

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

Seven Hundred and Seventieth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
April 9, 2015 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Laurie Campbell	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Mark DeMulder	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (by teleconference) (not voting)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) (by teleconference)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Brian Mueller	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Victor Pattarozzi	Department of Homeland Security
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (Chairman)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

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

Guests

Boyd Britton, Grant County, Oregon Board of Commissioners
Michael Fry, National Geographic Society
Kate James, Library of Congress
Deborah Nordeen, National Park Service

1. Opening

Chairman Vandegraft opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. He welcomed all members and guests and asked all to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 769th Meeting

The minutes of the 769th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC), held March 12th, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

The next full BGN meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 21st at 1:30 pm in the Kiowa Room, Department of the Interior Building. He reminded all that any matters to be voted on by the BGN should be distributed to the members at least five days prior to the meeting.

For the benefit of the guests and new members, Caldwell gave a brief overview of the various roles of the DNC, the Foreign Names Committee (FNC), and the full Board on Geographic Names (BGN).

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Dr. Richard Randall, Executive Secretary Emeritus of the BGN (1973-1993) passed away on March 13th. A memorial service will be held April 11th in Washington, DC.

DeMulder announced that Michael Tischler has been appointed to serve as the new director of the U.S. Geological Survey's National Geospatial Program. He hopes to be able to attend the June DNC meeting. On behalf of the DNC, Vandegraff thanked DeMulder for his service to the DNC and for continuing to serve in retirement.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Caldwell for Westington)

In Westington's absence, Caldwell reported that the SCC continues to prepare for the BGN's 125th anniversary celebration, including the symposium and the exhibit at the Library of Congress. He reminded the DNC that the SCC would meet at 1 p.m., also in the Kiowa Room, and once again the meeting will focus on planning for the event. A majority of the invited speakers for the symposium are scheduled. Caldwell asked for suggestions for one more speaker who could talk either on tribal names for geographic features or on the modernization of geographic naming. Kanalley will arrange for the printing of materials for the event.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reported on several items related to the upcoming Council of Geographic Names Authority (COGNA) meeting in Anchorage, Alaska. The minutes of the 767th DNC meeting incorrectly noted that Dr. James Kari would be leading the Tribal Names Workshop, whereas it should have been stated that it will be co-chaired by Gary Holton and Lawrence Kaplan. The workshop will include discussion on how to collect native names. Yost referred to a document that former DNC Secretary Donald Orth compiled on the subject.

Jo Antonson of the Alaska Board on Geographic Names has requested that members of the State Board who are in attendance at the opening of the DNC meeting be allowed to introduce themselves. The State Board

meeting will take place following the DNC meeting and all BGN members and staff are encouraged to attend.

Yost was contacted by a reporter from the *Alaska Dispatch News* regarding the recently approved Tlaxsatanjin proposal.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

Runyon provided a draft of the DNC agenda for the COGNA meeting and asked for any changes. She reminded the members that there will be no DNC meeting in May.

The seven proposals to replace the word “Squaw” with “Maiden” for seven features in Yavapai County and Maricopa County, Arizona, have been withdrawn by the proponent in favor of the Apache names proposed by the Yavapai-Apache Nation and Tonto National Forest.

Shelton spoke about the proposals to change the name of Devils Tower (as applied to the summit, the community, and the National Monument) to Bear Lodge. He reminded the members that the BGN does not have purview over the monument name. He and park management have created a Web page, which will be online shortly, that describes the processes whereby natural and administrative names are changed. The page directs individuals who wish to comment on the summit and community to the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names or the BGN. Comments regarding the name of the monument should be directed to the individual’s member of Congress or to the White House.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick reported on the ongoing effort to develop a tool to collect landform polygons; there are issues with updating GNIS features that are located on multiple topographic maps (“cells”).

The BGN Web page has been updated to include information on the BGN’s 125th anniversary celebration. The logo appears on the Web pages, and links to the agenda and contact information have been added.

Caldwell has submitted additional spreadsheets with GNIS corrections. McCormick reported that only ten files still remain to be processed.

The USGS development team is generating a file of Antarctic feature names to send to the University of Minnesota’s Polar Geospatial Center for use in its ongoing project to improve the accuracy of Antarctic feature coordinates. A field will be added to the file for the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) identification number.

McCormick spoke about incorrect elevations that are appearing in GNIS for a number of features. The National Elevation Dataset (NED) elevation point query changed last year, which has resulted in inconsistent values being provided to GNIS.

Updated GNIS download files were made available in early April.

3.7 Grant County, Oregon Geographic Name Proposals (Britton)

Commissioner Britton thanked the committee for allowing him to attend the meeting to speak about the issue of “Squaw” name changes in Oregon. He extended his appreciation to Yost and Runyon for their assistance during the process. He referred to a recent article in *The New York Times* that presented a reasonable outline of the situation although in at least one instance he was misquoted.

Britton reminded the committee that there are some very passionate people on both sides of the argument. He contends that residents of Grant County are more tolerant than is portrayed by the media. Indeed, the county has a good relationship with the local tribes, specifically the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation and the Burns-Paiute Tribe. Grant County is a largely rural, sparsely populated community. He regrets that there was no direct communication between the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and county officials or the broader community. There is a concern within the community that the Oregon Geographic Names Board made little effort to involve the county in its review process. Many in the county also believe that the proposed Umatilla names are not historically, culturally, or geographically appropriate. An example of an acceptable name is the proposal to honor Chief Wewa [Squaw Creek is proposed to be changed to Wewa Creek]. Wewa was a Paiute chief who lived in and was important to the county, and as such, a proposal to honor him is historically accurate, as well as being pronounceable. In cases of search and rescue, especially in rural areas, it is important that geographic names be usable.

Britton then asked Fordham to address the issue of whether the word “squaw” is offensive to the Indian community. She responded that the word [“squa-” or “sqwa-”] is found in some native languages of the tribes of New England. As European settlement extended westward, the word was spread to other areas, where it was often used pejoratively. It is generally agreed that for tribes who did not have the word in their lexicon, it is considered offensive. Britton recognized that the word could have negative connotations for the tribes of eastern Oregon, and with the exception of two places in Grant County (Squaw Creek and Squaw Meadow), which are historically significant to local residents, the county accepts that the names of features containing the word should be changed.

Britton suggested it is necessary at this point to “take a step back and take a breather.” The county appreciates that the BGN is being deliberate about the process, as a quick decision can lead to mistakes. He also asked that all parties be given direction and guidance by the BGN, especially as there is a concern that the opinions of local residents are not being heard.

Yost asked Britton to clarify whether it is the county’s intention that the Grant County proposals be withdrawn and a new group of names be proposed. Britton responded that he is asking that the Umatilla names be withdrawn and that Grant County will then work with the local tribes (the Warm Springs Tribe and the Burns Paiute Tribe). He is asking that the BGN suggest this to all parties. He continues to be hopeful that a solution can be reached. Yost responded that the BGN can only provide advice “and does not tell interested parties what to do or what to propose.” The BGN hopes that there can be local consensus, as it prefers not to have to choose between two or more counter proposals. Runyon added that the DNC can only inform the tribes of Grant County’s request but cannot insist that a name be withdrawn.

Britton commented also on the effort to reach a compromise, i.e. half of the features be given Umatilla names and the other half names proposed by Grant County. Speaking for his constituents, he believes this is not a workable solution.

Fordham commented on the pronunciation issues. People can learn to pronounce a name (there are many “mispronounced” names in the U.S.). The “life or death” argument (that if a name cannot be pronounced by rescue crews, then people might die) is not persuasive. Runyon added that Ms. Conner of the CTUIR has told the BGN that she would prefer to have their names “butchered” than not used at all.

Kanalley noted that the Forest Service is aware that having multiple “Squaw” names in an area can cause confusion, although GPS devices have helped to alleviate this issue. Britton responded that many Forest Service roads in rural areas have no names or signs, and so having useable landmark names is important. Many visitors to the county are from urban areas and come ill-equipped for survival in rural areas. He added that he has heard many good arguments for changing the existing names, but would have preferred that the CTUIR discuss the issue with the county. There are ongoing concerns that the Umatilla names are actually from the Nez Perce language and as such are not geographically accurate. Yost asked if Grant County had involved the Warm Springs Tribe and the Burns Paiute Tribe in developing the counter proposals. Britton responded that the names were well-researched and relied on local geography and history.

Johnson commented that it is unlikely the BGN will want to proceed with the existing proposals, preferring that there be local consensus. It sounds like all parties are continuing to “talk past each other,” each with “different views of the world.” The BGN does not want to have to “officiate.”

Britton once again thanked the members for allowing him to speak and for the lively and informative discussion. The committee thanked Britton for taking the time to travel to Washington and for sharing his concerns. Both parties look forward to future dialogue.

4. Docket

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly assigned GNIS Feature ID (FID) has been noted following the name.

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Diamond Lake, California (Review List 418)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the lack of a response from Madera County and the negative recommendation of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names.

Vote:	9 in favor
	5 against
	1 abstention

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

Tierra Nunca Peak, California (Review List 416)

A motion was made to defer this name citing a need for more local input. The motion was then withdrawn

and a new motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 6 in favor
 9 against
 0 abstentions

The proposed name was rejected citing the lack of a response from San Diego County and the negative recommendation of the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names.

DuPage County, Illinois Names

A motion was made to bundle all 30 names. After further discussion, the motion was withdrawn and a second motion was made to divide the names into two groups: those 23 not supported by the DuPage County government and the seven that have county support.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Akina Pond, Alsace Islands, Aptakisic Island, Big Churchill Island, Carva Island, Double Arc Lake, Enders Island, Erastus Island, Gaede Pond, Glacier Island, Golden Eagle Island, Islands of the Prairie, Jude Island, Little Churchill Island, Locomotive Island, Martin Island, Naper Island, Oval Island, Potawatomie Island, Purity-Barnes Bend, Roselle Island, Wildairs Isle, and Windsor Lake,
Illinois (Review Lists 414, 415, 416, 417)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the 23 names not supported by DuPage County, citing the negative recommendations of the county and the Illinois State Board on Geographic Names.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Blanchard Hill, Centennial Lake, DeShane Pond, Gombert Creek, Reda Pond, Schustek Pond, and Wheatoniac Pond (Review Lists 414 and 415) (FIDs 2771162, 2771163, 2771164, 2771165, 2771166, 2771167, 2771168)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the seven names supported by DuPage County.

Vote: 11 in favor
 4 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the negative recommendation of the State Board.

Smiths Inlet, New York (Fire Island National Seashore/Otis Pike Fire Island High Dunes Wilderness)
(Review List 417)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 2 in favor
 13 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name did not warrant an exception to the BGN's Wilderness Names Policy.

Garth Brook, North Branch Garth Brook, and South Branch Garth Brook, Vermont (Review List 418)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded not to approve the names, citing the negative recommendations of the Town government.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

McAuley Peak, California (Review List 418) (FID 2771161)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstention

Zell Creek, Minnesota (Review List 419) (FID 2771169)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstention

IV. Revised Decisions – none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cerro de la Silla, California (Review List 414) (FID 2771141)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 2 against
 2 abstentions

5. Other Business

Nolan spoke about the estimated budget for the upcoming 125th anniversary event at the Library of Congress. After outlining the costs, she requested that each agency with membership on the BGN contribute funds. A discussion about the feasibility of this request followed and it was decided to continue discussion during the afternoon's SCC meeting.

Vandegraft once again thanked Commissioner Britton for attending and addressing the DNC. Britton thanked the DNC for a warm and polite welcome.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held April 30th, 2015, at 10:30 a.m. during the COGNA meeting in Anchorage, Alaska.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
April 9, 2015**

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Diamond Lake, California
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.31813&p_longi=-119.7846

This proposal is to apply the new name Diamond Lake to a 4.5-acre reservoir located on the proponent's property, which he reports is named Diamond Lake Ranch. The reservoir was constructed in 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and to the proponent's knowledge it has never had a name. He claims that "when the sun shines on the surface, the water of the lake sparkles like a diamond."

The Madera County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) does not recommend approval of the name, citing concerns regarding the "potential commercial association with the proponent's property" (although the CACGN also stated it was unable to substantiate the ranch's existence in county or chamber of commerce records). The CACGN also noted that the name would duplicate that of "a similar feature (a livestock pond) less than 80 miles away [in Merced County]." In conclusion, the CACGN stated "No public benefit could be conceived by recommending approval of the proposed name."

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California and the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, both of which are federally recognized tribes. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A query of GNIS found 96 features in California using the word "Diamond" in their names. Of these, seven are lakes or reservoirs. In addition to the aforementioned reservoir in Merced County, the closest is Diamond-X Lake, 55 miles to the east in Fresno County. The only feature in Madera County is Diamond H Dairy, a locale 39 miles to the southwest.

Tierra Nunca Peak, California
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.174727&p_longi=-116.608363

This proposal is to apply the name Tierra Nunca Peak to a 4,781-foot summit in the Volcan Mountains in San Diego County. The proponent reports that her father bought the property, which includes the feature, where he built "a family playground and getaway" that he called "Tierra Nunca" (meaning "Never Land") due to "his perpetually young nature." He hosted many holiday gatherings on the property, often including members of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel from the nearby reservation.

The government of San Diego County was asked to comment on the name, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) recommends disapproval, citing a lack of “public benefit or association,” the feature not being “the true prominent peak in [the] area,” and the lack of county input.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, the Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, the Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, the Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, the Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma and Yuima Reservation, the Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, and the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation. Of these, the Ewiiapaayp Band and the Inaja Band responded that they had no opinion. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Thirty new names in DuPage County, Illinois
(Review Lists 414, 415, 416, 417)

The following thirty new names were proposed by a professor and students in a geography class at the College of DuPage in DuPage County. A class assignment asked the students to review the Federal geographic naming policies and procedures, and to identify unnamed geographic features in the area for which they could propose new names. The professor indicated that his goals are to “contribute to the area’s cultural and historical geographies,” “name places we are documenting,” and “honor worthy individuals when appropriate.”

The DuPage County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment on the thirty proposals and to share the information with other county agencies, as well as local landowners and municipalities that might have an interest. These names appeared on Review Lists 414, 415, 416, and 417. The DuPage County Commissioners gave recommendations on all but one of the proposed names on Review List 414. The recommendations included eight proposed names on which they consulted with the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County. The Commissioners did not make recommendations on any of the proposed names on the subsequent Review Lists, including nine proposed names for features that lie within the jurisdiction of the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County.

The Illinois State Board on Geographic Names (ISBGN) does not support any of the names submitted as a result of the geography class assignment, citing several reasons: “The Illinois Board views this activity as unacceptable as well as abusive; a legitimate request or proposal should come from the heart with forethought and reverence. The fulfillment of academic requirements is not part of the function or mission of the ISBGN; for a student to be required to submit a geographic names proposal to fulfill an academic requirement is completely counter to the spirit and desires of the Illinois Geographic Names program.” The ISBGN also objects to the quantity of names being proposed without involving the local municipalities in the process.

The proposals were forwarded to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

At the March 12, 2015 meeting, the BGN voted to approve one name from a group of twelve proposals also submitted through the geography class project. The remaining eleven names were rejected, in support of the negative recommendation of the ISBGN.

The DuPage County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment on the following six names. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Akina Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.898178&p_longi=-88.093672

This 1.6-acre reservoir, located within the Village of Carol Stream, is proposed to be named Akina Pond. According to the proponent, *akina* is a Japanese word, meaning either “spring flower” or “bright,” depending on the kanji or Japanese character. The proponent chose the name because “This is a rather drab pond and could use a cheery name.”

Double Arc Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8353419&p_longi=-87.9323582

The proposed name of this reservoir, Double Arc Lake, is suggested because of its shape. A map of Oak Brook Golf Course shows this is a water hazard between the 13th and 14th fairways; it is one of six unnamed water hazards on the course.

Gaede Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.91354&p_longi=-88.168674

This 3.1-acre reservoir lies just east of Benjamin Middle School and is proposed to be named for William Gaede (1889-1966). William is remembered as one of the early attendees of Benjamin School in 1901; according to the school’s history, he was trusted with unhitching and caring for the teacher’s horse after she arrived each morning.

Locomotive Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.913814&p_longi=-88.169199

This 1.1-acre island proposed to be name Locomotive Island is located within an unnamed reservoir that is proposed to be named Gaede Pond (q.v.). According to the proponent, “West Chicago is the first Illinois community created by the debut of the railroads. Early records show that a few settlers owned property in the area of present day West Chicago as early as the late 1830s. In 1849 a town began to form when the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (predecessor of the Chicago & North Western, now the Union Pacific) arrived from Chicago. That same year the St. Charles Branch Railroad connected St. Charles with the Galena & Chicago Union (G&CU) here, followed by the Aurora Branch line in 1850. These connections formed the first railroad junction in Illinois and gave West Chicago its first name, Junction”.

Wildairs Isle

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8692292&p_longi=-88.0395971

The 1.9-acre island proposed to be named Wildairs Island is located in a retention pond immediately west of I-355. The name was chosen in recognition of the name of an early 20th century subdivision named Wildairs that was located nearby. The subdivision was built on the site of the 160-acre farm owned by Thomas E. Hill, one of the founding fathers of Glen Ellyn.

Windsor Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7561111&p_longi=-88.0291666

This 5.2-acre reservoir, proposed to be named Windsor Lake, is located next to the Windsor Lakes Apartments.

The DuPage County Commissioners were asked to comment on the following nine names. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. These features also lie within the jurisdiction of the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County. The County did not indicate whether the Preserve was asked to comment on these names.

Alsace Islands

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8919444&p_longi=-88.1530555

The new name Alsace Islands is proposed as a collective name for three islands located in Timber Lake in Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve in Winfield Township. The name is intended to recognize the large number of settlers in the area who came from the Alsace region of Germany, primarily in the 1870s. The proponent has also proposed names for each of the three islands: Enders Island, Jude Island, and Erastus Island.

Carya Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8767183&p_longi=-88.1579997

The small island proposed to be named Carya Island is located in the West Branch DuPage River and within the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve. According to the *Chicago Wilderness Magazine* (Winter 2009), the preserve contains an oak-hickory savanna. *Carya* (ancient Greek, meaning nut) is the genus to which the hickory tree belongs.

Enders Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8924275&p_longi=-88.1528764

The island proposed to be named Enders Island is one of the three islands located within Timber Lake; the three islands are proposed to be named collectively Alsace Islands (q.v.). The proposed name Enders Island would honor Nicholas Enders (b. 1831), one of the first settlers to come to the Winfield area from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. According to a history of DuPage County, Enders was also one of the builders of the first St. John the Baptist Church in Winfield. According to the proponent, one of the original land subdivisions in Winfield was Enders' Subdivision. In addition, a nearby street is named Enders Lane.

Erastus Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8919068&p_longi=-88.1540379

The island proposed to be named Erastus Island is one of the three islands located in Timber Lake which are proposed to be named collectively Alsace Islands (q.v.). The proposed name would honor Erastus Gary (1806-1888), one of the first settlers of Winfield Township. He arrived in the township in 1831 and soon after operated a gristmill. He was also known for overseeing the poor, as well as serving as justice of the peace in the earliest days of the township, and as highway commissioner. In *The Men Who Created and Shaped Du Page County* (DuPage Heritage), he is reported to have played an important part in bringing the railroad through the Wheaton area and helped established Wheaton College. Erastus Gary made his home on the land that is now Blackwell Forest Preserve which is four miles south of the island and which was also the location of the gristmill which was known for many years as Gary's Mill. Gary's Mill was the original name of Winfield. Erastus Gary's son Elbert Henry Gary is the namesake of Gary, Indiana.

Golden Eagle Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8822215&p_longi=-88.1581586

The island proposed to be named Golden Eagle Island is located along the West Branch DuPage River in the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve. According to the proponent, the shape of the island resembles a golden eagle. One of his students also suggested the name would be appropriate because indigenous people of the area "often viewed birds of prey with some degree of reverence."

Jude Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8917069&p_longi=-88.153029

The island proposed to be named Jude Island is one of three islands located in Timber Lake which are proposed to be named collectively Alsace Islands (q.v.). The proposed name would honor Jude Gary, brother to Erastus Gary for whom Erastus Island (q.v.) is proposed to be named. The Gary brothers were among the settlers of what would become Winfield Township; together they operated a gristmill in the 1830s.

Naper Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8739374&p_longi=-88.1605004

The name Naper Island is proposed for a small island located in the West Branch DuPage River and within the Winfield Mounds County Forest Preserve. The name is intended to honor Joseph Naper (1798-1862). Born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, and raised in Ohio, Naper followed in his father's footsteps as a shipbuilder. The family's ships prowled the Great Lakes throughout the middle of the nineteenth century. On one of his trips to the Chicago area, Naper picked out a homestead, founded Naperville and embarked on a life's work that included building a trading post, lumber mill, businesses, homes and also digging a quarry. He helped fund the first one-room schoolhouse and a second tuition-based school known as Naper Academy. He was a member of the Naperville Lyceum, an early debate group. Naper became the first village president after Naperville was incorporated as a village in 1857 and served in various other elected offices, including the Illinois State Legislature, being elected three times - 1836, 1838, and 1852. During his first two terms in the legislature, he served with Abraham Lincoln. Naper also served in the military, helping to organize the defense of Naperville during the Black Hawk War and joining the U.S. Army to fight in the Mexican War, when he was almost 50 years old.

Oval Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8876463&p_longi=-88.1815916

The descriptive name Oval Island is proposed for a 0.4-acre island in the Timber Ridge County Forest Preserve.

Purity-Barnes Bend

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8713988&p_longi=-88.17799

This unnamed bend in the West Branch DuPage River and within the West DuPage Woods County Forest Preserve is proposed to be named Purity-Barnes Bend because it is located between Barnes Avenue and Purity Drive.

The DuPage County Commissioners shared the following eight proposals with the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County. The Executive Director of the Preserve recommends disapproval of these names, citing “public safety concerns [and] until a revised policy [regarding naming proposals] can be drafted and approved by the Forest Preserve District’s Board of Commissioners.”

Aptakisic Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8872222&p_longi=-88.0480555

This nearly 4.7-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River in the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve; it is one of a group of five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). The name is intended to honor Aptakisic, a Potawatomi Indian leader of the 1830s. This area was the location of a large Potawatomi settlement during that period.

Big Churchill Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8858333&p_longi=-88.0430555

This six-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. It is one of five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). The volume *DuPage Roots* (Richard Thompson, 1985) reports that Deacon and Mercy Churchill settled along the banks of the river in 1834.

Glacier Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.834922&p_longi=-88.174338

This approximately half-acre island lies in Silver Lake in Blackwell County Forest Preserve. The proposed name Glacier Island was chosen because the island was formed during the retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier 12,000 to 15,000 years ago.

Islands of the Prairie

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8859690&p_longi=-88.0427599

This group of five islands, proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie, is located along the East Branch DuPage River and within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. The islands comprise a total land area of nearly 20 acres. The five islands are also proposed to be named Aptakisic Island, Big Churchill Island, Little Churchill Island, Martin Island, and Potawatomie Island. According to the proponent, Churchill Prairie Nature Preserve is one of the few remaining and second largest native prairie areas in DuPage County.

Little Churchill Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8861111&p_longi=-88.0461111

This nearly 1.2-acre island lies within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve, along the East Branch DuPage River.

Martin Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.886113&p_longi=-88.039635

This nearly 2.2-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River and within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. It is one of the five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). The proposed name, Martin Island, would honor Ellen Annette Martin (1847-1916), an attorney who resided in the nearby community of Lombard in 1891. According to the book *DuPage Roots* (Richard Thompson, 1985), Ellen Martin marched into the village polling place in 1891 and demanded to be allowed to vote, basing her claim on the fact that the village charter enfranchised all citizens, with no mention of gender. She, along with fourteen wives and daughters of prominent Lombard residents, voted that day. In response, the men of Lombard reorganized the charter in line with the State charter and women were unable to vote in the following year's village election. As a result of ensuing litigation, women were permitted to vote in school elections. Ellen Martin died before passage of the 19th Amendment.

Potawatomie Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.885391&p_longi=-88.038351

This 3.2-acre island lies along the East Branch DuPage River within the Churchill Woods County Forest Preserve. It is one of the five islands proposed to be named collectively Islands of the Prairie (q.v.). According to the book *DuPage Roots* (Thompson, 1985), there was a large Potawatomie Indian settlement in the area that would later become the forest preserve.

Roselle Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.961311&p_longi=-88.07668

This 324-square-foot island is located in Meacham Grove County Forest Preserve, along an unnamed stream. The proposed name, Roselle Island, would recognize the island's proximity to the Village of Roselle. According to the proponent, this island seems to have formed over the past decade.

After receiving no opposition, the DuPage County Commissioners recommend approval of the following seven names.

Blanchard Hill

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.866598&p_longi=-88.105921

This 770-foot summit in the City of Wheaton is proposed to be named in honor of Jonathan and Charles Blanchard, who were influential in the development of the City of Wheaton in the 19th century.

Following his tenure at Knox College in Galesville, Jonathan Blanchard arrived at the struggling Illinois Wheaton College in 1859, serving as its president until 1882. A history of the college states, “this able administrator was known widely as a staunch abolitionist and crusader for social reform. When Warren L. Wheaton gave a parcel of land to the Institute [Wheaton College], Blanchard proposed to have the school renamed Wheaton College. It was his desire that the new college commit itself to a combination of intellectual growth and Christian faith.” Jonathan Blanchard followed his career at Wheaton College with several years in the pastorate.

Charles Albert Blanchard succeeded his father as president of the college and served in this position from 1882 to 1925. Charles, a graduate of the class of 1870, continued to uphold his alma mater’s “commitment to liberal arts education undergirded with classical studies and a distinctly Christian emphasis. He commended to his students hard work, frugality, and compassion and the virtues of patience, self-denial, and courage.” The college history further states that under Charles Blanchard, student enrollment increased, and, in a spurt of growth at the close of the nineteenth century, new facilities were added to the campus, including an observatory, a ladies’ dormitory, a modern gymnasium, and an “Industrial Building.” One of the buildings on the Wheaton College campus is named Blanchard Hall.

Centennial Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.944977&p_longi=-88.026238

This proposal is to apply the new name Centennial Lake to an unnamed 4.9-acre reservoir in Centennial Park in Addison.

DeShane Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.842374&p_longi=-88.068412

This 3.3-acre reservoir is proposed to be named DeShane Pond in honor of Roy DeShane (1900-1967). Mr. DeShane was Superintendent of Schools for DuPage County and an early proponent of the establishment of the College of DuPage. He died days before the start of classes in 1967. According to the proponent, “His great contribution to the college has been nearly forgotten, but the heritage of his energy and enthusiasm is clearly discernible in the dramatic expansion and development that occurred in the years after his death.” The college blueprints label the feature Pond 2. Roy De Shane Elementary School is located 6.4 miles to the northwest in DuPage County.

Gombert Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.727611&p_longi=-88.247252
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.734106&p_longi=-88.246122

This proposal is to apply the new name Gombert Creek to a 0.5-mile-long stream that flows along the east side of Peter M. Gombert Elementary School. According to the school's website, Peter M. Gombert (1944-1996) "served for 21 years directing the business affairs and construction projects in Indian Prairie School District 204. [He] was an outstanding school administrator." The proponent reports that the stream is part of the school's playground area and "the kids enjoy playing in it."

Reda Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.841152&p_longi=-88.07896

This 2.6-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Reda Pond in honor of Dr. Mario R. Reda (1940-2007), who taught sociology at the College of DuPage for 38 years. Prior to joining the faculty as one of its first professors, Dr. Reda served in the U.S. Army, where he was a military police officer during the Vietnam War. He also ran his family's restaurant in the area, and was active in local politics. The proponent states, "Colleagues said Dr. Reda's trademark was his thirst of knowledge, dedication to teaching and pushing the envelope to engage his students in meaningful dialogue [*sic*]." In addition, "Dr. Reda stressed the importance of political awareness to more than 16,000 students he taught. [H]e was a fierce protector of academic freedom." He also coached the college's men's and women's soccer teams. The college's blueprints label the feature Pond 6. The son of Dr. Reda expressed support for the proposal.

Schustek Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.76&p_longi=-87.9166666

This six-acre reservoir, located in the Village of Willowbrook, is proposed to be named Schustek Pond in honor of Bruno Schustek (1899-1930), a German World War I pilot, and later flight instructor and glider pilot at Hinsdale Airport (historical), which was located approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the reservoir. Mr. Schustek plunged to his death in 1930 while rescuing a skydiver who was trapped beneath her plane. The skydiver survived, but Schustek died as he attempted to climb back into his plane. He is buried in an unmarked grave in Elm Lawn Cemetery in Elmhurst.

Wheatoniac Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.847628&p_longi=-88.083042

The proposed name Wheatoniac Pond refers to the 1.5-acre reservoir's location within the City of Wheaton. When the proponent was asked why "iac" was added to the name, he responded that it was a result of a class discussion on how to make the proposed name "a little more interesting."

Smiths Inlet, New York

(Fire Island National Seashore/Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness)

(Review List 417)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.723394&p_longi=-72.896513

On October 28th, 2012, Hurricane Sandy created a new channel through Fire Island, connecting Great South Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. This location is the approximate site of a former channel, which was open from the 1700s until about 1834. Over the years, various names were applied to the original inlet,

including “Smith’s Inlet” and “New Inlet.” A map dated 1794 labeled it “South or New Inlet.” The name Smith’s Inlet was mentioned in The Laws of New York (1834) and also depicted on an 1835 map by David H. Burr. After two shipwrecks caused the channel to fully close, this area of Fire Island became known as “Old Inlet.” In 1912, a group of local residents formed a membership corporation and purchased 3.2 acres near the closed inlet and formed the Old Inlet Beach Club.

The National Park Service manages the area as part of Fire Island National Seashore/Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness; as late as 1974, the NPS continued to show a dock, boardwalk, and beach access corridor called “Old Inlet” on park maps, at the site of the former beach club. The name Old Inlet also appeared in a 2014 U.S. Geological Survey report on Hurricane Sandy, describing it as “the location of breaching during previous storms.”

This proposal is intended to make official the name Smiths Inlet for the newly formed channel, not only in recognition of its early name, but also in honor of the Smith family, who were influential in Suffolk County from the late 1600s until the mid-1900s. In 1693, Colonel William “Tangier” Smith (1655-1705) was granted a land patent of over 100 square miles, an area that includes the present-day Town of Brookhaven. The land was given in recognition of Col. Smith’s role as mayor of Tangier, a 17th century English possession in Morocco. His son William Smith was the second judge of Suffolk County, and during the Revolutionary War he served as President pro tempore for the New York Provisional Congress. Col. Smith’s wife built a house known as the Manor of St. George where generations of Smiths influential in Brookhaven lived until 1955. The house has been a museum for several decades.

The proponent wishes to honor local history and “settle on a final name for a feature that appears to be permanent.” Although there are some groups that wish to close the breach to prevent flooding, the Long Island Breach Contingency Plan (BCP) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1995, revised 1996) does not call for filling breaches that form in wilderness areas. The BCP was put in place as part of an interagency breach management response for the south shore of Long Island (<http://www.nps.gov/fiis/learn/nature/post-hurricane-sandy-breaches.htm>). In addition, USGS scientists have concluded that the breach has not contributed to excess flooding along Long Island’s south shore. The breach has allowed stagnant, eutrophic waters in Great South Bay to be flushed out, revitalizing coastal habitats.

Following the 2012 hurricane, local residents have used several names to refer to the channel and these can be found in local blogs and news articles. To counter concerns about the negative effects of the breach and after seeing how it has improved the health of the backbay ecosystem, some locals, including an organization called Save the Great South Bay, have embraced the term “The Breach.” Another name, “Fire Place Inlet,” has been used in association with an old name for a section of Brookhaven shoreline and the old beach club in the area. The proponent and many bloggers and online commenters concede that although “New Inlet” seems fitting for a newly formed channel, it will over time become an old inlet and the name “would no longer be appropriate.”

When asked to address the BGN’s Wilderness Policy, the proponent indicated “[the feature] needs to be on nautical charts” and “a name is needed in order for the public . . . to know the tide schedule.”

The September 2014 edition of *National Geographic Magazine* included an article entitled “Sandy’s Silver Lining”; it stated that State law requires that breaches formed by hurricanes in barrier islands must immediately be closed and that two others along the Long Island shoreline have already been filled in. However, because the feature in question is within a Federal wilderness, State law is inapplicable and

further environmental impact studies are needed before any action can be taken. The article notes that the continued existence of the inlet has led to an increase in clam and grey seal populations.

Public Law 96-585, 94 STAT. 3379 (1980), an act “to designate certain lands of the Fire Island National Seashore as the ‘Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness’”, states “(d) Wilderness designation shall not preclude the repair of breaches that occur in the wilderness area, in order to prevent loss of life, flooding, and other severe economic and physical damage to the Great South Bay and surrounding areas.”

The aforementioned NPS website, in a section entitled “The Wilderness Breach,” states that for breaches in wilderness areas, “The BCP calls for the NPS to monitor and evaluate the breach for a period of 45 to 60 days to determine if the breach will close naturally. That initial monitoring period passed at the end of December 2012. Since the breach was relatively stable, the BCP team decided to continue monitoring at that time. Between January and mid-March 2013, when a series of winter storms affected the island, the new inlet migrated to the west and its channel deepened. The breach remains dynamic, but by early 2014 no monitoring data has triggered the immediate closure of the breach.”

The Great South Bay Project, an ongoing effort by the State University of New York at Stony Brook to monitor the area post-Hurricane Sandy (<http://po.msrb.sunysb.edu/GSB/>), refers to “[the] breach at Old Inlet,” “the historic Old Inlet area,” and “the breach, now referred to as New Inlet.”

Letters of support for the name Smiths Inlet were received from the Suffolk County historian, the Mastic Peninsula Historical Society, and a Long Island historian. The Brookhaven Village Association, the Brookhaven Town Council, and the Suffolk County Legislature also support the proposal. The New York State Names Authority has no objection. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also has no objection, but notes that the inlet is “an ephemeral landscape feature and not a permanent formation.”

A Long Island historian has researched historical usage of names for the historical channel, and confirms that these included Old Inlet and Smith’s Inlet, as well as Smith’s Island Inlet. He notes also that another channel, less than 20 miles away, is also known locally as Old Inlet (although not listed in GNIS), and so to make that name official for this feature would likely cause confusion. He supports the effort to apply the name Smiths Inlet to the feature in question.

The National Park Service (NPS) is opposed to the proposal, citing a lack of evidence that the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration also opposes the proposal, citing concerns that applying an official name to the inlet would give the false impression that it is navigable. The U.S. Coast Guard and the Federal Emergency Management Agency were asked to provide input; no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. USGS scientists who have prepared reports of the area continue to refer to the feature as “the Wilderness breach” or “the breach channel” and when asked to comment on the proposal stated that they would defer to the NPS. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shinnecock Indian Nation, which is federally recognized, but no response was received, which is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Upon learning of the opposition, the proponent expressed a concern that “not giving something a name doesn’t make it nonexistent, it just makes it more difficult to convey information about it.” He noted that many non-navigable inlets, from the Long Island shoreline to the Outer Banks of North Carolina and the barrier islands of Florida, have names and that labels are useful to mark them “non-navigable.” With regard to the area’s wilderness designation, he notes that the NPS has granted access to numerous “contractors &

delivery trucks going to the beach communities as well as recreational beach buggy vehicles [and] the NPS's own vehicles, all of which have left deep ruts along the beach from the heavy traffic.”

GNIS includes numerous features in Suffolk County with names that include “Smith,” most associated with Smithtown, located 19 miles to the northwest. Smith Point lies on the mainland 1.5 miles to the northeast; the related historical Smith Point Life Saving Station is on Fire Island 1.5 miles to the east-northeast. Smith Point County Park lies 5.5 miles to the east-northeast on Fire Island. Smiths Point is found 5.6 miles to the northeast. Research suggests that each of these names is related to the William Smith family.

Three stream names in Washington County, Vermont
(Review List 418)

The new names Garth Brook, North Branch Garth Brook, and South Branch Garth Brook are proposed for a stream and its two tributaries in the Town of Plainfield. According to the proponent, the name Garth Brook came into local use “ages ago” after a local farmer had a favorite horse named Garth. She concedes that the story cannot be verified but believes the name is in common use.

The Town of Plainfield does not support the names, citing a lack of evidence that the name is in local use or that there was a farmer with a horse named Garth. The government of Washington County was asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Vermont State Names Authority stated that it had no opinion, citing the town's lack of support. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Washington County.

Garth Brook

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2608209&p_longi=-72.4109935
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24424&p_longi=-72.3747222

The primary stream is 2.6 miles long and flows into Great Brook in the Town of Plainfield.

North Branch Garth Brook

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24424&p_longi=-72.3747222
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24009&p_longi=-72.35993

This 0.8-mile-long stream begins on the northwest slope of Spruce Mountain and flows northwest to join another unnamed stream to form the unnamed stream proposed to be named Garth Brook (q.v.).

South Branch Garth Brook

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.24424&p_longi=-72.3747222
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2282&p_longi=-72.35845

This 1.6-mile-long stream heads in L R Jones State Park on the southwest slope of Spruce Mountain and flows west then north to join another unnamed stream to form the unnamed stream proposed to be named Garth Brook (q.v.).

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

McAuley Peak, California

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0720465&p_longi=-118.722795

This 2,049-foot summit is located within Malibu Creek State Park in the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County. The proposal to name it McAuley Peak was submitted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, which reports that the name has come into local use in recent years. The name would honor Milton “Milt” McAuley (1909-2008), who led the effort to preserve the Santa Monica Mountains. In particular, McAuley was one of ten hikers who helped plot the Backbone Trail, a 60-mile ridgeline trail that allows hikers or horseback riders to traverse from the western end of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation area to Will Rogers State Historic Park. In addition, McAuley authored *Hiking Trails of the Santa Monica Mountains*, *Wildflowers of the Santa Monica Mountains*, *Guide to the Backbone Trail*, and other publications. His protection efforts culminated in the establishment of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. McAuley visited the peak proposed to be named for him and specifically described a hike to its summit in *Hiking Trails of the Santa Monica Mountains*.

A native of northern California, Milt McAuley grew up in Klamath Falls, Oregon. At what would become Oregon State University, he studied forestry and planned to become a ranger; however, World War II intervened. He served in the U.S. Army as a pilot, continuing for the next 20 years. He was also employed as an aerospace engineer, as well as becoming a teacher and a designer of jewelry. He started his own publishing company in 1980. From 1989 to 2004, McAuley served on the Santa Monica Mountains Trail Council.

The name McAuley Peak is listed at summitpost.org and peakbaggers.com, and on the Web sites of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club and several other hiking groups.

USGS topographic maps published in 1903 and 1944 at a scale of 1:62,500 labeled the summit in question Mesa Peak. However, the first 1:24,000-scale map of the area, published in 1932, applied that name to another summit 0.7 miles to the southeast and it has appeared as such on all USGS maps since 1950. It is not clear why there is a discrepancy among the various maps; the name has never been the subject of a BGN decision.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) recommends approval of the name. Letters of support were received from the California Department of Parks and Recreation and U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Los Angeles County.

Zell Creek, Minnesota

(Review List 419)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.301861&p_longi=-92.132278

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.288417&p_longi=-92.136833

The new commemorative name Zell Creek is proposed for a one-mile-long stream in Wabasha County. The stream heads at a spring on land belonging to the proponent’s parents. Although an intermittent stream flows into the spring, the name is proposed only for the lower perennial stream.

Frederick Zell (1826-1898) and his wife Henrietta (1834-1892) established a homestead along the stream in 1883. The land has remained in the Zell family since then.

The name Helbig Creek was applied to the stream in a 2008 Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) habitat improvement report. However, this name was intended to honor a still-living DNR forester and so there is no desire to make it official.

After conducting a public hearing and receiving no objections, the Wabasha County Commissioners passed a resolution endorsing the name Zell Creek. A petition with 28 signatures of individuals supporting the proposal was included with the application. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, the Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Tribe, and the Upper Sioux Community. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cerro de la Silla, California

(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.106076&p_longi=-116.290452

The new name Cerro de la Silla is proposed for a 3,846-foot summit in San Bernardino County, 13 miles west of Twentynine Palms and just to the southeast of the community of Joshua Tree. The proponent, a resident of Fullerton, reports that the name is Spanish for “Saddle Hill,” which is descriptive of the feature. The summit lies just outside the California Desert Conservation Area, which is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and also just outside the boundary of Joshua Tree National Park.

The proponent reports that he has spoken with the few individuals who live in the immediate area; they indicated that to their knowledge there has never been any interest in naming the feature. His family has owned property and a home just west of the peak for many years and “[we] would like to give it a name indicative of its unique shape - a saddle. We have climbed and explored this unique jumble of monzogranite boulders over the years, and appreciate its beauty and setting among the other hills in the area. Being many hills and mountains with ‘saddle’ in their name we thought the Spanish translation would be fitting, as it is also the name of a hill in Monterey, Mexico - a place my father spent many years of his youth.” GNIS lists 15 summits in the State with the generic “Cerro” as part of their names.

The government of San Bernardino County was asked to comment on the name, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California and

Nevada, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.