavalry. After Squier escaped from jail, Soule's supporters began to claim that Chivington or his supporters directed the murder. However, there is no evidence that Squier knew Chivington, and Squier was not present at the Sand Creek Massacre.

Soule was buried with full military honors in Denver's City Cemetery and was later relocated to present-day Riverside Cemetery. The annual Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk, which began in 1998, eventually included a ceremony at Soule's grave site, and a plaque honoring Soule is located near the site of his death. See also <https://www.nps.gov/sand/learn/historyculture/the-life-of-silas-soule.htm>.

A number of features in Maine are named "Soule," but none in Colorado.

Mount Rosalie (Review List 441)

Proponent: Englewood resident

Reason: To restore one of the names that were applied to the summit in the 19th century and to honor Rosalie Osborne Ludlow Bierstadt (1841-1893), after whom the artist Albert Bierstadt titled his 1866 painting of the summit *A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie*.

The proponent of this name states she "would like to see it go back to its original recorded name . . . There isn't a 14,000-foot peak named for a woman in Colorado and although Rosalie Bierstadt was not a mountaineer, her name for this Front Range Peak is tied to the history of the Colorado Territory when explorers and surveyors were first discovering this new land." She adds "There may have been Native American names for this peak, however they were not recorded and are lost."

The naming of the summit as Mount Rosa and later Mount Rosalie was described in 1890 by William Byers, a surveyor and Denver newspaper editor. In 1863, Byers led the artist Albert Bierstadt on a trek to the present-day Mount Evans area where he was inspired to paint *A Storm in the Rocky Mountains, Mt. Rosalie*. Byers reported that Bierstadt gave the highest summit the name Mount Rosa after Monte Rosa in the Alps. Other sources reported that the name was given because Bierstadt had not seen alpenglow anywhere else in the Rocky Mountains.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow, a friend and traveling companion of Bierstadt, reported the name of the summit as Monte Rosa, in characteristically flowery prose:

That glorious roseate mountain stood nameless among the peaks in its virgin veil of snow [sic]; so Bierstadt, by right of first portrayal, baptized it after one far away from our sides, but very near and dear to our hearts—a gentle nature who had followed us clear to the verge of our Overland wanderings at Atchison, and parted from us bravely lest she should make our purpose fainter by seeming moved. Henceforth, that shining peak is MONTE ROSA.

However, Hart, in his 1925 volume, stated that the name was actually given to commemorate Rosalie Osborne Ludlow, the wife of Fitz Hugh Ludlow. Bierstadt met Ms. Ludlow on his travels and fell in love with her. Some sources report that they were lovers, and many sources mistakenly report that they were married at the time. Bierstadt did later marry her after Rosalie and Fitz Hugh divorced. Despite Byers' claim that Bierstadt named the summit Mount Rosa, the name evolved to Mount Rosalie, even though art scholars and mountaineers debate exactly which peak is depicted in Bierstadt's painting. Other versions of this name have been recorded: Mount Rosalia on an 1868 Denver Pacific Railway map; and Monte Rosa in a letter sent to Hart from the USGS. Details of this letter are unknown but are reported in a 1956 BGN research card. (A 14,060-foot summit located 1.4 miles to the southwest is named Mount Bierstadt; a 13,575-foot summit three miles to the southeast is named Rosalie Peak.)

The present-day proponent of the change from Mount Evans to Mount Rosalie recently published a book titled *Colorado's Highest: The History of Naming the 14,000 Foot Peaks*. She reports that in late 1894, the D.F.C. "presented the matter of having the name 'Mount Evans' (sometimes improperly called Mount Rosalie) made legal by our next legislation and moved that the members of the D.F.C. sign a petition to that effect—motion was carried." The proponent suggests that, in addition to honoring Governor Evans, the name was intended to recognize his wife, the first president of the D.F.C.

Hart wrote of the confusion of the names of the three summits (the present Mount Evans, Rosalie Peak, and Mount Bierstadt):

As we have seen in the cases of other peaks, a new name may be given but the old one is hard to get rid of. The Evans group has two other high peaks, the present Mt. Rosalie [now Rosalie Peak] and Mt. Bierstadt. Until the end of the surveys, Rosa, Rosalia, and Rosalie wandered aimlessly on these two peaks. The present Bierstadt is designated by 'Rosalie' on the Hayden preliminary map for 1873, and Hayden in 1876 speaks of the 'lake that lies at the foot of Mount Rosalie and forms the source of Chicago Creek.' After having already mentioned Evans, Stevenson, of the Wheeler Survey, does the same as Hayden, but uses 'Rosalia'. The present Mt. Rosalie [Rosalie Peak] is designated as Mt. Rosa by both gentlemen. On the final maps of the Wheeler and Hayden Surveys, however, it is called Rosalie, and the present Bierstadt is nameless. This confusion made an error in the triangulation, so that the present Rosalie is given an elevation seven hundred feet too great in the Hayden Atlas. The present Bierstadt received its name in 1914. It was suggested by Mr. [Ellsworth] Bethel and confirmed by the Colorado Geographic Board and the United States Geographic Board.

Other than Rosalie Peak, there are no features known to be named for Rosalie Bierstadt.

Mount Blue Sky (Review List 442)

Proponent: Director of Wilderness Policy at The Wilderness Society, on behalf of the Language & Culture Program, Arapaho Coordinator of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma

Reason: In a joint statement, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes and The Wilderness Society stated, “Evans was roundly condemned, forced to resign in disgrace, and is not deserving of recognition” and “We propose to rename Mt. Evans as Mt. Blue Sky as it signifies the Arapaho as they were known as the Blue Sky People, and the Cheyenne who have an annual ceremony of renewal of life called Blue Sky.”

On January 11, 2020, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Legislature issued Resolution 8L-RS-2020-01-004, “A Resolution to Support the Renaming of Mt. Evans and the Mt. Evans wilderness area in Colorado to Mt. Blue Sky and Mt. Blue Sky Wilderness Area.” The resolution, which called on the U.S. Congress to change the names, states, “Mt. Evans and the Mt. Evans Wilderness Area stand within the traditional homeland of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes. . . . The Tribal Council finds that there is no place in Cheyenne and Arapaho homeland or anywhere in Indian Country to honor the perpetrators of atrocities against Native Americans [including Evans].”

The proponent of Mount Soule is opposed to the proposal for Mount Blue Sky, citing concerns that the name refers to a religious ceremony, and also that it could violate the BGN’s Commercial Names Policy (referencing the Blue Sky Beverage Company, established in 1971 in New Mexico and now a subsidiary of the Coca-Cola Company). Regarding the proposal for Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho, she noted that other features in Colorado are already named for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes. GNIS records 25 geographic and civil features in the State named “Cheyenne,” “Arapaho,” or “Arapahoe”, including Cheyenne County and Arapahoe County. Mount Evans is located along the boundary of Arapaho National Forest.

Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho (Review List 443)

Proponent: Chair of the Sand Creek Committee of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe (NCT)

Reason: The Northern Cheyenne Tribe believes that “naming one of Colorado’s most visible peaks after the disgraced Governor . . . is a travesty that needs to be corrected. Since Cheyenne and Arapaho people were victims of the horrific massacre . . . it seems to us that it would be altogether fitting and proper to remove Evans’ name from the mountain and replace it with Mt. Cheyenne-Arapaho.” Further, the name “Mt. Blue Sky . . . regrettably excludes the Cheyenne who suffered the greatest loss in the Sand Creek Massacre and in the battles and attacks that followed.” The proponent adds, “It is interesting to note that John Evans was removed as Colorado’s governor, and Colorado’s statehood was delayed as a result of the public outcry and mishandling of Indian affairs in the Territory. It is a shameful legacy that is only compounded by the naming of Mt. Evans.”

In a resolution issued July 11, 2022, the NCT stated:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Mount Evans, named after the individual most responsible for the conditions that led to the Sand Creek Massacre, be renamed Mount Cheyenne-Arapaho to honor the Cheyenne Nation and Arapaho Nation who were the original inhabitants of this land and the victims innocently murdered on their Treaty

lands in Colorado and to acknowledge the crimes committed against these nations and their forced removal from their traditional lands.

The Cheyenne have a deep and profound respect for ceremonies and wish to maintain their sacredness by encouraging utmost respect for ceremonies from all, especially for the youth and future generations who must learn and carry-on traditional cultural values. To this end, the Cheyenne have ceremonies called Blue Sky in both the Northern Cheyenne of Montana and Southern Cheyenne of Oklahoma.

The proposed rename of 'Blue Sky' for 'Mount Evans' is not fully supported or authorized by the ceremonial people of the Cheyenne. Moreover, the ceremonial people of the Northern Cheyenne were not appropriately informed prior to the submittal of the application. As a result, the Northern Cheyenne cannot support the Blue Sky rename as it references our ceremonies which are not for public consumption and would be considered exploitation. Our Tribe wishes to discourage its use as it diminishes cultural values, trivializes, and encourages disrespect to the Cheyenne ceremonies.

Moreover, the term 'Blue Sky' does not recognize the Cheyenne and Arapaho people in a manner that would legitimize their absolute justification for renaming it Cheyenne and Arapaho Mountain or Mt Cheyenne and Arapaho. In other words, to others it would be difficult to link the Cheyenne and Arapaho people to 'Mt. Blue Sky' unless they were familiar with the cultural and spiritual aspect of that term. Plus, having 'Cheyenne and Arapaho' rather than 'Blue Sky' reinforces name recognition and would forever serve as a reminder of the tribes' connection to their traditional homelands.

The Tribe's President concluded:

While we do not doubt the good intentions of those who advocate for Mt. Blue Sky, we believe that you should be aware that the descendants of the Sand Creek Massacre victims and the people of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe feel strongly that both Cheyenne Nation and Arapaho Nation should be recognized in the new name chosen for Mt Evans. Mt Cheyenne Arapaho is clear and concise, it leaves no ambiguity.

Mount Evans [commemoration change] (Review List 443)

Proponent: Denver resident

Reason: To retain the current name but "rededicate [it] for Anne Evans. Most people who see [the mountain] and climb it do not know for whom it was named. It is likely they do not know who John Evans was. Changing the name will be costly and wouldn't the funds be better spent on educating the public about the Sand Creek Massacre? Instead, the name should be kept, but it should be rededicated for a person who is remembered for the good that she did for the state of Colorado."

Anne Evans (1871-1941) was the youngest daughter of John Evans and his wife Margaret. The proposal reads:

She never married and lived with her brother and his family at the present-day Byers-Evans House (now the Center for Colorado Women’s History). She built her own cabin on the Evans Ranch and spent her summers there. She was a philanthropist and patron of many cultural institutions in Colorado, but made her mark especially on the Denver Art Museum, the Central City Opera House, and the Denver Public Library. . . .

According to her biography from the Colorado Women’s Hall of Fame, Anne Evans ‘donated her extensive Native American Art collection [to the Denver Art Museum] which made it the first United States museum to collect Native American Art.’ Although she was the daughter of John Evans, her actions and writings indicate that she had very different opinions of Native Americans than that of her father. She came to appreciate their way of life. She worked ‘for the recognition of the art of Native Americans as art, not just colorful craftwork with which to decorate dens and recreation rooms.’ Evans raised funds for the restoration of the Central City Opera House and helped establish the Central City Opera Summer Festival in 1932. The festival still takes place every summer season. Anne Evans was appointed to the Denver Public Library Commission in 1907 and served on the Commission until 1940, resigning shortly before her death. She was the first female president of the Commission (and the only woman to serve in that role until 1987). Eight branches were built during her tenure.

A summit register situated at the peak of Mount Evans shows that Anne Evans climbed the mountain in 1920, and she was a dues paying member of the Colorado Mountain Club.

Additional information on Anne Evans can be found in Barbara Edwards Sternberg’s 2011 volume “Anne Evans—A Pioneer in Colorado’s Cultural History: The Things That Last When Gold is Gone,” and at the websites of the Colorado Women’s Hall of Fame:

<https://www.cogreatwomen.org/project/anne-evans/> and the Center for Colorado Women’s History: <https://www.historycolorado.org/center-colorado-womens-history>.

Mount Sisty (Review List 447)

Proponent: Denver resident

Reason: To commemorate Wilson Edward Sisty (1827-1889), who founded the Colorado Department of Wildlife and Fish, and served three governors as State Fish Commissioner.

The proponent adds, “At the 1865 Constitutional Convention, he stood with Steck and others to admonish Chivington and Governor Evans, for the annihilation of the American Indians.”

He was also a guide for Edward Berthoud’s survey, as well as road superintendent, and the first marshall for the city of Denver’s new police department. The city’s first mayor described Sisty as “a man of excellent character and [he] enjoyed great popularity throughout the entire state”; in

2018, the Denver Police Museum erected a marker in his memory. According to the proponent, Sisty is considered “the father of roads and fish culture.” He also started hotels in Brookvale and Idaho Springs. One online biography reports:

In 1846 he enlisted in the Army and fought in the Mexican War until 1848. In 1860 he moved from Denver to Idaho Springs, Colorado about 34 miles west, where he was an agent for the Fulton Gold Mining Company of Idaho, Clear Creek County. In 1861, he was elected the first president of the Northern Mining District. He filed numerous claims in the area, and in 1876 he was named the first fish commissioner of Colorado. His name is on the Clear Creek Co. tax rolls through 1884.

There are no features in the U.S. named “Sisty.”

Summary of Input Received

In accordance with the BGN’s Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names, all federally recognized Tribes received a copy of each Quarterly Review List, with an opportunity to provide comments.

In December 2018, the Denver American Indian Commission (DAIC) submitted a letter in support of renaming Mount Evans but added:

[We do not] necessarily support the application’s suggested name, ‘Mt. Cheyenne/Arapaho.’ Because the Denver metro area and surrounding mountains were the original homelands to many North American Tribes, including the Ute Tribes, the Lakota, the Kiowa, the Shoshone, the Diné, the Cheyenne, the Comanche, the Arapaho, and many others, DAIC supports an inclusive renaming process that will also involve input from many Tribes and local indigenous communities.

The July 8, 2019 edition of *The Southern Ute Drum* newsletter included the following:

A request was made by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe to rename Mt. Evans. The 14,265 ft mountain sits east of Denver, in Clear Creek County. The Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) Departments supports a name change, although a previous request to change the name was made by a Denver school teacher, DPR informed the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in a letter from Dody Erickson, contact had been made with the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs and expressed the process should not be a decision made by (DPR) but by the Native American tribes in the area. A suggestion was brought forth that letters should come from the three Ute Tribes in support of the renaming of Mt. Evans. Michela Alire, with Ute Mountain Ute Environmental Programs, will be contacted on spelling and the letters of support from the Ute tribes, and support from the Lt. Governor Primavera will be submitted to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Shortly thereafter, the Acting Tribal Relations Specialist for State and Private Forestry and Tribal Relations of the U.S. Forest Service was informed that the Southern Ute Tribe's cultural committee was opposed to the choice of Mount Cheyenne Arapaho.

In February 2022, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe submitted letters to the Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board (CGNAB) stating that they do not oppose the renaming of Mount Evans but adding:

[We] request that additional information is provided to the public through educational outreach and/or signage to reflect the presence of Ute people in the area. While the Cheyenne and Arapaho were forced into Colorado, from their homelands in the Great Lakes region, due to westward expansion, Clear Creek County lies within the ancestral homelands of the Tabeguache Band of Utes and an area frequented by the Mouache Band of Utes. Unlike other Tribes, the Ute people do not have a migration story. We have been here since time immemorial. Therefore, while we support the renaming of Mount Evans, we want to ensure that the name change does not lead to a disregard of our ancestral ties to Clear Creek County, prior to the arrival of the Cheyenne and Arapaho in the early 1800s. We request equal representation and recognition so that our legacy is not overlooked or understated with respect to the name change.

Several members of the present-day Evans family have commented that they recognize the concerns regarding the existing name. One commented "The naming decision should rest solely with the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, whose ancestors were massacred in 1864. All others should step aside on this matter." Another expressed opposition to the change, noting "Evans had no advance knowledge of, nor was he directly involved in the massacre. Governor Evans was responsible for numerous positive contributions to the country and state." Another descendant expressed

. . . support for whatever process and outcome the descendants of the Sand Creek Massacre desire for the renaming. I recognize there are three tribes with descendants. Please let them work out whichever name they would like collectively. My third great grandfather, John Evans was complicit in creating an environment that led to the massacre of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe people at Sand Creek. He used his politics and power to execute racist actions in an attempt to dehumanize and erase an entire people and their stories. Being silent or minimizing this part of history will only continue to protect, uphold and perpetuate the systemic racism still present today. This is just one step towards reparations and accountability.

A letter signed by a number of area organizations stated:

Colorado's interest in promoting inclusivity is stronger than any prior interest in honoring a man who is known for politically targeting Tribes (Utes, Cheyenne, Arapaho and Lakota) with messages of hate and fear, of which directly resulted in a massacre of

over 160 people, including mostly women and children. Evans' great-great grandson, Tom Hayden, also supported changing the name of Mt. Evans, as did his wife and sister.

The Mestaa'êhehe Coalition, which was established to support the renaming of Sq _____ Mountain, also in Clear Creek County, to Mestaa'êhehe Mountain (BGN approved December 9, 2021) has advocated for the change to Mount Blue Sky and promoted that name in a number of ways. The coalition has hosted a series of webinars, at which Tribal representatives shared their concerns and discussed ways to generate interest in the renaming effort. The BGN was included on an invitation from the Governor of The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes and the Mestaa'êhehe Coalition "to a ceremony [on March 17, 2023] in honor of our effort to rename Mount Evans as Mount Blue Sky." (Although the DNC's expected March 8, 2023 vote was deferred (see below), the ceremony took place as planned.)

A number of individuals have voiced opposition to any name change, noting the contributions made by Governor Evans to the State of Colorado and elsewhere. Some suggest the effort is "misguided and self serving," and "I hope you do not cave in to political pressure to rename this peak," "Quit changing history and coming up with names I can't even pronounce [sic]," and "No compelling reason has been asserted that would warrant changing the name."

One comment submitted to the CGNAB from the American Indian Movement of Colorado stated:

[We support] the removal of the names of all Indian killers, including John Evans, Kit Carson, William Byers and their ilk, from public places and geographic features. Although we would prefer the restoration of the original indigenous (Cheyenne, Arapaho, Ute) references/names to Mount Evans, we will respect some of their decision to refer to it as Mount Blue Sky. We must request that the State of Colorado and the USGS also refer to the mountain on maps and in official publications with the Cheyenne and Arapaho translations of "Blue Sky Mountain." To have the name change appear only in English is a continuation of the colonial project that named it after John Evans in the first place. We can also support Conrad Fisher's and the Northern Cheyenne suggestion of Cheyenne-Arapaho Mountain. Whatever the name ends up being in English, we must insist that an English-only change without an accompanying indigenous translation is fundamentally inadequate and unacceptable.

Another commenter stated:

Culture In Place supports the renaming of this mountain by the Arapaho and Cheyenne people. We also strongly support the public name being in both the Arapaho and Cheyenne languages . . . if that can be done in some creative way. The translation accompaniment would be in English, not the other way around. The sounds and rhythm and space within the original languages are necessary for decolonizing everyone's brain cells so the whole continent can decolonize and re-structure something worth having on this land. 'Decolonizing minds' can't be done in the English language at this moment. And it must happen for the sake of everyone and our Beloved Earth.

Two change.org petitions, initiated in 2020 “to ask that Evans name be removed from the mountain and replaced with a more fitting name, ideally with input from the Cheyenne and Arapaho people,” have to date generated 874 and 4,084 signatures, respectively.

After considering each of the proposals and conducting a series of public meetings at which each proponent had an opportunity to present their case, the Clear Creek County Board of Commissioners voted on March 15, 2022 to recommend approval of the change to Mount Blue Sky.

At its November 17, 2022 meeting, the CGNAB reviewed the six pending proposals. After hearing from several of the proponents and considering comments from members of the public and Tribes, the CGNAB voted unanimously to recommend approval of the change to Mount Blue Sky. Many of the attendees expressed their appreciation to the county government and to the CGNAB for holding meaningful discussions, saying it had been an honor to be a part of the name change process.

In early December 2022, the President of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe (NCT) wrote to Governor Polis with a resolution that reiterated their concerns:

The Cheyenne have ceremonies called ‘Blue Sky’ and due to sacredness, [those words are] not commonly shared with others. It is inappropriate to even discuss with the general public. Arapahos are known as the ‘Blue Sky People,’ [so] only using their name only recognizes their tribe. Renaming this important peak Mt. Cheyenne-Arapaho would respectfully honor the memories for all the victims of the Sand Creek Massacre and not only provide a sense of healing but serve as a reminder for generations of Cheyenne and Arapaho people once called Colorado home.

On December 28, 2022 in accordance with its procedures, the CGNAB’s recommendation to support Mount Blue Sky was forwarded to Governor Polis. On February 28, 2023, the BGN was informed that the Governor concurs with the CGNAB.

The six proposals were added to the BGN’s March 8, 2023 docket for a vote, but on the day prior to the meeting, the BGN received a request from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe for government-to-government consultation. All parties were informed that the proposals on renaming Mount Evans were being removed from the March docket to allow for the consultation process to occur.

Two consultation sessions took place, on June 14 and June 30, during which Department of the Interior leadership, led by the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, heard concerns expressed by the five Tribal governments that had expressed interest in the renaming of the summit. BGN members were invited to observe the sessions. As indicated by the Assistant Secretary in her opening remarks, the purpose was to hear concerns for the BGN members to consider in their deliberations for a future vote. No decisions were made during consultation sessions.

In addition, the Southern Ute Tribe reached out to the BGN Executive Secretariat on March 21, 2023, regarding public outreach and education surrounding the name change. In response, the BGN Executive Secretary for Domestic Names and a representative from the USGS Office of Tribal Relations met with the Tribe’s Director of Cultural Preservation and a representative of its legal department on April 12. At the meeting, the BGN’s role in the overall process was discussed, and it was noted that public outreach and education efforts are handled by local agencies and land managers.

Google Maps continues to label the peak Mount Evans, along with Mount Evans Scenic Byway, but a search for Mount Blue Sky also displays that name as a “historical landmark.”

Change Calkins Lake (FID 178360) to Union Reservoir, Colorado
(Review List 440)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/178360>

Local government	Longmont City Council	Support
	Weld County Commissioners	No opinion
State Names Authority	Colorado Geographic Naming Advisory Board / Governor Jared Polis	Oppose
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
Other	Union Reservoir Company	Support
	Calkins family	Oppose

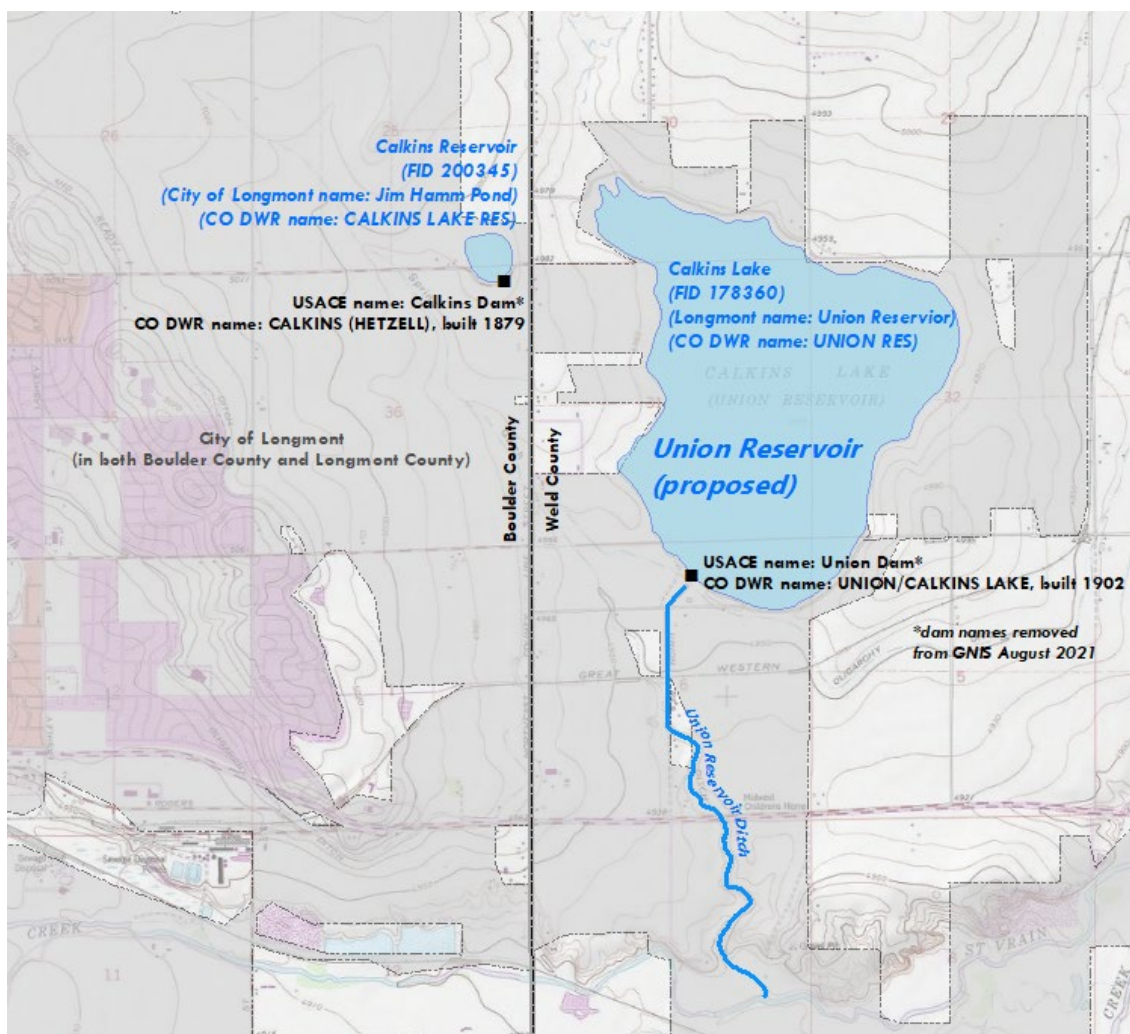
This proposal is to change the name of Calkins Lake in the City of Longmont in Weld County to Union Reservoir. A user of The National Map (TNM) notified the TNM program staff that there were two entries for the reservoir in GNIS, one for Union Reservoir and one for Calkins Lake. TNM staff informed BGN staff, which initiated a proposal to address the duplication. As a result of the request, one of the entries was removed from GNIS; see below.

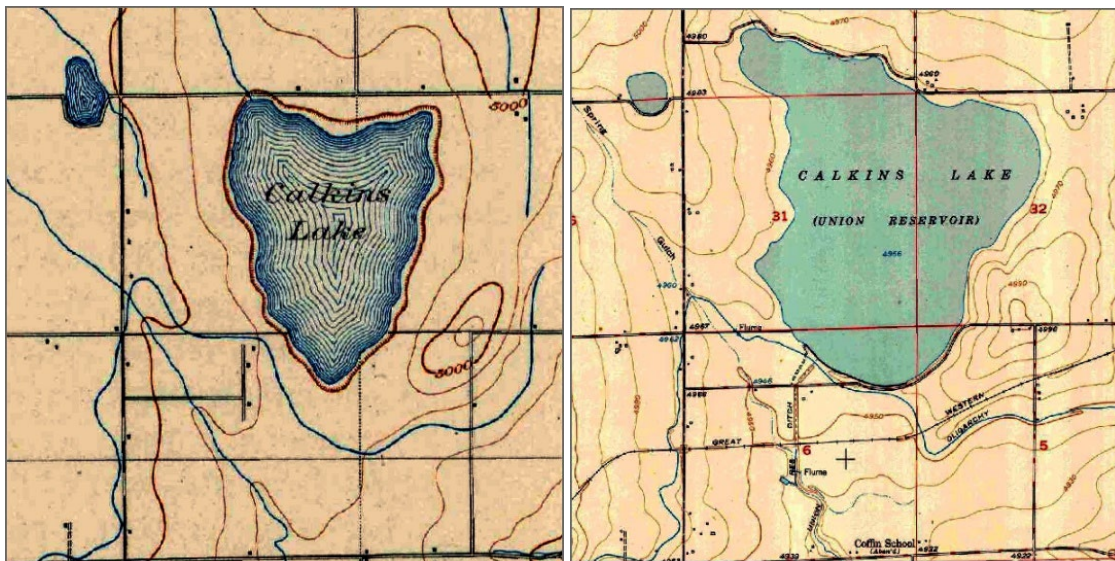
The City of Longmont uses the name Union Reservoir for the reservoir.

The name Calkins Lake has been labeled on USGS maps since 1904. From 1950 to 1984, USGS maps labeled the reservoir “Calkins Lake (Union Reservoir).” The canal that flows out of the reservoir has been labeled as Union Reservoir Ditch since 1950. On the newer USTopo maps (2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, and 2022), the reservoir has been labeled Calkins Lake, although the 2016 edition also showed the label Union Reservoir at the location of the dam. Army Map Service maps used the name Calkins Lake in 1954 and the 1960s and Union Reservoir in 1957 and 1958.

Calkins Lake was added to GNIS from USGS topographic maps during Phase I name collection. The Union Reservoir entry (since deleted) was added during Phase II, citing a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) list of dams and reservoirs. The same USACE list supplied an entry for Union Dam, along with two other entries, for Calkins Reservoir and Calkins Dam, which in GNIS were placed on a smaller reservoir and its dam; these are located across the county line in Boulder County, but just a short distance northwest of Calkins Lake. Further research shows that the local name for this smaller reservoir is Jim Hamm Pond, or a similar variant. The current USACE National Inventory of Dams (NID) records a dam on the larger reservoir named “Union” with an alternate name of “Calkins Lake.” The NID no longer records a dam on the smaller reservoir. A [1903 water rights document](#) recorded a claim from Benjamin [sic] W. Calkins for “Calkins Lake Reservoir,” the reservoir recorded in GNIS as Calkins Reservoir. Benjamin Calkins was the son of Carlton Calkins.

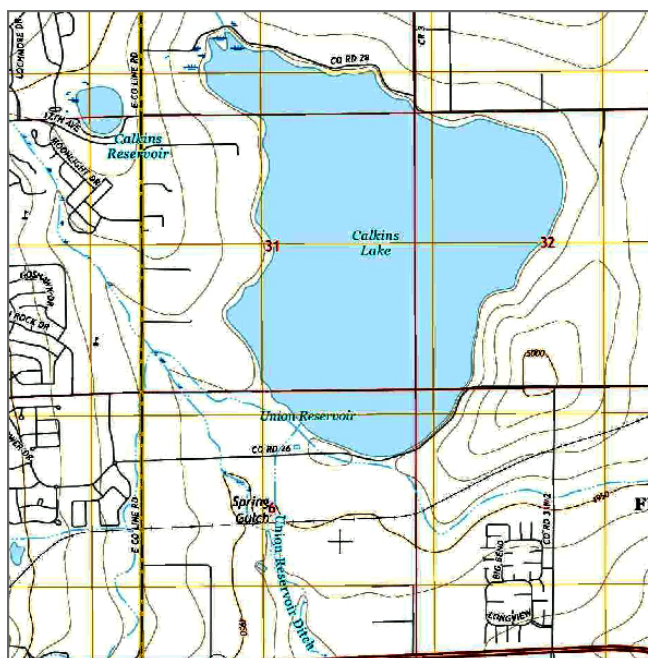
In April 2020, the duplicate entry for Union Reservoir, added to GNIS from the USACE list, was deleted from GNIS.





USGS 1904 Niwot 1:62,500

USGS 1951 Longmont 1:24,000



USGS Longmont 1:24,000; reservoir labeled as Calkins Lake; Union Reservoir labeled at location of dam; Calkins Reservoir labeled at the location of the dam of the small reservoir to the northwest

The City of Longmont's Water Department web pages and the Parks, Open Space and Trails Department report:

Union Reservoir was constructed "on top of" a natural lake called Calkins Lake. . . . It was a natural depression that was presumably deepened and enlarged over time by bison herds that used the natural low spot for watering and wallowing in [and] . . . originally called Calkins Lake, the reservoir was carved out during the last glacial age and

is one of only a few natural lakes in Colorado. In 1903, the Union Ditch Company began drilling a tunnel to release water into the St. Vrain Creek. According to Colorado water law, that made Union a true reservoir.

The 2012 Union Reservoir Recreational Master Plan notes that the reservoir is “Formally known as Calkin’s lake [sic].”

A City of Longmont Historic Preservation Department web page reports that Calkins Lake was constructed in the late 1800s by Carlton Chase Calkins, a farmer and engineer who moved to Longmont from Chicago: “In 1875, [Calkins] purchased land northeast of Longmont, which . . . bordered Union Reservoir (called Calkins Lake). Calkins built the large reservoir in a dry depression on his land.”

An article in a Boulder, Colorado magazine also reported that “Calkins purchased a large parcel of land in east Longmont and built a reservoir there, originally named Calkins Lake and now known as Union Reservoir.” A city document summarizing the Calkins Family Papers stated:

On March 11, 1871 he, his wife and their year-old daughter were among the first colonists who arrived in the new colony town of Longmont Calkins did some surveying for the colony, but almost immediately filed on land northeast of Longmont, and soon moved his family to the acreage. In a depression on his land, Calkins built a large reservoir that was known as Calkins Lake (now known as Union Reservoir).

These somewhat conflicting accounts suggest that Calkins constructed an enclosed reservoir known as Calkins Lake in a natural depression on his land and that the Union Ditch Company improved the reservoir in 1903 and constructed a ditch flowing out of the reservoir. The reservoir subsequently became known as Union Reservoir. (Perhaps coincidentally, Calkins earned a degree in Civil Engineering from Union College in Schenectady, New York.)

The name Calkins Lake (or Calkins’ Lake) is recorded from documents in the 1890s to 1910s. A 1993 Department of Energy Draft Environmental Impact Statement used only the name Calkins Lake for the reservoir but other documents from the 1970s to the 2010s noted that the reservoir was known both as Calkins Lake and Union Reservoir. Weld County Rural Resident Directories and Farm & Ranch Guides published between 1977 and 1985 all use the name Union Reservoir.

According to local news reports, Calkins also constructed the small reservoir to the northwest, named Calkins Reservoir in GNIS, but added “[Jim Hamm Pond] was built in 1879 by town engineer Carlton Calkins; the Ham [sic] family donated the area to the city in 1974 in honor of their son Jim, a military pilot who died in the Vietnam War.” The name Calkins Reservoir does not appear to be in local use for any waterbody in the Longmont area.

The Colorado Geographic Names Advisory Board (CGNAB) discussed the proposal at three meetings. At the first meeting, the City of Longmont Water Resources Manager explained:

. . . the name Union Reservoir actually came from what we now call the City of Greeley. The City of Greeley was originally known as Union Colony. Union Colony formed the Union Ditch south of Greeley. Union Ditch constructed the Union Reservoir, it is the decreed name of the reservoir in the State of Colorado water rights. Commonly everyone around Longmont knows it as Union Reservoir. The transfer of name will not affect the associated water rights, but may clarify where the water rights belong.

The CGNAB agreed to ask the Calkins family for their input and noted that although the local name for the feature is Union Reservoir, the name is Calkins Lake and “the Calkins’ name should not be taken away.”

At its third meeting, members of the Calkins Family Association were present. The association is “a world wide family organization with ties to the Calkins family name. There are over 10,000 that carry the Calkins name and one of the most active family associations in North America. The Association is over 25 years old with over 300 members. . . .” The association “would like to keep the name Calkins on the reservoir.”

One of the CGNAB members stated, “the family has made a compelling case, it was their land, and there’s no recollection of being asked fifty or sixty years ago if they supported the name change [to Union Reservoir]. The fact that the county hasn’t reached out to the family is telling even now.” Another member stated:

In many parts of the American West there is concern about settler colonialism. With this pending renaming proposal, think about where we will stand when other questions come up about honoring settlers. With all due respect to the Calkins family heritage, settlers were part of the invasion and relocation of Indian peoples land and displacement. This may come up again in future naming or renaming proposals, and we need to be mindful of potential acts of violence.

The member who commented previously responded that she agreed with these concerns, adding:

As we evaluate the proposals we do need to consider that. The question before us today is that it already is Calkins Lake and do we want to change it to Union Reservoir. That’s the only question before us. The same people that are supporting this renaming proposal based on local usage [Longmont City Council and Union Reservoir Company] are the same people that did not contact the Calkins family. Should a concern arise down the road regarding Carlton Calkins and his actions related to settler colonialism we can still consider a request to change the name based on that. Not inclined to approve this request just based on local usage.

Buckshot Creek, Idaho
(Review List 439)

Mouth: 47.83408, -116.75451 / Source: 47.82941, -116.73391

Local government	Kootenai County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council	Oppose
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

This proposal is to apply the new name Buckshot Creek to an unnamed 1.1-mile-long stream in Kootenai County. The stream flows generally west before disappearing underground a mile east of Garwood. The proponent, who owns property through which the stream flows, reports that the name refers to the stream’s location in a historical deer hunting area.

He is the owner of Buckshot Ranch, LLC, but when asked to address the BGN’s [Commercial Names Policy](#), he responded:

My wife and I purchased the property, on which the stream originates, in 2014. The prior owner’s family had owned the property since the 1940’s and spoke of the numerous deer and hunting history of the property. Based on this historical information, we choose to informally call our property Buckshot Ranch. In 2015 we applied for a property tax reduction on the property for agricultural use, based on Idaho law. At that time and up to current time, we leased our property out to a neighbor for dry grazing of approximately 5 head of cattle, at a modest lease fee. Because we claim this income on our yearly tax filings, we decided to form an Idaho LLC which is identified as Buckshotranch LLC. The LLC was not a requirement for agricultural tax exemption, however we felt it was a good idea for income tax purposes. We DO NOT use the name Buckshot Ranch in any commercial application nor do we intend to promote our proposed unnamed stream name (Buckshot Creek) in any commercial venture. We have also NOT trademarked the name Buckshot Ranch. In fact, a Google search of the name Buckshot Ranch reveals numerous Buckshot Ranch hits throughout different states.

The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (IGNAC) voted in December 2020 not to support the proposal, citing the Commercial Names Policy. Their minutes noted that because the stream is on land owned by Buckshot Ranch, they cited “the policy of not naming geographic formations after business ventures.” The policy states that “The BGN’s mission does not include the endorsement or promotion of commercial activities. . . . The BGN will usually reject a proposed name when the primary purpose of the name is construed to promote a commercial product or enterprise.” BGN staff shared the proponent’s comments about the policy with IGNAC.

BGN staff asked the proponent to comment on IGNAC’s recommendation; the proponent expressed concerns regarding the State’s processes and reiterated that the stream is:

A very small, nondescript and seasonal water drainage on our small ranch . . . It is NOT considered WOTUS [Waters of the United States] as it does not emanate or flow into a navigable waterway. We call our small ranch Buckshot Ranch, NOT ‘Buckshot Creek LLC.’ The word ‘Buckshot’ is neither proprietary nor trademarked in the English language. It is as ubiquitous as the word ‘creek.’ We DO NOT operate a commercial ranching business. Although not required, we formed our LLC for property tax and inheritance purposes. There is absolutely zero commercial benefit to us if the drainage in question was to be named Buckshot Creek.

He further added that two friends “own and operate ranching businesses that are LLC’s named after [nearby] geological [sic] features [a stream and a ridge]. [They] were named by an unknown person/s many, many decades ago [and both] appear on USGS maps. When my friends separately named their LLC’s after these two geological features there was no objection from the Idaho Secretary of State.”

IGNAC has ceased to function since late 2020 and its status is unknown; its former secretary has agreed the BGN should proceed with a vote.

Change Jeff Davis Creek (FID 785432) to
Choos-wee Creek or **Doyavinai Baa O’ogwaide**, Montana
 (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest / Bureau of Land Management land)
 (Review Lists 444, 451)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/785432>

Choos-wee Creek:

Local government	Beaverhead County Commissioners	Opposed
State Names Authority	Montana Geographic Names Advisor	N/A
Federal	Bureau of Land Management	No opinion
	U.S. Forest Service	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation [co-proponent]	Support
	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	Opposed
Other	The Wilderness Society [co-proponent]	Support
	The Montana Racial Equity Project	Support*
	Forward Montana Foundation	Support*
	Montana Wilderness Association	Support*
	Montana Human Rights Network	Support*
	Mai Wah Society	Support*

	Montana State Representative Mary Ann Dunwell	Support
	National Wildlife Federation	Support
	Greater Yellowstone Coalition	Support
	The Extreme History Project	Support
	Brian Schweitzer, Governor of Montana 2005-2013	Support
	Dr. Mary Murphy, Montana State University Historian	Support
	Dr. Walter Fleming, Professor, Native American Studies, Montana State University	Support
	Dr. Kathryn Shanley, Professor, Native American Studies, University of Montana	Support

* reported in proposal

Doyavinai Baa O'ogwaide:

Local government	Beaverhead County Board of Commissioners	Opposed
State Names Authority	Montana Geographic Names Advisor	No response
Federal	Bureau of Land Management	No opinion
	U.S. Forest Service	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation	Opposed
	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation [proponent]	Support
Other	The Wilderness Society	No opinion

Two proposals have been submitted to the BGN to change the name of Jeff Davis Creek, an 8.5-mile-long tributary of Horse Prairie Creek in Beaverhead County:

- Choos-wee Creek, submitted in May 2021 by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT) and The Wilderness Society.
- Doyavinai Baa O'ogwaide, submitted in March 2023 by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation (SBT).

The stream heads in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest and flows through Bureau of Land Management and private lands. Both proponents believe the name should be changed because of its association with Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865.

Two related proposals would change the name of Jeff Davis Peak, located just north of the source of the stream, to either Three Eagles Peak or Gai Mea Waith Go'i (q.v.).

A mining location known as Jefferson Davis Gulch or Jeff Davis Gulch was located near the headwaters of the stream. The name Jeff Davis Gulch was used to refer to the valley where the stream begins. The name was later transferred to the entire stream as Jeff Davis Creek. A mining district report for "Chinatown" on the [Montana Abandoned Mine Lands Historic Hard Rock Mining District Narrative Viewer](#) reports, "In 1872 part of the placer ground on upper Jeff Davis Gulch was leased to Chinese miners and the area became known as the China Diggings. The nearby settlement on Jeff Davis Creek became known as Chinatown."

Jeff Davis Creek has been labeled on Army Map Service (AMS) maps since 1955 and on USGS maps since 1965. Two AMS maps from 1958 and 1963 labeled the stream Colorado Creek; all USGS maps show Colorado Creek as a tributary of Jeff Davis Creek. Since 1965, USGS maps have shown a community named Chinatown near the confluence of Colorado Creek with Jeff Davis Creek.

The two names proposed by the CSKT were developed through work with Tribal elders and culture committees. Both places lie within Salish aboriginal territory as documented in Tribal oral histories and publications, and in other sources, including the Bureau of American Ethnology's 41st Annual Report (1928) and the Smithsonian Institution's *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 12: Plateau (1998). The CSKT have documented numerous traditional placenames in the vicinity of the places.

The CSKT's proposed name Choos-wee Creek is an Anglicized phonetic spelling of Čuswí, the Salish word for Chinese people. Čuswí refers to the long braid or queue hairstyle worn by many 19th century Chinese immigrants to the western United States. The proposed Salish name references the Chinese mining community along the stream.

In the course of reviewing the CSKT proposal, the Forest Service learned that the SBT were concerned with the application of a Salish name to a feature that they claim is within their ancestral lands. A historical researcher in the Language and Cultural Preservation Department of the SBT responded with a counterproposal for Doyavinai Baa O'ogwaide, which means "water flowing from the mountain creek." He reports that "Shoshone language speakers use this term in describing the creek."

The Jeff Davis Gulch mine was one of the first placer mines in Montana and is remembered as the source of the fortune of future Senator William A. Clark. The mine was named for Jefferson Davis, a fact supported by many sources.

The 1865 *Idaho and Montana Gold Regions* noted:

Thirty miles south-west of Bannock is situated Jeff. Davis' gulch, or the Horse Creek mines. These mines were discovered in July, 1863. . . .

An August 22, 1912 *Billings Gazette* article titled “Pioneer-day records by Senator Clark found in Beaverhead County,” reported:

[T]he record of Jefferson Davis Gulch, Idaho District, on the upper Grasshopper, which was kept by W. A. Clark, multi-millionaire and mining magnate, in the days of the prospector and is one of the earliest mining laws on record in Montana. . . . At a meeting of the miners of Jeff Davis Gulch held June 22, 1864. . . . W. A. Clark was elected recorder. . . .

A “Narrative from [William A. Clark’s] own pen contributed to the pamphlet of the Pioneers’ Society, published in 1917” and republished in the 1921 volume *Montana: Its Story and Biography*, stated: “Only about a mile from the camp [Baugh, our benefactor] had found a little dry gulch that gave encouraging prospects, and as he was an ex-rebel, he named it “Jeff Davis” gulch.”

A June 14, 1918 article in the *Augusta [Montana] Times* titled “Jeff Davis Gulch, Where W. A. Clark Placer Mined and Cooked Own Meals,” reported:

The gulch was named by a Confederate soldier, who had come to Montana when [Sterling] Price, the southern general has been defeated. His army was scattered to the four winds and some of the fugitives kept on retreating until they came to Montana. The southers [*sic*] were so numerous in the young territory that for a time there was doubt as to whether the unionists were in control.

As the above evidence shows, the mine, and thus the gulch and later creek were named for Jefferson Davis. The first published use was “Jeff. Davis’ gulch,” which confirms that “Jeff” was a common shortened form of his name. Even though Davis himself did not like being called “Jeff” and never wrote his name that way, many articles at the time shortened his name to “Jeff.” and spoken use undoubtedly followed.

Historical sources report that residents of Beaverhead County and southwestern Montana held Confederate sympathies during and after the Civil War:

From *The Vigilantes of Montana*, 1915:

The first white child born in Bannack was born in December, 1862, to the wife of B. B. Burchett. His father, being a southern sympathizer, named him Jefferson Davis; but as the fortunes of war were against Jeff he changed the boy’s name two and one-half years later to Thomas Jefferson.

Montana: Its Story and Biography, 1921, states:

The first name given to the present capital of Montana was in honor of Jeff. Davis' wife, but, as stated, it was soon changed to Virginia. Dr. (Judge) G. G. Bissel was the first man that wrote it Virginia. Being asked to head a legal document Verona [sic], he bluntly said he would see them d—d [sic] first, for that was the name of Jeff. Davis' wife; and, accordingly, as he wrote it, so it remained.

[This source also quoted a family history by Martha Edgerton Plassman, a resident of the Bannack area:] [D]runken horsemen galloping by at night often fired random shots at the red, white and blue target while hurrahing lustily for Jeff Davis.

"Infernal Collector," *The Montana Magazine of History*, 1954, notes that "Nathaniel Pitt Langford was the first Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana Territory. . . . [He] became a leading public figure in the mining camps of Bannack, Virginia City and Last Chance Gulch." In a May 20, 1866 letter from Virginia City, he wrote:

I was in a Territory more disloyal as a whole, than Tennessee or Kentucky ever were. Four-fifths of our citizens were *openly declared* Secessionists. Virginia City was first called *Varina*, in honor of Mrs. Jeff Davis. Then we had Jeff Davis Gulch [possibly referring to Jeff Davis Creek], and Confederate Gulch [possibly referring to a feature in Broadwater County]. . . . At Bannock [sic, about 20 miles from Jeff Davis Creek], I had seen a Secesh flag flying, and men standing near by with revolvers, daring any bystander to say that he did'ent like to see that flag, or that he did'ent support Jeff Davis. . . . In our local matters, we were completely under the rebel rule:—the rule of what is familiarly known here as "the left wing of Prices Army:"—that is the wing that left his army.

From *Politics in the Rural States* (1981): "one of the most important early mining districts [in Montana] was named Confederate Gulch" and "before being hanged, an outlaw named Boone Helm said 'Every man for his principles—hurrah for Jeff Davis! Let her rip!'"

A Montana Department of Transportation historical marker for the historical mining town of Bannack states, "The Civil War divided the town into Jeff Davis Gulch and Yankee Flats."

In *Names on the Face of Montana* (University of Montana, 1971), Roberta Carkeek Cheney adds:

Some [prospectors] came on the Beaverhead. On Willard's Creek (also called Grasshopper Creek), a tributary of the Beaverhead River, William Eads made the first really big strike in Montana. This was on July 28, 1862 and *Bannack* sprang up overnight. Many gold seekers were men who had left the East to escape the raging Civil War, but its echoes followed them. Confederate sympathizers named a gulch '*Jeff Davis Gulch*.' Bannack's residential district became '*Yankee Flats*.'

As noted above, the original mining claim around Jeff Davis Creek was named Jeff Davis Gulch, although some evidence suggests that an area closer to Bannack was also known by the latter name. (Both of these features are distinct from the Jeff Davis Gulch in Lewis and Clark County that the BGN renamed to In-qu-qu-leet Gulch in April 2023. This name was proposed by the CSKT, with no other names submitted as replacements.)

In response to the CSKT proposal, the Beaverhead County Commissioners wrote: “In response to your [sic] request to change the names of Jeff Davis Creek & Jeff Davis Peak HELL NO. There has been many proud Davis families living in Beaverhead County for generations. Please leave us be.” BGN staff informed the Commissioners about the SBT proposal and let them know the BGN would presume they opposed any changes to the existing name.

Both the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management support changing the name but remain neutral on the proposals.

The CSKT has added that its “priority is on getting the names changed; the CSKT's preference is that BGN approve the well-researched and entirely appropriate names that we proposed almost two and a half years ago, supported by a far wider and deeper range of sources than any other proposed names.”

The Montana Geographic Names Advisor has not been active in many years.

A Dillon, Montana resident wrote a letter objecting to the changes stating that there was “no proof, other than speculation, that there is a connection to the ACTUAL person, Jeff Finis Davis, the confederate.” The writer pointed to other nearby mines and placers named after local residents and reported that claims in the area were owned by individuals named Ben Davis and Allen D. “Duke” Davis, and that there were other individuals in the county with connections to the Davis name including John J. Davis (“Might his middle name have been Jeff?”); Eva Davis; Ava Davis (who married “Jefferson Davis (not that Jefferson Davis)”; William Davis and daughter Evelyn Davis; Stanford Davis; Maggie Davis who married a Jeff Davis; or a Chinese miner found in the 1870 Census under the name Jeff Davis. Because of the well-documented evidence that the mine and geographic features were named for the Confederate general, the BGN staff has not attempted to verify any of these individuals’ possible connections to the stream in question.

Others have argued that because Jefferson Davis disliked the nickname Jeff, any features named “Jeff Davis” cannot have been named for him. However, the use of “Jeff Davis” to refer to him during and after his life can easily be found by both supporters and detractors, including published use in Montana as noted above. Texas’ Jeff Davis County, founded in 1905, was explicitly named for the Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

In 2019, the BGN approved a proposal to change the name of Jeff Davis Peak in White Pine County, Nevada, to Doso Doyabi, a Shoshone word. In 2020 and 2022, the BGN approved

proposals to rename Jeff Davis Peak and Jeff Davis Creek in Alpine County, California, to Da-ek Dow Go-et Mountain and Da-ek Dow Go-et Wa Tah, respectively; these names are from the Washo language.

Change **Jeff Davis Peak** (FID 785433) to
Three Eagles Peak or **Gai Mea Waith Go'i**, Montana
(Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest)
(Review Lists 444, 451)

<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/summary/785433>

Three Eagles Peak:

Local government	Beaverhead County Board of Commissioners	Opposed
State Names Authority	Montana State Names Advisor	N/A
Federal	Bureau of Land Management	No opinion
	U.S. Forest Service	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation [co-proponent]	Support
	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	Opposed
Other	The Wilderness Society [co-proponent]	Support
	The Montana Racial Equity Project	Support*
	Forward Montana Foundation	Support*
	Montana Wilderness Association	Support*
	Montana Human Rights Network	Support*
	Mai Wah Society	Support*
	MT State Representative Mary Ann Dunwell	Support
	National Wildlife Federation	Support
	Greater Yellowstone Coalition	Support
	The Extreme History Project	Support
	Brian Schweitzer, Governor of Montana 2005-2013	Support
	Dr. Mary Murphy, Montana State University Historian	Support
	Dr. Walter Fleming, Professor, Native American Studies, Montana State University	Support
	Dr. Kathryn Shanley, Professor, Native American Studies, University of Montana	Support

* reported in proposal

Gai Mea Waith Go'i:

Local government	Beaverhead County Board of Commissioners	Opposed
State Names Authority	Montana	No response
Federal	Bureau of Land Management	No opinion
	U.S. Forest Service	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation	Opposed
	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation [proponent]	Support
Other	The Wilderness Society	No opinion

Two proposals have been submitted to the BGN to change the name of Jeff Davis Peak, a 9,599-foot summit in Beaverhead County and in Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest:

- Three Eagles Peak: submitted in May 2021 by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT) and The Wilderness Society
- Gai Mea Waith Go'i: submitted in March 2023 by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation (SBT)

The current name is associated with the nearby Jeff Davis Creek (q.v.).

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes' proposed name Three Eagles Peak would commemorate the Salish Chief Three Eagles, the name being a translation of his name, Čeł Sq̓eýmí. Three Eagles became head chief of the Salish in the 1790s. The proposal references the 1805 meeting of Chief Three Eagles and the Salish with the Lewis and Clark expedition and reports the following: "Three Eagles determined that the expedition proved no threat; the Salish welcomed the expedition into their camp and provided them with supplies and guidance; and that this act 'set the precedent for Salish policy toward non-Indians ever since: a steadfast commitment to peace, and an equally resolute insistence on tribal sovereignty, rights, and justice.'"

The CSKT provided additional biographical details in support of their proposal. They report that Čeł Sq̓eýmí's encounter with the Lewis and Clark expedition is depicted by Charles Russell in a large mural displayed in the Montana House of Representatives. "He was the earliest known in a family line of Salish chiefs. His son or nephew was X^wełx̌cín (Many Horses—Chief Victor), who led the CSKT at the Hellgate Treaty negotiations in July 1855." In 2009, the BGN approved a name change from Sq̓ Mountain to Whe-lha-kleh-tseen Mountain; the replacement name is an approximate phonetic rendering of X^wełx̌cín. Chief Victor's son and successor was the famed Salish chief Słm̌xe Q̓ox̌qeys (Claw of the Little Grizzly—Chief Charlo). Chief Charlo's son

and successor was Martin Charlo, the last Salish chief recognized by the U.S. Government in the wake of the adoption of the Indian Reorganization Act and new CSKT constitution in 1935.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' proposed name Gai Mea Waith Go'i would commemorate the Shoshone leader Gai Mea Waith, whose name is translated as Does Not Walk. Gai Mea Waith's name was recorded in the journals of Lewis and Clark as Ca-me-âh-wait or Cameawait. The proposal states that Gai Mea Waith "was closely related to Sacajawea, whom she identified in the Shoshone tradition as her brother."

The name Jeff Davis Peak has appeared on Army Map Service maps since 1955 and on USGS maps since 1965. The name presumably references the nearby Jeff Davis Creek, a name which dates back to the 1860s. It is unknown when the name was first used for the summit.

The CSKT has added that its "priority is on getting the names changed; the CSKT's preference is that BGN approve the well-researched and entirely appropriate names that we proposed almost two and a half years ago, supported by a far wider and deeper range of sources than any other proposed names."

See the previous proposal for details of other stakeholder recommendations.

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

O'Haniel Creek, California (Review List 449)

Mouth: 40.9031825, -123.8091373 / Source: 40.9074153, -123.7842679

Local government	Humboldt County Supervisors	Support
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
Other	Moon Creek Corporation	Support*
	O'Haniel Bailey's descendants	Support*

* reported by proponent

This proposal is to make official the name O'Haniel Creek, which the proponent reports has been in local use since the 1970s. The stream is a 1.43-mile-long tributary of Redwood Creek in Humboldt County.

According to the proponent, a forestry and GIS professional located in Arcata, the name commemorates O'Haniel Bailey (ca.1862-1912), a member of the historic Whilkut Tribe, who lived and worked in the area. The application states, "He owned land a little bit downstream

from the mouth of this creek and his wife and two children were allotted land in the unnamed/O’Haniel Creek watershed and on the adjacent ridge.” As a speaker of both Whilkut and English, he served as an interpreter for various ethnographers. The 1914 volume *Chilula Texts*, authored by Pliny Earle Goddard, includes the note “The interpreter, O’Haniel Bailey, a Whilkut, supplied many phrases and sentences.” General Land Office records list two claims made by Bailey, in 1890 and 1891, each for 160 acres and both at the mouth of the creek. Bailey also worked as a sheepshearer in the area.

The application further states:

This creek requires a name because it is not an insignificantly sized creek and we often need to refer to it in planning documents and when communicating among local residents. Furthermore, the knowledge of the local name is at risk of being forgotten and lost as people pass away and as land tenure changes. Bailey’s death notice noted, “O’haniel [sic] Bailey [was] a well-known Indian, held in high respect both by the Indians and whites. Not long ago the deceased published his valedictory in which he mentioned his principal life service, that of head of the sheep shearing crew of northern Humboldt, a position he held for many years He was counted one of the most expert shearers ever known in Humboldt. Mr. Bailey was of a kindly, quiet disposition and he will long be remembered by many friends he made in life.”

A report published in 1974 and titled *Historical Information on Redwood Creek* (Van Kirk) referred to an interview that had been conducted with a local authority on fisheries restoration who “calls Negro Joe Creek, O’Haniel Creek”; Negro Joe Creek is not recorded in GNIS but the ridge to the south of the stream in question is named Negro Joe Ridge.

The proponent reported that “O’Haniel Bailey’s descendants were recently contacted through the Board of Supervisors process. The Moon Creek Corporation is a group of Tribal Allotment owners and they are related to O’Haniel Bailey. . . . [and] are in support of the name.”

In researching the name, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) noted that “the Whilkut Tribe was historically present; however, the tribe lost many of its members due to conflict and displacement by Gold Rush settlers, and the remaining members of the Whilkut tribe were sent to live on the Hupa reservation.”

Woodglenn Creek, Iowa
(Review List 450)

Mouth: 41.58263, -91.57439 / Source: 41.57193, -91.66758

Local government	Johnson County Board of Supervisors	No objection
State Names Authority	Iowa State Names Authority	No objection
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

The new commemorative name Woodglenn Creek is proposed for an unnamed 5.48-mile-long tributary of Old Mans Creek in Liberty Township and Sharon Township in Johnson County. The proponent, a resident of Rock Island, is proposing the name in memory of three individuals, each of whom were members of the third generation of their families to live and farm along the stream. The name is a combination of the names of Woodrow Weeber (1912-2011), Glen Yoder (1916-1990), and Glenn Miller (1916-1996). Mr. Yoder was a manager at the Sharon Telephone Company for 35 years and a member of a number of civic organizations in the area. Mr. Miller operated coin laundries and was a local businessman; his family’s home, built in 1867, is still standing. The three men are all buried in Sharon Center Cemetery, close to the source of the stream.

The name was originally proposed to the BGN as Glenwood Creek, but a BGN member expressed concerns that the name “Glenwood” applies to a prehistoric culture that lived in western Iowa along the Missouri River; the present-day Pawnee and Arikara are descended from these people. She consulted with the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist, who agreed that applying the name Glenwood Creek to a feature in eastern Iowa might cause confusion. The proponent agreed to amend her proposal to Woodglenn Creek.

Gibboney Creek, Ohio
(Review List 441)

Mouth: 39.83804, -83.05078 / Source: 39.834703, -83.082653

Local government	Grove City City Council	Support
	Jackson Township Supervisors	No response
	Franklin County Commissioners	No objection
State Names Authority	Ohio State Names Authority	N/A
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Gibboney Creek to a 1.9-mile-long unnamed stream in Jackson Township in Franklin County. The stream flows east through Grove City before entering Grant Run in Indian Trails Park.

According to the proposal, Allen Vance Gibboney (1932-1996) was a lifelong resident of Jackson Township who owned property along the stream from 1967 until his death. He is buried at Concord Cemetery in Grove City and the property along the stream is held in the family trust.

The proposal originally referred to a 3.8-mile-long unnamed tributary, but the Franklin County Engineer’s department reported that the upper part is a ditch named “Haughn and Linebaugh Ditch.” They are opposed to applying a creek name to the entire length because doing so “would convey inappropriate environmental protection.”

That section is the man-made Haughn & Linebaugh Ditch [which was] constructed through a county ditch petition. The reason for the objection is because in April of 2020, the rules defining “Waters of the United States” were finally clarified. [WOTUS] does not include manmade ditches. This is important because we do not want to be going through the federal permitting process and paying for mitigation on man-made ditches as is required when you impact natural waterways. These requirements involve significant costs for mitigation but also significant design and project management costs and a significant difficulty keeping projects on schedule when dealing with the federal permitting process.

There is reason to believe that even changing the name [sic] would prevent us from demonstrating it was a manmade ditch. We and at least one private project we’ve encountered are having trouble getting the US Army Corps of Engineers to implement the April 2020 Rule Clarification.

In conclusion, we’ve determined that portions of this request are already named. Furthermore, renaming a man-made ditch to a creek, could cause challenges to the work our office does in the future. Our preference would be that the portion of this ditch currently known as Haughn & Linebaugh Ditch remain [named as such].

There is no hydrographic junction at the point indicated by the county, so the BGN would consider the entire *water flow* of the ditch and stream to be a single feature. A ditch would be classified in GNIS as a canal (“Waterway, primarily manmade, used by watercraft or for drainage, irrigation, mining, or waterpower”). Traditionally, canals have been considered hypsographic features, distinct from hydrographic features such as streams. The name of a canal refers to the feature that carries waterflow, not to the water itself. A named stream could flow through a named canal with a different name. This distinction is often not known or applied locally, where a single name is applied collectively to the ditch and the water.

The USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) shows the entire 3.8-mile-long section originally proposed as a “Stream/River”; “Perennial” for most of its length and “Intermittent” for a short section near the source. The upper section of the ditch has been removed by a landfill but the flowline is still shown in NHD.

Franklin County GIS data distinguish between streams and canals, but classify the nearby Plum Run, Plum Run North, and Grant Run as canals and Francis Ditch and Martino and Neff Ditch as streams. The entire tributary in question is designated as a “Canal or Ditch” named Haughn and Linebaugh Ditch.

If approved, this proposal would result in a stream beginning at the end of a canal; the BGN recently approved a proposal to change the name of the upper part of [Salmon Creek](#) in Washington to [Hopkins Ditch](#). The BGN is receiving an increasing number of proposals that highlight discrepancies among longstanding names on USGS topo maps, NHD flowline

designations, local ditches, and interpretations of WOTUS rules. If Gibboney Creek is approved for the entire length, it is unknown how the NHD model will apply the name, especially as there is no hydrographic junction where the canal flows into the stream.

The Ohio Geographic Names Authority has not been active in some time and did not respond to requests for a recommendation.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Pine Mountain (BGN 1933) (FID 1496198) to Piney Mountain, Virginia
(Shenandoah National Park)
(Review List 450)

Local government	Page County Supervisors	No response*
State Names Authority	Virginia Board on Geographic Names	No objection
Federal	National Park Service	No objection
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
Other	Page County Historical Association	No response*

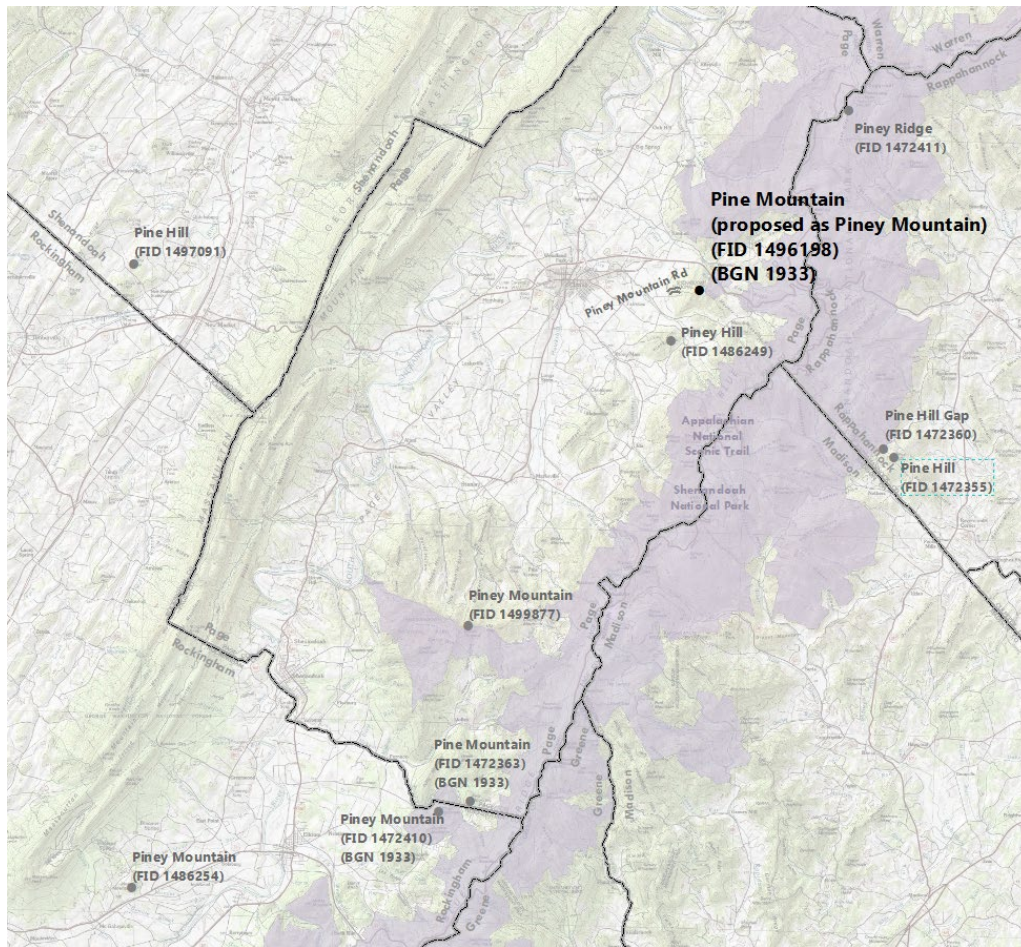
* contacted by SNA

This proposal is to change the name of Pine Mountain (BGN 1933), located between Luray and Thornton Gap in Page County, to Piney Mountain. The summit is partly in Shenandoah National Park.

The proponent, who lives on the southwestern edge of the summit, is asking the BGN to “restore the correct historical legal name to this geological feature.” He states that Piney Mountain is shown in historical records and in his property’s land deeds from 1886 and 1890 and that “[r]esidents even today call the mountain ‘Piney Mountain’ and not ‘Pine Mountain’ (a name locals consider wrong).” He also states, “It seems likely the current name is a typographical error when the USGS database was first created (typist failed to type the ‘y’ at the end of the name).” Piney Mountain Road is located on the western side of the mountain.

The name Pine Mountain was a 1933 BGN decision for the summit in question. The decision card notes that Pine Mountain was shown on “U.S. Geol. Survey map of ‘Proposed Shenandoah National Park’ sheet 4, 1927-1929” and that the locally used name based on a “field check” was Pine Mountain. Another summit, named Piney Hill, is located 1.8 miles to the southwest.

At the same 1933 meeting, the BGN also approved the names Pine Mountain for a 2,100-foot summit in southern Page County and Piney Mountain for a 2,076-foot summit in adjacent Rockingham County. Both of these names were also shown on the “Proposed Shenandoah National Park” maps and are about 18 miles southwest of the summit in question.



A ridge named Piney Mountain, and also in Page County and 12 miles southwest of the summit in question, has been labeled on USGS maps since 1967.

Public Law 86-775, passed in 1960, used the name Piney Mountain for the summit in reference to a Shenandoah National Park property exchange. The Park's headquarters is located on a parcel of Park land on the northeastern slope of the mountain.

Henry Gannett's 1904 *The Gazetteer of Virginia* reported a Piney Mountain in Page County with an elevation of 1,500 feet. None of the summits in Page County with "Pine" or "Piney" in their names have a similar elevation, so it is unclear which summit this refers to.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Hamilili Point, Arizona
(Petrified Forest National Park)
(Review List 447)

34.825417, -109.835278

Local government	Apache County Supervisors	No objection*
State Names Authority	Arizona	Support
Federal	National Park Service [proponent]	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	See Tribes under Hózhó Point proposal	

* submitted to SNA

The new name Hamilili Point is proposed for a summit with an approximate elevation of 5,713 feet in the southern part of Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO) in Apache County. Hamilili is a Zuni word meaning “petrified wood.” The name was proposed by the PEFO Superintendent and submitted by the PEFO Program Manager.

The summit is the highest point on a short ridge that extends southwest from the west side of The Flattops. It is located next to a paved pulloff on the park road. This pulloff is a popular photography spot for visitors and has been referred to as “South No Name Point” (according to the proponent) or “[South No Name Pullout](#)” (according to the National Park Service website). This name refers to the overlook site rather than any geographic feature.

According to the proponent, the name was “specifically recommended by the Pueblo of Zuni for this spot as it is close to the large petrified wood deposits that the park was established to protect. This area is within the ancestral homelands of the Zuni Tribe.” See the Hózhó Point summary for more details.

Tatàypi Point, Arizona
(Petrified Forest National Park)
(Review List 447)

35.077222, -109.782222

Local government	Apache County Supervisors	No objection*
State Names Authority	Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names	Support
Federal	National Park Service [proponent]	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through	No response

	regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	
	See Tribes under Hózhó Point proposal	

* contacted by SNA

The new name Tatàypi Point is proposed for an approximately 150-foot-high cliff in the northern part of Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO) in Apache County. Tatàypi is a Hopi word meaning “Place with a Great View.” The name was proposed by the PEFO Superintendent and submitted by the PEFO Program Manager.

The cliff is located on the edge of a small unnamed mesa which has several named cliffs around the edge. Each of these named cliffs has a named overlook. The proposed Tatàypi Point is located between Tawa Point and Tiponi Point; tawa and tiponi are also Hopi words. The mesa also includes Kachina Point; Chinde Point (proposed as Hózhó Point, Review List 437; q.v.); Pintado Point, Nizhoni Point, Whipple Point, and Lacey Point; kachina derives from a Hopi word, whereas chinde (as well as hózhó) and nizhoni are Navajo words.

The overlook above the proposed Tatàypi Point cliff is a popular photography spot for visitors and has been referred to as “No Name Point” (according to the proponent) or “[North No Name Point](#)” (according to the National Park Service website). It is unclear if this name refers to the cliff itself or to the overlook site.

According to the proponent of Tatàypi Point, the name “was specifically recommended by the Hopi Tribe for this spot. This area is within the ancestral homelands of the Hopi Tribe.” In submitting this name, the proponent provided the same justification and tribal responses as noted in the Hamilili Point case summary above. See the Hózhó Point summary for more details.

Wahzhazhe Summit, Arkansas
(Ozark National Forest)
(Review List 451)

35.863775, -93.493158

Local government	Newton County Quorum Court	No response
State Names Authority	Arkansas State Names Authority	Support
Federal	U.S. Forest Service	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response
	The Osage Nation [proponent]	Support

The Osage Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer has proposed naming the highest point on the Ozark Plateau as Wahzhazhe Summit. The 2,561-foot summit is located in Newton County, 20 miles southwest of Jasper, and within the Boston Mountains and Ozark National Forest.

This proposal was submitted in response to an earlier proposal to make official the name Buffalo Lookout (Review List 450); that name is used by the hiking and highpointer communities and was proposed by a representative of the Institute for Historical Ecology in Los Altos, California. According to the National Historic Lookout Register, the Buffalo Lookout Tower was constructed by the U.S. Forest Service in the mid-1930s and remained active until 1987.

The proponent of Wahzhazhe Summit states:

The Osage Nation requests naming the summit upon which the Buffalo Lookout Tower stands to Wahzhazhe Summit to honor the indigenous people who lived on the Ozark Plateau for 1300 years before being removed by the United States Government.

The Osage are identified as a Dhegiha Siouan language speaking tribe along with the Omaha, Ponca, Kaw, and Quapaw. The word Wahzhazhe in the Dhegiha Siouan language is what the Osage call themselves. The word roughly translates to “Water People and Name Givers.” Naming this summit Wahzhazhe Summit would honor the Wahzhazhe people who resided in the area, currently known as the state of Arkansas, for almost 1000 years.

“Summit” is an infrequent generic for summit features in GNIS and, if approved, this would be the first occurrence in Arkansas. Most occurrences of this generic are in the western United States. There is a feature named Jeff Summit Mountain in Montgomery County, Alabama. The generic term “Lookout” is used for 23 summits throughout the U.S.; none are in Arkansas.

Bickford Ranch, California
(Review List 450)

38.86909, -121.208721

Local government	Placer County Supervisors	Support
State Names Authority	California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Placer County Planning Services Division, to make official the name Bickford Ranch for a new unincorporated community in Placer County, 20 miles northeast of Sacramento.

The proponent describes the area as a newly developing community, comprising 1,928 acres, which will include “1,890 single-family residences (plus accessory dwelling units), an elementary school, fire station, and public and private parks over an estimated 20-year buildout.” According to the Bickford Ranch Specific Plan, approved in 2001 and modified in 2015, the first

phase of community development (infrastructure for roads, sewer, water conveyance and storage, utilities, and storm drainage) got underway in spring 2023, “with construction of 1,049 residences slated to commence in summer/fall 2023.” Updated planning documents, provided by the county in late August, states “[the developer] anticipates home construction to begin in Winter 2023-2024.”

The proponent adds that “[the new community] is currently split between four ZIP Codes with corresponding community place names including Lincoln, Loomis, Newcastle and Penryn, which has the potential to cause several problems for this community.” A letter sent by one of the Placer County Supervisors to the U.S. Postal Service stated, “The master developer of Bickford [sic] has expressed several concerns about the effects of having four different community designations and ZIP Codes for the Bickford community . . . This [new name] will ensure a cohesive community identity and prevent scenarios where persons living in the same neighborhood and on the same block would be identified as living in differing geographic areas. Most concerning is the potential negative impacts to emergency services.”

A number of planning documents refer to the area as Bickford, but the proponent has confirmed that Bickford Ranch is preferred.

Regarding the origin of the name, one developer’s website states “Bickford Ranch was once a working cattle ranch owned by its namesake, John Herbert Bickford. A former sheep rancher and fruit orchard operator, Bickford went into the stock and dairy business in 1896; he also served as county supervisor. His descendants continued to own and manage the ranch until it was sold in the early 1980s. The property had a lengthy entitlement process that began in the late 1990s and lasted until the early 2000s.”

News articles from the early years of the 20th century refer to Mr. Bickford’s long-time association with the area; one, reporting on his appointment as director of a local bank board, stated “J.H. Bickford has lived in Placer County ‘since the time when man’s memory runneth not to the contrary’ and he is one of [the county’s] foremost men.” Another, from 1927, advertised the “Annual Rodeo at Bickford Ranch.”

The California Geographic Names Advisory Committee reviewed the proposal at its August 4, 2023 meeting, but determined that the naming of unincorporated developments is outside its purview.

Cheechako Ridge, Kentucky
(Review List 451)

36.91194, -86.23111

Local government	Warren County Fiscal Court	Support
State Names Authority	Kentucky Geographic Names Committee	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification)	No response

	per BGN Policy X)	
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The new name Cheechako Ridge is proposed for a 0.5-mile-long, 80-foot-high cliff near Claypool in Warren County. The cliff is west of the confluence of Bays Fork and the Barren River.

“Cheechako” is a Chinook Jargon word meaning tenderfoot or newcomer. The proponent reports that “[the] history of the word . . . is Alaskan.” He also states that the owner of the property:

. . . is a well known and loved obstetrician in the Bowling Green, KY area [approximately 10 miles to the northwest]. He has been delivering babies here for almost 25 years. He estimates that he had delivered approximately 1,500 babies. I can’t think of a better newcomer, (Cheechako) than a new born baby!

[The obstetrician’s] parents moved to Southeast Alaska not many years after he was born. He spent most of his time in Ketchicak, Alaska, until he joined and served in the US Army, delivering babies [H]e and his wife [also raised in Alaska] . . . purchased the property several years ago and have built their retirement home on the ridge. They have unofficially named the home on the property as “Nine Oaks at Cheechako Ridge” because they have nine grandchildren who love to spend time there.

The proponent states that the name “does not specifically reference or commemorate [the obstetrician]. The idea is that he, as an obstetrician has delivered many ‘new comers’ into this world.” The proponent reported later that his wife is the obstetrician’s cousin and that the obstetrician is aware of the proposal and supports it. He also stated that there is no commercial intent to the name.

A query of GNIS for “Cheechako” found Cheechako Gulch in Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska. It is not known how many place names in the U.S. derive from Chinook Jargon.

Cedar Swamp, Massachusetts
(Review List 444)

41.669482, -70.207485

Local government	Yarmouth Town Selectmen	Support
	Barnstable County Commissioners	No response
State Names Authority	Massachusetts Geographic Names Authority	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

The new name Cedar Swamp is proposed for an unnamed, approximately four-acre swamp in the Town of Yarmouth in Barnstable County. The swamp is comprised of two sections separated by a

rotary in a residential neighborhood. Older topographic maps show that the feature was contiguous and the proponent reports that residents refer to both sections as a single swamp.

The swamp is shown with wetland symbology on the USGS National Map basemap and on the most recent edition of USTopo but is not recorded in the National Hydrography Dataset. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetlands Inventory records the swamp as a “Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland.”

The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) lists this area as “Cedar Swamp Conservation Area,” managed by the Town of Yarmouth. Other conservation areas in the town are listed with the same designation.

In November 2020, the proponent submitted the name “Moisty Mire” for this swamp. Because he stated it was a reference to a location in the video game Fortnite, the BGN declined to accept it, citing its Commercial Names Policy.

In February 2021, the proponent then submitted the name Pseudacris Swamp in reference to the genus name of Spring Peepers (*Pseudacris crucifer*) and other related tree frogs, which he reported can be heard there. “Pseudacris” is Greek for “false locust,” referring to the insect-like calls of frogs in the genus.

After receiving no responses from either the town or county governments, the BGN staff encouraged the proponent to contact the Town Selectmen for their input. It is unclear if he did so, but after he spoke to the Town Administrator regarding a second proposal he had submitted to change the name of a lake in the town, the administrator contacted the BGN staff to discuss both cases. The administrator reported that he had discussed the matter with the town’s conservation administrator and they did not support the inclusion of “Pseudacris” in the name, adding that they referred to the feature as Cedar Swamp, a name that highlights the vegetation type. The proponent reluctantly agreed to amend the proposal.

Love Mountain, North Carolina
(Pisgah National Forest proclaimed boundary)
(Review List 449)

36.0789, -81.62935

Local government	Caldwell County Commissioners	No opinion
State Names Authority	North Carolina Board on Geographic Names	No opinion
Federal	U.S. Forest Service	No opinion
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

The new name Love Mountain is proposed for a 2,548-ft. summit located along the west side of U.S. Highway 321, and within the proclaimed boundary of Pisgah National Forest. According to the proponent, who owns the majority of the property (the eastern slope falls within the highway right-of-way), “The name is due to the nature of people loving to get away and relax and enjoy the beauty of the outdoors. All who go to these mountain towns essentially drive right through the side of this mountain peak. While we own the property, we know the enjoyment we get going to the mountains and everyone who goes is because of their Love for the Mountains.”

When informed of the BGN’s outreach efforts to State and Federal authorities, the proponent responded that a U.S. Forestry Department representative [sic] “worked with us to write a forestry plan for our property” (the contact information he provided referred to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services), and that a local North Carolina Department of Transportation representative “worked with us to gain approvals for driveway and road for our property.”

The Caldwell County Commissioners considered the proposal at a meeting and decided to take no action on the issue and submit a formal recommendation of “no opinion.”

The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names “is neutral on this naming [because] . . . [t]he mountain is on private property.”

Five features in Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania
(Review List 450)

Foxchase Run

Mouth: 39.83875, -75.65155 / Source: 39.85672, -75.65474

Foxtrot Run

Mouth: 39.84061, -75.65243 / Source: 39.86481, -75.66239

Prancing Kit Pond

39.842542, -75.648704

Running Cat Run

Mouth: 39.841329, -75.647836 / Source: 39.8424479, -75.6486118

Running Kit Run

Mouth: 39.83138, -75.65147 / Source: 39.83059, -75.66739

Local government	Kennett Township Supervisors	No objection
	Chester County Commissioners	Support (<u>Running Cat Run</u>) No objection (<u>Prancing Kit Pond</u>) No opinion (other three names)

State Names Authority	Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee	No objection
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

These five new names are proposed by a resident of Chadds Ford for four unnamed streams and one pond, all in Kennett Township in Chester County. The proponent reports that the “cat” name would reflect the presence of cats in the area since the arrival of the first settlers and their role in pest control for farmers, while the “fox” names refer to families of foxes frequently seen in the area that play an important role in the local ecosystem.

After the Kennett Township Supervisors expressed no objection to the names, the Chester County Commissioners stated that they would defer to the Chester County Water Resources Authority (CCWRA) for a recommendation. The Executive Director of CCWRA stated, “We support the naming of streams that may not be mapped in the [National Hydrography Dataset] to get them mapped and provide protection for the stream.”

The CCWRA initially recommended that the proponent ask the Kennett Township Historical Commission to work on “names that hold significance to the area and waterbody, as there are already a number of waterbodies in the County with ‘fox’ theme names.” GNIS lists two streams in Chester County with “Fox” in their names: Fox Run (BGN 2011) and Red Fox Run (BGN 2017). After the proponent contacted the historical commission, the chair of the Kennett Township Supervisors replied that the historical commission’s “input and decision are not determinative. The decision on [the proponent’s] proposed names has already been made insofar as the Township is concerned. . . .” He also wrote:

It remains the exclusive right of the Township to name geographic features and man-made objects WHOLLY within its boundaries. Any presumption, implied or overt, to do so by the US Government, the Commonwealth, or the County is illicit and is without effect here in the Township. . . .

Geographic features running through multiple townships may involve the County, if it chooses to do so, especially if there is an inter-municipal disagreement. . . .

The Kennett Township Historical Commission was created by the Kennett Township Supervisors to render advice on the preservation and maintenance of structures within the Township that are deemed to be historic. Although their wisdom and advice is always welcome, the mandate of the Historic Commission does not run to geographic features. . . .

In the instant case, the Kennett Board of Supervisors, in a public meeting, has ALREADY non-objected to [the proponent’s] proposals. Although some of [her] choices are a bit unusual, I, and my fellow Supervisors, had no reason to object to them.

The CCWA provided support for the name Running Cat Run, stating “It is a small creek on two properties that is not in the NHD dataset, but does appear on the County’s EagleView Pictometry”; no objection to Prancing Kit Pond (“We will defer to Kennett Township’s recommendation”); and no opinion on the names Foxchase Run, Foxtrot Run, and Running Kit Run.

Gamston Brook, Pennsylvania
(Review List 451)

Mouth: 39.80988, -75.71029 / South: 39.8022, -75.72254

Local government	Kennett Township Supervisors	No objection
	Chester County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee	No objection
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

This proposal is to apply the new name Gamston Brook to an unnamed one-mile-long tributary of West Branch Red Clay Creek in Kennett Township in Chester County. The stream flows through Gamston Farm, which has been owned by the proponents, one of whom is the chair of the Kennett Township Board of Supervisors, since 1985. The proponents’ surname is Gamble and they own land around the stream near its mouth. The proposal states:

The proposed name derives from the historical name of the farm property ‘Gamston Farm,’ which is situated where the brook feeds into the West Branch of the Red Clay Creek.

The property of Gamston Farm was first established in 1714 when it was sold by Letitia Penn, William Penn’s daughter, to her surveyor Thomas Hollingsworth. . . . There was never any Lene Lenape [*sic*] name for the brook in question. The Tribe did have a name for the Red Clay Creek - ‘Hwiak-koka-mensing’, but this did not apply to the brook.

BGN staff requested further information about the farm’s name and if it had any relation to the proponent’s last name of Gamble. He replied:

We want to name the brook for the Gamble Family that lived in the area around the brook in the 1790s. No relation to us. . . . We thought that ‘Gamble Brook’ sounded a little odd, so we picked ‘Gamston Brook,’ Gamston being the name of our farm for the last five decades, and it would also honor them.

BGN staff again asked if the intent is to honor the Gamble family from the 1790s rather than the current property owners, to which the proponent replied:

If it were named ‘Gamble Brook,’ everyone here will think I named it after myself! Moreover, there would be jokes about it being ‘Las Vegas’ creek because of its association with gambling. In addition to the 1790s Gamble Family living nearby, ‘Gamston Brook’ would be named after the Farm it traverses, which is not a living thing.

On a related subject, my two fellow township supervisors and the township manager met . . . and the subject came up as to why the township cannot name its own waterways. Our creeks and streams are not navigable, so how does the federal government have any jurisdiction over them with the concomitant right to name them? My proposed ‘Gamston Brook’ is entirely within our township and you might be able to float a coffee can on it, but that’s it.

The township government also questioned why the process takes so long and why BGN needed to wait for input from the county and State Names Authority. The BGN staff explained that the BGN’s purview is to name features for Federal use and that local jurisdictions are free to use whatever names they wish. Nonetheless, it is beneficial for geographic name usage to be standardized across all levels from local to Federal.

As a result of this proposal and the five geographic features listed above, the township drafted a resolution with guidelines for any further “Naming of Naturally Running Streams of Water,” which require that a proposal be submitted to the township board first, and that an application fee be paid, “refundable if the name is rejected by the Township.”

Shale Run, First Branch Shale Run, and Second Branch Shale Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 448)

Shale Run: Mouth: 39.95492, -75.7788 / Source: 39.97825, -75.7736

First Branch Shale Run: Mouth: 39.96504, -75.77320 / Source: 39.96504, -75.76076

Second Branch Shale Run: Mouth: 39.96767, -75.772 / Source: 39.97517, -75.75891

Local government	East Fallowfield Township Supervisors [proponent]	Support
	West Bradford Township Supervisors	Support
	Chester County Commissioners	Support
State Names Authority	Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee	Support
Tribes	All federally recognized Tribes (through regular quarterly notification per BGN Policy X)	No response

The East Fallowfield Township Manager is proposing the new names Shale Run, First Branch Shale Run, and Second Branch Shale Run for three streams in the West Branch Brandywine Creek watershed in Chester County. The proponent initially submitted the name Shale Run for all three streams, but when BGN staff informed him that a stream name applies to a single linear feature,

he asked to add the “Branch” names to the tributaries. The primary stream is two miles long, while the tributaries are 0.74 miles long and 0.92 miles long, respectively. The primary stream is located entirely within East Fallowfield Township, while the tributaries originate in West Bradford Township and flow generally eastward into East Fallowfield Township.

In the submission for Shale Run, the proposal states that “the unnamed stream is rated as EV (Exceptional Value) by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and that the Township’s Environmental Advisory Council (EAC) voted to name this stream in order to inform the public of this natural resource.”

Geologic maps show that the rocks under the streams are in the Octoraro Formation, which according to USGS, “includes albite-chlorite schist, phyllite, some hornblende gneiss, and granitized members.” These are all metamorphic rocks; shale is a finely grained sedimentary rock that can be metamorphosed into slate, phyllite, or schist under different conditions. The Pennsylvania Geographic Names Committee (PGNC) asked for clarification about why Shale Run was proposed, noting that one of its geologists who has worked in the area confirmed that the rocks under the stream consist of schist and phyllite and so perhaps a different name might be more appropriate. The proponent responded that he met with the EAC and “we decided to stay with our choice of Shale Run as opposed to Schist or Phyllite Run as these names would probably not resonate with the public. I understand the reasoning to be as accurate as possible, but given the fact that shale is possibly the parent material from which the Schist or Phyllite metamorphosed I don't think it's too far a stretch for the naming.” The PGNC supports the proposals based on the proponent’s explanation.