

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

Seven Hundred and Seventy Sixth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
October 8, 2015 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Laurie Campbell	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chair) (not voting)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

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

Guests

Lola Ajilore, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Peter Bonsall, National Park Service
Tammy Fucich (by teleconference)
Paul Holeva, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kate James, Library of Congress
Jack Jurgens (by teleconference)
Deb Nordeen, National Park Service

1. Opening

Chairman Vandegraft opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. He welcomed the new members and asked all members and guests to introduce themselves. He then announced the end of his term as Chairman and spoke about how much he had enjoyed his tenure.

Vandegraft also mentioned that an iconic burger on McDonalds menus in Alaska has been renamed from the “McKinley Mac” to the “Denali Mac,” after the Secretary of the Interior’s announcement that Mount McKinley had been renamed.

2. Minutes of the 775th Meeting

The minutes of the 775th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC), held September 10th, were approved as submitted.

3. Rotation of Officers

Caldwell announced that Kanalley would be the next Chair of the Domestic Names Committee. Vandegraft handed over the ceremonial gavel and all members and guests gave them both a warm round of applause. Kanalley thanked the DNC for the nomination and said it will be an honor and a privilege to serve. The position of vice-chair would normally be assumed by the U.S. Postal Service, but because the member from that agency is not located in the Washington, D.C. area, she requested that the Postal Service not be included in this rotation of the officers. The new Vice-Chair will therefore be Andrew Flora from the Department of Commerce. It was noted that despite the USPS member’s inability to attend the meetings in person, the agency has proved valuable to the staff, especially in cases involving populated place names.

4. Reports

4.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

The BGN’s revised bylaws were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on September 28th.

All actions relating to the Order by the Secretary of the Interior to change the name of Mount McKinley to Denali have been completed.

The next full BGN meeting will take place on Tuesday, October 20th, at the Department of the Interior. Voting for new officers will take place. Any items requiring a BGN vote should be distributed to all members at least five days in advance.

4.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The DNC’s revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* have been reviewed by Tischler, Chief, National Geospatial Program, and are working their way through USGS.

The new member and deputy member appointment letters for the 2015-2017 term are behind schedule because the Secretariat has not received each of the biographies needed for vetting by the White House. As such, the letters will be delayed for another month or two. The bylaws state that members continue to serve until they are replaced. Victor Pattarozzi, deputy member for the Department of Homeland Security, will not be continuing his term on the BGN and is working on finding a replacement.

Yost was interviewed by *The Washington Post* on a number of toponymic issues, including keeping track of geographic names in areas of urban development. The reporter also spoke with Allsup on the issue of foreign names collection and with Bob Davis of the USGS National Geospatial Program on the challenges faced by cartographers in keeping up with changes to not only geographic names but also elevation, hydrographic features, roads, and administrative boundaries.

Yost has submitted the names of Vandegraft and Forrest to Professor Stanley D. Brunn as possible contributors for chapters in his forthcoming book titled The Changing World Language Map.

4.3 Special Committee on Communication (Caldwell for Westington)

Caldwell thanked everyone who helped make the BGN's 125th anniversary symposium a success. The event was well attended and well received. Tasks remaining for the SCC include updating the BGN Web site to include information on the symposium and slides from the presenters. Caldwell has requested any positive or negative feedback for a post-event report.

Holeva will be the new SCC chair, taking over for Westington.

Kanalley and the U.S. Forest Service sponsored a talk by Caldwell at the recent International Map Industry Association conference in Washington, D.C.

Former BGN chair Bill Logan has been working on extending the written history of the BGN beyond Don Orth's document, which covers the first 100 years. Upon completion, the SCC will be asked to review the document.

The date and location of the next SCC meeting is yet to be determined.

4.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

The BGN "wooden nickel" seal, constructed by Messenger in 2002 and displayed at the recent 125th anniversary symposium, needs to be retrieved from the Library of Congress.

Yost corrected a statement he made at the September meeting regarding the relationship between feature names and Federal land unit names. At that meeting he said that the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge was designated by Congress despite the fact that the geographic feature is named Dismal Swamp. After further research, Yost found that the DNC had changed the name to Great Dismal Swamp in 1974 because of the refuge name. He compared this to the pending proposals in Alaska that may change the names of rivers that are partially designated as National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The Washington Post and other news outlets have been covering the controversy over two features in North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington named Coon Lake and Coon Creek. In 2009, the BGN voted to not approve either of two competing proposals that would have replaced the existing specific with either "Howard" or "McComb." The names Howard Lake and Howard Creek would have honored Wilson Howard, an African-American prospector who worked in the area, while the names McComb Lake and McComb Creek, proposed by the National Park Service, would honor William McComb, a member of a crew that built the local wagon road that opened the Stehekin Valley. The Park Service found no definitive evidence that there was an association between Mr. Howard and the features. The park staff also determined that the word "coon" likely came from the term "cooning," a way to cross a stream on a log like a raccoon. The names Howard Lake and Howard Creek were approved by the Washington Board on Geographic Names and as such are already official for State use. Responding to the recent news coverage and increased efforts by the proponent, a majority of the members of the Washington State and Federal Legislature and a number of news reporters are stating that the existing names were applied derogatorily because of Howard's association with the feature. The proponent is asking that the BGN revisit its earlier decision. He has been advised that the BGN will not reopen the case unless there is new evidence.

4.5 Staff (Runyon)

Review List 422 will be released in early November.

The DNC staff has had ongoing dialogue with the Crook County (Wyoming) Commissioners, the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names (WYBGN), and the NPS regarding the proposal to change the names of the summit and populated place named Devils Tower to Bear Lodge. The county conducted an extensive survey of local residents, and found that 92% of respondents were opposed to any change. The commissioners submitted a recommendation to the WYBGN and to the BGN that the names not be changed. Shortly thereafter, legislation was introduced into the United States Congress to preserve the name of the summit, populated place, and national monument as Devils Tower. In accordance with Policy I, this precludes the DNC from making a decision on the proposals. The WYBGN follows the Federal BGN's principles and policies, and so it also will not act on the proposal. It will provide an update but will not vote on the matter at its November meeting.

Betty Didcoct Burrill, the widow of former BGN Executive Secretary Meredith "Pete" Burrill and a cartographer at the State Department, passed away on September 19th, one day before her 100th birthday.

In response to a new batch of proposals from students at the College of DuPage to name unnamed features in Illinois, the DNC staff is asking that the proponent solicit and provide support for the proposed name before the staff will process it. This support should come from cities, counties, parks, or any appropriate local jurisdiction. Runyon provided a brief summary of the previous class naming projects for the benefit of new members and guests.

The Utah Geographic Names Committee has forwarded a proposal to change the name of Blowhole Hill to John Jones Hill. The feature, on State Trust land, was the site of a caving accident that left a man named John Jones trapped. After rescuers were unable to recover his body, his family and the land managers decided to block up the cave and leave the hill as a memorial for Jones. The "blowhole" on the hill (escaping warm air from the former cave) no longer exists and the proponent feels the current name is no longer appropriate.

Runyon announced that two Louisiana residents, Tammy Fucich and Jack Jurgens, would be joining the meeting by teleconference to discuss the DNC's recent decision to approve the name Mardi Grad Pass for a channel in the Mississippi delta. Staff led a brief discussion on the background of the case, including the reasons for the local opposition. The decision to approve the name had cited the support of, and use of the name by many groups, including the State of Louisiana, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Plaquemines Parish would like to close the pass and rebuild the road, but nonetheless refers to the pass as Mardi Gras Pass in an official resolution.

After Fucich and Jurgens joined the meeting, Kanalley offered them 15 minutes to present their concerns. She explained that the DNC would take their presentations under advisement but that no decisions would be made at this meeting, as is the policy when a public presentation is made.

Jurgens thanked the DNC for the opportunity to speak. He provided a brief history of the area south of the feature known locally as the Bohemia Spillway. This is an 11-mile long stretch of the Mississippi River's east bank that was taken from landowners by the Orleans Levee Board for river flood relief. He stated that the land was never used to build a spillway, but instead was used by the State to profit from oil and gas extraction. In 1984, the Levee Board was ordered to return the land to the original owners' descendants. In 1969, the Levee Board constructed a diversion flow structure and channel to divert fresh water from the river into the marshes to promote oyster growth. According to Jurgens, this diversion has the name

“Bohemia Salinity Control Structure Diversion,” which he contends should be the proper name for the feature, rather than Mardi Gras Pass.

In 2011, floods created a cut through the levee and around the flow structure, which also destroyed a section of a road owned by Plaquemines Parish. This resulted in property along the 11-mile spillway south of the cut to become inaccessible.

Jurgens believes that the material presented to the DNC at the time of the discussion is untruthful and that what is now named Mardi Gras Pass is not a natural waterway. He believes the State is not concerned that properties are inaccessible and that keeping the pass open is part of an ongoing effort to take the land back from landowners. The State is considering using the current pass as one of several planned freshwater diversions to aid in flood relief and marsh restoration. He believes that the new name further distances it from its original purpose. According to Jurgens, the Parish used the name Mardi Gras Pass in its resolution because it is shorter than “Bohemia Salinity Control Structure Diversion.”

Fucich spoke briefly, referring to a report she sent that demonstrates that the name “Bohemia Control Structure” (or “Bohemia Freshwater Control Structure”) has been in use since 1969. She stated that the feature’s name, if there is a need to name it, should include “Bohemia” to reflect the entire area that includes the spillway, the road, the cemetery, and the former town.

Jurgens stated that he would be submitting additional documents, including a Federal report, with evidence that the name “Bohemia Salinity Control Structure Diversion” is in use.

Kanalley thanked the callers for their presentations. Caldwell clarified that the DNC had already approved the name, so the issue is about revisiting a decision, not making a new decision. Cases are only revisited if new evidence is presented. In his view, names like “Bohemia Salinity Control Structure Diversion” and “Bohemia Freshwater Control Structure” refer to the concrete structure that regulated flow into the waterway, not the waterway itself. However, if there is published evidence of these names, this could be considered new information and might warrant revisiting the decision. Whether or not a feature is natural is not an issue for the DNC to judge or decide. Names are applied where they are needed, not based on how a feature formed. Existing needs for names, including local use, navigation, and safety are more important. Jurgens and Fucich left the meeting.

4.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick is finalizing issues in GNIS related to the recent name change from Mount McKinley to Denali. Several hundred topographic map names were affected by the name change; these need to be corrected to allow accurate searching by map name in GNIS. The option list for BGN decision type also needs to include “Secretarial Order.”

The new landform collection tool continues to be tested. The tool experienced some downtime recently due to issues with data replication. An error in the replication process prevents new edits from being made.

McCormick is researching a request she received on how the former Mount McKinley National Park boundary was drawn in the 1950s. This area is now the Denali Wilderness.

Ken Fox, formerly of the GNIS staff, has been assigned to a new unit. His replacement started last week. The Pathways internship appointment has been delayed until early next year.

4.7 Handling of non-maintained data in GNIS (Yost)

Yost distributed a copy of the National Geospatial Program's directive on maintaining names in GNIS, along with a second document that lists possible options for how non-maintained data should be handled in GNIS. A number of feature classes are being collected, updated, and conflated with GNIS by the NGP Structures Office, while others are not. The USGS National Geospatial Program is recommending the non-maintained data be flagged as such so that users will be aware that it is potentially out of date. Several options have been put forth, the first of which is to flag each individual record that is no longer being maintained. According to the USGS National Geospatial Program this would require minimal effort; however, the GNIS staff contends this will require manual checking and a major amount of work. The second option is to provide detailed information in the metadata as to which features are currently being maintained. A third option is to delete all features that are no longer maintained, and a fourth option is to leave the database as is. The DNC members responded that they would not support this third option because GNIS is an electronic gazetteer of all features, past and current. Flora stated that he would like to discuss the implications of the options with his colleagues at Census. Several other members concurred with this action and by acclamation discussion was postponed until the November meeting.

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

Bryant Mountain, Idaho (Review List 418)

A communication received from the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council after the docket was completed indicated that the State had not contacted all interested parties. The staff requested that the name be deferred. A motion was made and seconded to defer the proposal until further input has been obtained.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Spirit Peak, New Hampshire (White Mountain National Forest) (Review List 418)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve this name, citing the lack of local support. One member also noted that all people have a "spirit," not just Native Americans.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change applications of **Gardiners Bay** (FID 974213) and **Napeague Bay** (FID 958253), New York (Review List 398)

A motion was made to dispense with the reading of the case summary—allowing members to ask specific questions—and to not approve the application changes, citing the objections of the Town Selectmen and NOAA.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

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

Washburn Point, New Hampshire (White Mountain National Forest) (Review List 418) (FID 2772523)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Kelley Mountain** (FID 1290009) to **Kelly Mountain**, Tennessee (Review List 419)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Benson Creek, Montana (BGN 2014) (Review List 414) (FID 2772524)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cervidae Peak, Idaho (Boise National Forest) (Review List 420) (FID 2772525)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Boulevard Bay, **Canal Way Pond**, and **Triangle Lagoon**, Indiana (Review List 415) (FIDs 2772526, 2772527, 2772528)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names.

Vote: 12 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast under the opinion that the generic terms in the new names were not appropriate for the features.

5. Other Business

Marcus Allsup will place another order for commemorative BGN 125th anniversary polo shirts. At least 12 shirts will need to be ordered and the price is \$1 more. He is looking into also ordering patches and coffee cups.

The status of the proposals to change the name of Harney Peak in South Dakota was discussed. The name Thunder Peak has been proposed as a counter proposal to Black Elk Peak. Staff has asked the South Dakota BGN about their response to the proposed name Thunder Peak.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 p.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held November 12th, 2015, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Betsy Kanalley

Betsy Kanalley, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
October 2015**

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bryant Mountain, Idaho
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.6747222&p_longi=-116.7663888

This 6,095-foot summit, located three miles east of Priest Lake in Boundary County, and within Priest Lake State Forest, is proposed to be named Bryant Mountain. The name would honor David G. Bryant, Sr. (1914-2008), a local historian and longtime volunteer for the Priest Lake Public Library and Community Museum. A native of Priest River, Mr. Bryant was employed on the Priest River log drives. Following college, he and his wife settled at Bear Creek Bay, approximately 4.4 miles southwest of the unnamed summit. They were both “accessible and quick to help any and all in need and were tireless in their support of community events around the lake.” They were dedicated volunteers at the Priest Lake Library and Museum, where according to the proponent Mr. Bryant would provide first-hand accounts of the history of the area’s timber industry. In 2003 he was inducted into the Priest Lake Hall of Fame. A news story published following his death reported that “[he] left behind journals that talk about Priest Lake and North Idaho, about his adventures, places and people he met.” The author added, “David was a rare soul whose integrity, honor, ready wit and thoughtfulness were so appreciated by those fortunate enough to know him. He was indeed a gem and an institution at Priest Lake and will be missed and remembered by many.”

The Boundary County Board of Commissioners responded that they have no opinion on the proposal. The Idaho Department of Lands responded that it had no opinion for or against the name, while also expressing concerns regarding 1) use of the generic term “Mountain” whereas “Knob” might be “a more fitting description”; 2) whether the honoree satisfies the requirements of the Commemorative Names Policy; and 3) whether such proposals might set a precedent. The Idaho Geographic Names Board does not recommend approval of the proposed name in the belief that the feature “is not distinctive enough from Goblin Knob.”

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, all of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists no other features in Idaho with the word “Bryant” in their names.

Spirit Peak, New Hampshire
(White Mountain National Forest)
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.0334311&p_longi=-71.2045461

This unnamed summit, with an elevation of 2,785 feet, is located in the White Mountain National Forest, at the southwest end of Red Ridge, between North Moat Mountain and Middle Moat Mountain in Carroll County. The proposed name Spirit Peak is intended to “remind people of the spiritual nature of their

existence and because the proposed name would honor Native Americans who believed mountains were home to the Great Spirit.” A query of GNIS found no other geographic features in New Hampshire with the word “Spirit” in their names.

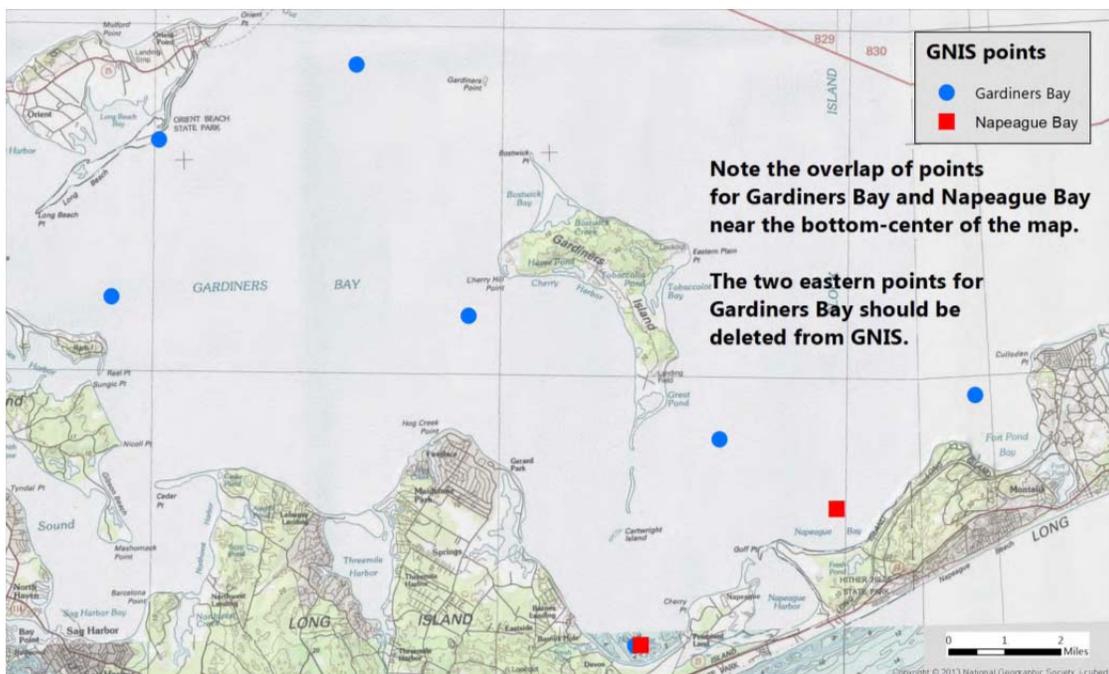
When asked to review the proposal, the Town of Bartlett Commissioners responded that they are not in favor of “the naming or renaming of anything on the Moat Mountain range.... the area in question is and has been known as Red Ridge and hence the name of the trail as Red Ridge Trail. Any further naming would confuse the issue as well as change decades of history.” The Carroll County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The New Hampshire Geographic Names Council supports the proposal, although it was noted that some members had expressed in general “a preference for names with a historical or geographic connection to a proposed feature.” The U.S Forest Service (USFS) recommends disapproval of the name, noting that the ridge on which the summit is located is already named Red Ridge and “[naming the peak] could result in confusion for visitors using the new name.” The USFS added, “The forest does support naming natural features to honor Native Americans and their beliefs, but does not see the connection between naming this summit ‘Spirit Peak’ and to the [sic] Native American beliefs.” There are no other geographic features in New Hampshire that are known to have the word “Spirit” in their names. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Carroll County.

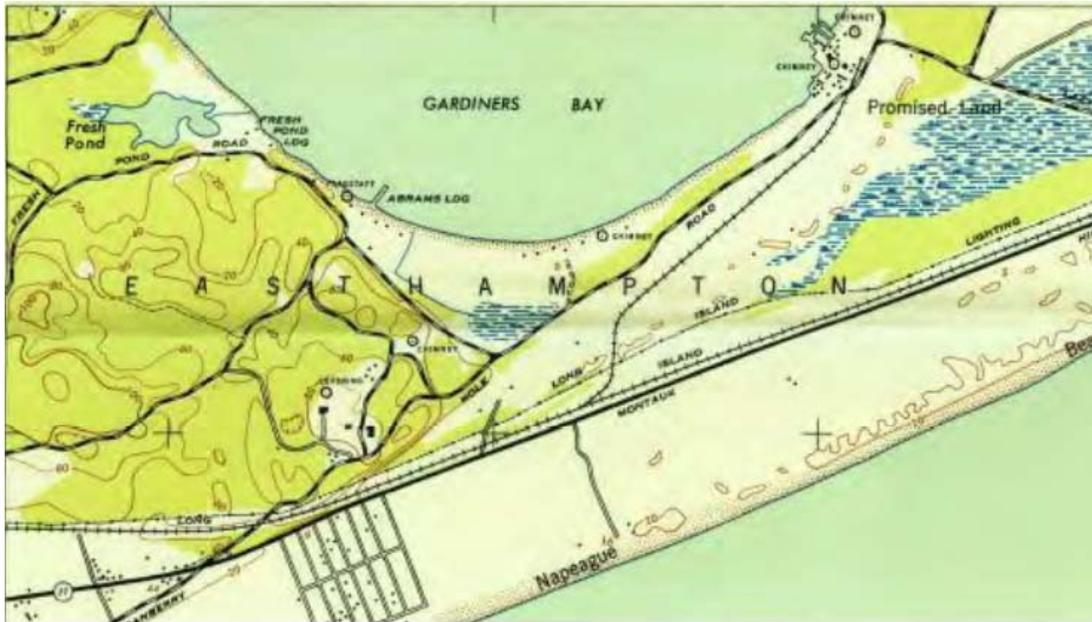
Change application of **Gardiners Bay** (FID 974213) and **Napeague Bay** (FID 958253), New York
(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=41.082841&p_longi=-72.1528407&fid=974213
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.99649&p_longi=-72.0964645&fid=958253

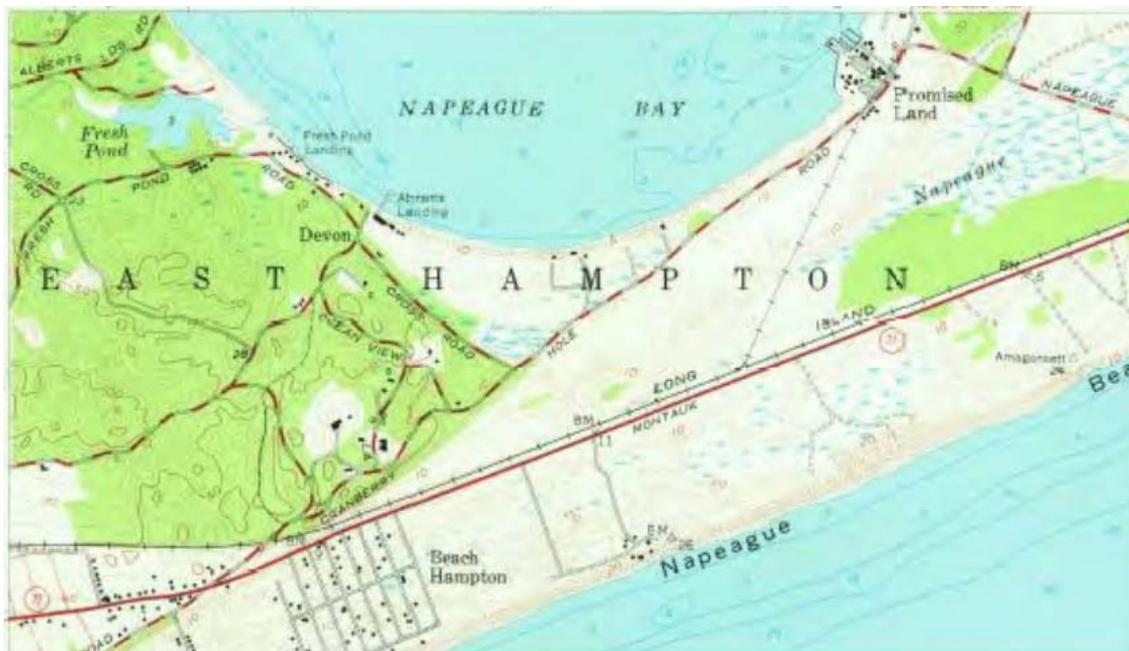
This proposal is to change the application of the names Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay to reflect local usage. The name Gardiners Bay has long been applied to the body of water in Suffolk County at the east end of Long Island, generally south of Plum Island, east of Shelter Island, and west of Gardiners Island. The name Napeague Bay has been applied to the body of water south and southeast of Gardiners Island.



The proponent concurs with these names, both of which are listed in GNIS, but contends that they are misapplied within a small area immediately north of the community of Devon and west of Cherry Point. The GNIS entries for both Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay include points with coordinates that plot in this small bay. The name Gardiners Bay was labeled on USGS maps prior to 1956; after 1956, the name Napeague Bay was shown. The proponent believes the dividing line between Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay should run generally south from the southern end of Gardiners Island to Cartwright Island, then southeast to Cherry Point.



USGS NAPEAGUE BEACH, NY 1:24,000, 1947



USGS NAPEAGUE BEACH, NY 1:24,000, 1956

Because all USGS maps and NOAA charts apply the name Gardiners Bay to the approximate center point of the body of water, it is not clear where the southeastern extent was intended to be. The proponent notes, “I believe that there is a navigational safety issue, as mariners in distress could inadvertently be misdirecting would-be rescuers to the wrong location. Gardiner’s Bay [sic] is an extremely popular boating area, so the likelihood of this occurring is high.” He adds that his family has lived in East Hampton since the 1650’s, and as far as he knows, “the body of water in question has always been called Gardiner’s Bay.” Finally, “The 1916 Suffolk County atlas and earlier records correctly refer to this body of water, but the 1956 and later [USGS] topographic maps are in error, in my view.” The very southern tip of the body of water does fall on a different map, with both the 1:24,000 and 1:100,000-scale editions of that map labeling that portion Napeague Bay. The original notes for the 1956 name edit sheet for the more southerly map indicated that the name should have been Gardiners Bay; however, the field investigator crossed through that name and stated it should be Napeague Bay. He claimed this was verified by the local postmaster and a “Long Island road map” and that a “controversial name form” had been submitted. No record of this form has been located.

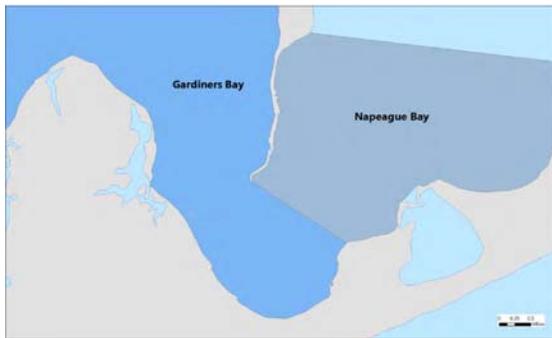


Figure 1: proposal; opinions of three local residents and the Devon Yacht Club

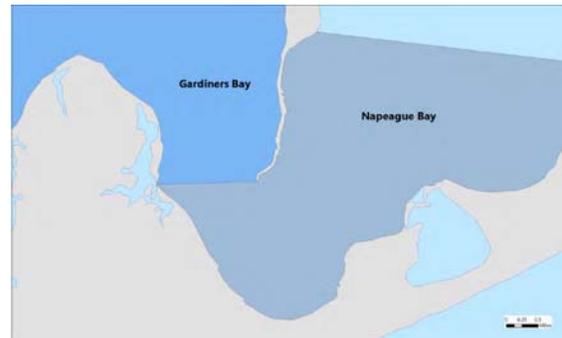


Figure 2: opinion of East Hampton town groups and NY SNA

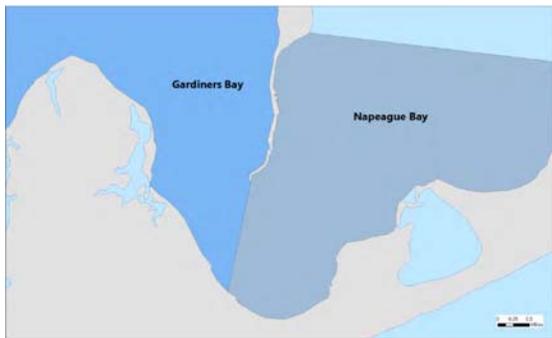


Figure 3: opinion of NOAA



Figure 4: opinion of one local waterman

Four local residents provided opinions about the proposed name change; two of these were relatives of the proponent. Each of these locals agreed with the proposal (Figure 1). One local stated that Gardiners Bay is centered on the “bowl” of water west of Cherry Point and south of Cartwright Shoals and that although it extends further north, she could not “speak to those limits.” In response to the opposition from the East Hampton Town Trustees (see below), she suggested that current members of the Trustees did not grow up in the area and are not familiar with local usage. Another local resident, a waterman, stated that Gardiners Bay extends even further east than described in the proposal (Figure 4). The Devon Yacht Club, located on the shore of the area in question, supports the proposal (Figure 1); their charter states that the club was founded along Gardiners Bay. The Club was originally called Gardiners Bay Yacht Club and it uses the name Gardiners Bay in all its boat race descriptions and emergency directions.

Both the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonality of the Town of East Hampton and the East Hampton Town Baymen’s Association, Inc. oppose the proposal. In their opinions, the dividing line between Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay runs west from Cartwright Island to the mouth of Acabonack Harbor (Figure 2).

The Suffolk County Commissioners, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, and the East Hampton Historical Society did not respond to requests for input, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. Based on the town’s opposition to the proposal, the New York State Names Authority recommends disapproval.

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) does not support the proposal. The official NOAA opinion agrees with that of the Town of East Hampton but states that the dividing line runs from Cartwright Island to the mouth of Fresh Pond (Figure 3). There is some confusion about the exact extent of Cartwright Shoals, which divides the two bays.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shinnecock Indian Nation, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

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

Washburn Point, New Hampshire
(White Mountain National Forest)
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.2949&p_longi=-71.27929

This unnamed 4,080-foot summit is located in the White Mountain National Forest, at the north end of Chandler Ridge and 2.1 miles northeast of the peak of Mount Washington in Coos County. The proposed name Washburn Point is intended to honor Henry Bradford Washburn (1910-2007), the noted explorer, mountaineer, pilot, author, photographer, and cartographer. According to the proponent, “Washburn had an essentially permanent survey station” on the summit while compiling his Mount Washington map. The proponent originally proposed the name Washburn Peak for a different summit but later amended the location and the generic term. He has since proposed the name Spirit Peak (q.v.) for the original location.

The proponent reports that the unnamed summit is known informally as The Horn; this name is mentioned in the 2013 volume *Explorer's Guide: 50 Hikes in the White Mountains: Hikes and Backpacking Trips in the High Peaks Region of New Hampshire*. There is another summit named The Horn 16 miles to the north-northwest, also in the White Mountains and also in Coos County.

Bradford Washburn climbed his first peak, Mount Washington, at age 11. Two years later he was given his first Brownie camera. By age 16, he had climbed The Matterhorn and Mount Blanc, and a year later he

published his first book, *Among the Alps with Bradford*. He graduated with a Master's degree in geology and geography from Harvard University where he was a member of the Harvard Mountaineering Club. Some of his other publications included: *On High* (2002); *Map of Mount Washington: And the Heart of the Presidential Range* (1994); *Bradford Washburn, an Extraordinary Life* (2005). In 1939 Washburn was appointed director of Boston's Museum of Science, a position he held for 40 years. He continued as Honorary Director from 1985 until his death.

Washburn was responsible for creating maps of various mountain ranges, including the Presidential Range in which this summit is located. In 1978, he and his wife Barbara created a large-scale precise map of the Grand Canyon, which was published as a National Geographic Society magazine supplement. They also coordinated with the society on a project that involved three trips to Nepal and China to negotiate the first ultra-high-altitude photo-mapping flights; the expedition involved flying in a Learjet over 380 square miles of Nepal and Tibet and centered over Mount Everest. Washburn traveled the world for more than 80 years, photographing landscapes from the Grand Canyon to the Alps. He pioneered the use of aerial photography in analyzing mountains, often strapped to and hanging out of a plane with his 53-pound camera. He used his aerial photographs to plan many mountaineering expeditions. His black and white photographs, mostly of Alaskan peaks, often captured the detail of a mountain's dynamic and violent surroundings. Ansel Adams called him "a roving genius of mind and mountains."

According to his biography on Wikipedia, "Bradford Washburn gathered many awards in his lifetime, including nine honorary doctorates, the Alexander Graham Bell Medal and the Centennial Award from the National Geographic Society (both shared with his wife), and the King Albert Medal of Merit from the King Albert Memorial Foundation. He was also awarded the Royal Geographical Society's Cherry Keaton Medal and Award. The Bradford Washburn American Mountaineering Museum, which opened shortly after his death, is devoted to mountaineering, the mountains, science and art, and the dissemination of knowledge, all of which Washburn exemplified." Although proud of his achievements in mountaineering and photography, Washburn remained most proud of his work in scientific education. He has been quoted as saying "The top of Mount McKinley [sic] was thrilling, but there's nothing on earth more exciting than the eyes of a youngster at the instant of discovery." His obituary in *The New York Times* noted, "In 1960, he prepared a map of Mount McKinley in Alaska, also known as Denali, at 20,320 feet the highest peak in North America. The map was based on aerial surveys he had taken in the 1930s and on his fieldwork as a climber." In 1953, he was responsible for establishing the elevation of Mount McKinley (now Denali) at 20,320 feet, just ten feet higher than the recently (2015) resurveyed figure. He was also the co-author of *Mount McKinley: The Conquest of Denali* (1991).

GNIS lists two other geographic features in New Hampshire with "Washburn" in their names; a populated place, Washburn Corner, in Sullivan County, and a stream named Washburn Brook in Coos County. There is no evidence to suggest that either were named for Bradford Washburn.

No replies were received from the Town of Jefferson Board of Selectmen or the Coos County Commissioners, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The New Hampshire Geographic Names Council recommends approval of the proposed name, as does the U.S. Forest Service. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Coos County.

Change **Kelley Mountain** (FID 1290009) to **Kelly Mountain**, Tennessee
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=36.0942441&p_longi=-84.4713238&fid=1290009

This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Kelley Mountain, a 1.2-mile long, 2,830-foot summit in Morgan County, to Kelly Mountain. The summit also lies within Frozen Head State Park and Natural Area. The name Kelley Mountain has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1946, and field work conducted in 1952 did not uncover any concerns regarding the name. (The 1936 USGS topographic map labeled the feature Dedden Mountain; the origin of this name has not been determined, nor is it clear why the name was changed ten years later.)

The proponent of the change from Kelley Mountain to Kelly Mountain, a member of the Kelly family, states, “This mountain sits next to land historically occupied by the Kelly family. There is not, and was not, a Kelley family in the area.” Genealogical records confirm that James Martin Kelly and four generations of his descendants resided in a log cabin located near the base of the summit. The house still stands today, as one of the earliest landmarks in the area. Census records for Morgan County and gravestones in the local cemetery show that the family name was spelled Kelly. Two emails from descendants of James Kelly in support of the spelling change have been received.

An article in the January 2013 issue of *Everything Knoxville* magazine, written by the East Tennessee Preservation Alliance and describing the restoration of the Stonecipher/Kelly Log House, includes a photograph with a caption that mentions Kelly Mountain.

The Morgan County Commissioners and the Morgan County Genealogical and Historical Society recommend approval of the proposed change, while Tennessee State Parks has no objection. The Tennessee Committee on Geographic Names supports the change. Eleven residents of the area submitted emails in favor of the change. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a federally recognized tribe, was contacted regarding the proposal. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are 59 other features in Tennessee with names that contain the word “Kelly.” Only one was located in Morgan County; the former Kellys Store Post Office is listed with unknown coordinates. Another 27, including the summit in question, contain “Kelley.” The summit is the only one located in Morgan County.

IV. Revised Decisions

Benson Creek, Montana
(Review List 414)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=45.2497575&p_longi=-112.5866115
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=45.1200664&p_longi=-112.4671247

This 13-mile-long stream in Beaverhead County is proposed to be named Benson Creek in association with Benson Peak (BGN 2008) and nearby Benson Ranch. Benson Peak was named in honor of Arnold G. Benson (1907-1990), a longtime area rancher, teacher, and active member of the community. Benson Ranch has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1961.

The unnamed stream flows through Hoffman Gulch. There is another stream in Beaverhead County, 4.6 miles to the east that is named Hoffman Creek.

The proposal to name the unnamed stream Benson Creek was considered by the BGN in April 2014, but it was not approved citing the negative recommendation of the Montana State Names Authority. The Beaverhead County Commissioners had recommended approval of the name. The minutes of the April 2014 meeting read as follows: “In researching the proposal, two State agencies with potential interest in the name were contacted by the SNA. Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks has no fisheries records for this stream and they have no objection to the proposal. However, the Montana Water Rights Bureau opposes the proposal, citing the following language from Title 85, Chapter 2, Section 131 of the Montana Code Annotated: ‘All applications for the change of name of any watercourse or natural source of water supply, including natural streams, dry coulees, springs, lakes, rivers, or creeks which lie wholly within the limits of one county must be made to the district court of the county where the watercourse or other natural source of water supply, the name of which is proposed to be changed, or some part thereof is situated.’ Further, ‘the Water Rights Bureau views Hoffman Gulch as the name of the watercourse, including the stream, and they view the proposal as a change to the watercourse name.’ The SNA notes, ‘The proponents have not asked the district court to change the name because they view Hoffman Gulch as the name of a topographic feature, not a watercourse. Hoffman Gulch is listed as a water source in various water rights records and [the State Names Authority believes] that this and the inclusion of the term ‘dry coulees’ in the law make the law apply to this name proposal. Even if it is conceded that the name of the stream is not Hoffman Gulch, it is still reasonable to argue that the law applies when an unnamed stream is given a name.’ The SNA concludes by stating he agrees with the Water Rights Bureau that ‘State law requires him to recommend that the DNC deny the proposal.’ When advised of the SNA’s recommendation, the proponent responded that she believes the State watercourse law does not apply in this situation.”

After learning of the BGN’s disapproval of the proposal, the proponent contacted the 5th District Court of Montana, which reviewed the matter and on August 27, 2015 issued an order recommending approval of the name. The Montana Geographic Names Authority now states, “My objection to the proposal to the Board on Geographic Names has therefore been removed and I feel that the law compels me to ask the DNC to re-consider their decision.” The State Names Authority also shared the District Court’s findings with the Water Rights Bureau, which subsequently withdrew its objection.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, all of which are federally recognized, were asked to comment on the proposal. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cervidae Peak, Idaho
(Boise National Forest)
(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.613958&p_longi=-115.973995

The name Cervidae Peak is proposed to be made official for a 4,981-foot summit located fifteen miles east of Boise in Boise County. The summit lies within Boise National Forest, and according to the proponent, is visited by many hikers each year. The word “Cervidae” refers to the family of hooved and generally

antlered mammals known primarily as deer, but also includes elk and moose. According to the proponent, the name is fitting because “[t]he peak commonly has large herds of elk and deer.”

An online search for the name Cervidae Peak shows that it appears on various Web pages listing summit data, including summitpost.org, peakbagger.com, and listsofjohn.com. It is also used by local hiking groups and individual hikers. It appears the name was first published in 2000 in *Idaho: A Climbing Guide*.

The Boise County Commissioners, the Idaho Geographic Names Board, and the U.S. Forest Service all recommend approval of the name. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, a federally recognized tribe, were contacted for an opinion but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Idaho with the word “Cervidae” in their names.

Boulevard Bay, Canal Way Pond, and Triangle Lagoon, Indiana
(Review List 415)

These three proposals were submitted by the Meadows Property Owners Association in an effort to apply official names to three unnamed reservoirs in the Meadows Knoll subdivision in Hamilton County. The Town of Noblesville was contacted for an opinion, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Hamilton County Commissioners responded that they had no opinion on the matter. The Indiana Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the names. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, all of which are federally recognized. The Peoria Tribe responded that it did not have an opinion. The other two tribes did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Boulevard Bay, Indiana
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.07&p_longi=-85.9847222

The name Boulevard Bay is proposed for a 1.3-acre body of water located along Meadows Boulevard.

Canal Way Pond, Indiana
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0661111&p_longi=-85.9861111

This 0.4-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Canal Way Pond because it is located adjacent to a road named Canal Way.

Triangle Lagoon, Indiana
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.0694444&p_longi=-85.9858333

This 0.7-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Triangle Lagoon to reflect its shape.