

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

Seven Hundred and Seventy Ninth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
February 11, 2016 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (not voting)
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
Paul Holeva	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chair) (not voting)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) (by teleconference)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Jacquie Nolan	Library of Congress
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (by teleconference)
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

Sam Barrick, Census Bureau
Ole Fraehmke, Bundeswehr Geoinformation Service
Paul Gionis, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Julie Ibinson, National Geographic Society
Deb Nordeen, National Park Service
Ted Sickley, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

Chairwoman Kanalley opened the meeting at 9:31 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 778th Meeting

The minutes of the 778th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC), held December 10th, were approved with corrections to Section 3.6 to better convey the nature of GNIS files soon being available in a geodatabase format.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Gilbert)

The full BGN met on January 19th. During the meeting, the standing and advisory committees gave their quarterly reports. A proposal was accepted for a new BGN logo, designed by a member of the Government Publishing Office.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

All biographies for BGN member appointment have been vetted by the White House. The BGN is now working with the USGS to get letters from the Secretary of the Interior sent to the other Department Secretaries and Agency Heads to appoint members for the current term.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) is holding its 29th Session in Bangkok April 25th to 29th. It is still uncertain whether the U.S. will be sending a delegation; however, there will be no delegates representing the DNC, even though the purpose of UNGEGN is to promote International Standardization through National Standardization, which is the function of the DNC. The UNGEGN sessions are also valuable to the Foreign Names Committee staff as a means to collect name sources. Meredith “Pete” Burrill, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, was one of the founding members of UNGEGN.

Fraehmke reported that on February 24th, Mr. Curtis Melvin will give a talk at the Library of Congress (LOC) entitled “North Korea Uncovered: The Crowd-Sourced Mapping of the World’s Most Secret State.” More information can be found on the LOC blog. The event will be hosted by the Philip Lee Phillips Map Society.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Holeva)

The Special Committee on Communication (SCC) met on January 19th. The BGN Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2015 was approved. There were also discussions of the new BGN logo and the status of updates to the BGN Web site. All updates will be completed when the video of the BGN’s 125th anniversary symposium is ready to be uploaded.

The next SCC meeting will take place on the morning of April 19th, prior the full BGN meeting.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

The revised *Principles, Policies and Procedures* document has been reviewed by the USGS and sent to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science.

Legislation has been proposed recently in South Dakota to restrict the authority of the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN). The SDBGN was re-established in the 2000s to address only changing offensive names but later legislation added the authority to consider all proposals. The current legislation would limit the SDBGN to only making recommendations to the U.S. BGN on replacements for offensive names. There has been extensive coverage of this issue by *The Rapid City Journal*, which has interviewed the BGN staff on several occasions.

The Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) is holding its annual meeting in Reno from May 3rd to 7th. This important conference provides a chance for State board members to interact with DNC members and share different points of view. Abstracts for papers are due April 1st.

Yost was interviewed by the Champaign, Illinois *News-Gazette* for a short article about the Embarras River. The spelling had been in question before the BGN formalized the spelling with one “s” in 1964. The word is French for “obstacle” and is pronounced “embarah.”

Yost received a call from *Upfront*, a monthly scholastic magazine published by the *New York Times*, asking for background and copies of correspondence pertaining to the DNC approving its Derogatory Names Policy in 1962. An article regarding this may be published in March.

A reporter from *Newsday*, a Long Island and New York City newspaper, called Yost with a request for a list of places with “Island” in their names that are, in fact, not islands. The reporter mentioned a Supreme Court decision which ruled that Long Island should not be considered an island for legal purposes, and said that he would be publishing a short article that might include a quiz about some of these names. It is unclear if the article had been published yet.

Caldwell has been working with the DNC Secretariat to finalize the statement on maintaining administrative features that will be included in the GNIS metadata. Discussion will take place under Other Business.

The members discussed a recent letter from the Malheur County (Oregon) Court asking that the DNC revisit its decisions at the December 2015 meeting to change the names of numerous “Squaw” features in Malheur County. The letter stated that the newly approved names are not easily understood or pronounced by locals, and that the Paiute and Umatilla languages are not presently used in the area. The County Court also forwarded a statement from the Malheur Country Historical Society protesting the names. It was the consensus of all members that the decisions will not be reconsidered unless there is new evidence that was not available at the time of the decision. Merely stating opposition to the names does not constitute new evidence.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

A proposal on Review List 422 for Freese Pond in New Hampshire has been withdrawn; this proposal would have changed the name of Whites Pond. Historical records and local use all support the current name.

Review List 423 will be released soon.

The Minnesota State Names Authority contact forwarded the DNC staff an article about native name variants appearing on highway signs. The White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe asked a local county government to install signs on reservation lands listing the native name first. It was noted that signs with native names listed first have already been installed on reservations in other counties. The official stance of the BGN is that the official name must be listed first with any variant name in parentheses following or below the official name.

Runyon asked if any member has a JPEG version of the new BGN logo for placement on new BGN letterhead. Caldwell will send the most recent version.

Paul Soderman, who in September 2015 addressed the DNC on behalf of the Harney family (with Karen Little Thunder) and who is in support of a name change of Harney Peak in South Dakota, has invited all DNC members to attend the 2016 “Welcoming of the Thunders Ceremony” to be held on the summit on March 19th. Runyon will forward a link to a video about the ceremony.

On February 19th, Cassandra Farrell from the Library of Virginia (the Commonwealth’s State Names Authority) will be making a presentation to the Washington Map Society at the Library of Congress about the proposed name change of Tyson’s Corner to Tyson’s.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The GNIS delivery files will be updated with the new metadata statement. The list of decision types in GNIS will include Secretarial Order in the next few weeks, both in the search form and in the Denali record.

BGN Web site updates, including revisions to State Names Authority links, will be completed when video of the BGN’s 125th anniversary symposium is ready to be uploaded.

The recently completed landform tool is still experiencing unresolved replication issues.

Bob Francis of the U.S. Forest Service Regional Office in Alaska has expressed an interest in adding Alaska Native names to GNIS. The project will focus on southeast Alaska first and the names will be limited to features on Forest Service land.

Salz has requested a geodatabase of all GNIS features that fall within U.S. Fish and Wildlife lands.

Records for those Antarctic features north of 60°S that were recently transferred to the Foreign Names Committee’s domain will be deleted from GNIS.

McCormick reported that George Orlowski, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names (CBGN) coordinator, will retire from the Colorado State Archives in June. There has been some question about why the CBGN is housed at the State Archives and its future status is unknown.

Caldwell inquired about plans to make the entire GNIS geodatabase available to the public. McCormick reported that the geodatabase release was scheduled for the first quarter of 2016 but that other development and delivery obligations have pushed the date back to the summer. Caldwell also asked about the status of the batch entry tool allowing members to send spreadsheets of GNIS updates. McCormick reported that there has been no new development on this tool.

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

Dana Creek, Mississippi (De Soto National Forest) (Review List 421) (FID 2778525)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Blowhole Hill** (FID 1425779) to **John Jones Hill**, Utah (Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration) (Review List 422)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change. Members discussed the requirements of the Commemorative Names Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was case because the original name was in long-standing use.

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

Fremont Lookout, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 413) (FID 2778526)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes cited the number of features already named for Fremont in the region.

Holeva asked about the lack of county input and response in the following cases in Nevada. He wondered if the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names (NBGN) was working hard enough to solicit county opinions. Runyon replied that Nevada counties have not responded to requests for comments in many years. At one point, the NBGN asked the U.S. BGN to contact county governments in the hopes that a request from the Federal Government might elicit greater response. This was not the case, and the NBGN resumed contacting counties.

“Lapon” to “Lapham” name changes in Mineral and Lyon Counties, Nevada

A motion was made and seconded to group together these two spelling changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Lapon Canyon** (FID 860303) to **Lapham Canyon** and change **Lapon Meadows** (FID 854680) to **Lapham Meadows**, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management / Department of Defense) (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes. Members discussed the BGN's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* statement on not changing the spelling of names simply to restore historical correctness.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

McLane Peak, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 415) (FID 2778527)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Morrison Peak, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 420) (FID 2778528)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Maynard Pond, North Carolina (Review List 422) (FID 2778529)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Red Roy Ridge, Texas (Review List 415) (FID 2778530)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

“Corey” to “Cory” name changes in Mineral County, Nevada

A motion was made and seconded to group together these two spelling changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Corey Creek** (BGN 1960) (FID 859345) to **Cory Creek** and change **Corey Peak** (BGN 1960) (FID 859346) to **Cory Peak**, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management / Department of Defense) (Review List 415)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Little Joe Creek, Oregon (Mount Hood National Forest) (Review List 420) (FID 2778545)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name. Runyon mentioned that although the name contains a personal name, it is not commemorative because the honoree is unknown and unspecified.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Tar Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 420) (FID 2778546)

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

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Nolan asked members to volunteer to help transport the large BGN seal “wooden nickel” from the Library of Congress back to the U.S. Geological Survey. It needs to be removed from LOC before a new exhibit is installed in March.

Caldwell began a discussion of the revised metadata statement relating to maintained and non-maintained features in GNIS. The list of features mentioned in the statement has been simplified and specific feature types within certain feature classes are now mentioned. There was some discussion of how “quasi-natural”

features (reservoirs, channels, canals) are maintained. J. Campbell also questioned how data captured through The National Map Corps program (“volunteered geographic information”) is being coordinated with GNIS. It was agreed that the topic needs to be further addressed and also that the list of maintained/non-maintained features is “fluid.” It was agreed that the good news is that the data is (in theory) being conflated.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held March 10th, 2016, 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
February 2016**

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Dana Creek, Mississippi
(De Soto National Forest)
(Review List 421)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.963861&p_longi=-89.361861

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.015722&p_longi=-89.345556

The new commemorative name Dana Creek is proposed for a 4.1-mile-long stream located east of Lumberton. It flows through De Soto National Forest in Forrest County and Pearl River County. The lower portion of the stream flows through the proponent's property.

The new name would honor Richard Lowery Dana (1924-2009), the father of the proponent. Mr. Dana was born and lived near Biloxi, and in his youth he played in baseball tournaments in Lumberton. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army in Germany. The proponent adds that Mr. Dana frequently visited the property and fished the stream with his son-in-law. He also hunted in Pearl River County near Lumberton. The proponent adds, "The stream's natural beauty and peacefulness always captured [Mr. Dana's] admiration." He is described as an avid outdoorsman and quail hunter "who knew the need to care for our precious natural resources." The proponent believes that the name is fitting, "in honor of Dad, his devotion and fierce loyalty to Mississippi, his service to country and state, love for his family, and love of our creek."

Many local residents signed a petition in support of the name. The Pearl River County Supervisors also recommend approval, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection. However, the Forrest County Supervisors responded that they could not support the proposal because locals call the stream Mill Creek, although they were unable to provide any published evidence to support this claim. When advised of Forrest County's objections, the Pearl River County Engineer noted that 81 percent of the stream is in Pearl River County; the headwaters in Forrest County are on rural, unpopulated Forest Service land; and there are many nearby streams with the name Mill Creek (five are within a ten-mile radius of the stream in question). The Mississippi State Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name Dana Creek.

According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Pearl River County or Forrest County.

Change **Blowhole Hill** (FID 1425779) to **John Jones Hill**, Utah
(Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration)
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.098707&p_longi=-112.033959&fid=1425779

This proposal is to change the name of a 5,474-foot summit currently named **Blowhole Hill** to **John Jones Hill**. The summit is located on land managed by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) in Utah County.

On November 25th, 2009, John Edwards Jones (b. 1983) died after being trapped for over 26 hours in the Nutty Putty Cave on **Blowhole Hill**. Despite an initially promising rescue attempt, Jones became stuck in a narrow cave passageway. After his death, rescue workers determined that retrieval of his remains would be too dangerous. It was decided by SITLA, Utah County, the Timpanogos Grotto Caving Club, and Mr. Jones' family to permanently seal off the cave, leaving his remains inside. The Jones family was granted a grave easement by SITLA in perpetuity, which precludes reopening of the cave. Visitors to the summit can now see and pay their respects at a monument to John Jones.

In 2009, the Jones family contacted the Utah Geographic Names Committee to inquire about renaming the hill but they were advised of the U.S. BGN's five-year waiting period for commemorative names. Although some in the Utah caving community resisted the decision to permanently close the cave, the family worked to secure support for renaming the summit. The proposal packet contained letters of support from the former president and a current member of the Timpanogos Grotto Caving Club; a member of the Utah County Sheriff's Search and Rescue Unit who was the first person to arrive to assist Mr. Jones; the director of SITLA; the Utah County Sheriff's Office; and the Utah County Commissioners.

The proponents believe that "In addition to commemorating a beloved family member, the name **John Jones Hill** will serve as a serious and permanent reminder to all who go into caves to exercise care and caution; and to follow the rules of safe cave exploration." They note also that the current name is no longer appropriate because after sealing up the cave, the natural "blowhole" at the cave's mouth ceased to exist. Many caves in the area emit warm, humid air from their entrances. However, one Web site suggests the name **Blowhole Hill** refers to the whale-like shape of the summit and that Nutty Putty Cave is found where the "blowhole" would be. The name Nutty Putty Cave comes from the texture of a muddy substance found in the cave. The name **Blowhole Hill** has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1947.

The Utah Committee on Geographic Names recommends disapproval of the name change. Although the Committee recognizes "the tragic event and sensitivity of the proposal," they concluded that death at the feature did not meet the BGN's requirement of "direct association" for a commemorative name. The Committee is not aware of any precedent for naming a feature for an individual who died in a feature and was still entombed there.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, a federally recognized tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

According to GNIS, there are a number of features in Utah that include "Jones" in their names. **John Jones Canyon**, a short canyon near the crest of the Wasatch Range, is approximately 22 miles to the southeast in Juab County. Also nearby are **Jones Mine**, 27 miles to the southwest; **Jones Ranch Creek**, 23 miles east-southeast; and **Jones Ridge**, 39 miles east-southeast.

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

Fremont Lookout, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.283298&p_longi=-119.438833

This 5,003-foot summit is located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, in the Pine Nut Mountains, 8.9 miles northeast of Dayton. The proposed name would honor John C. Fremont (1813-1890), the American military officer, explorer, U.S. Senator, and in 1856, presidential candidate. In 1843-1844, as an officer in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, Fremont led an expedition through Oregon, Nevada, and California. He was one of the first white men to see Lake Tahoe, which is located 34 miles west-southwest of the summit proposed to be named Fremont Lookout. According to research conducted by the Dayton Valley Historical Society and the Nevada State Archives, “[The unnamed peak] is the location that Fremont ascended on January 20, 1844 to survey the land and make decisions on which direction to proceed with his party. Instead of proceeding west toward the observed snow-covered Sierra, he proceeded to the south into Mason Valley. This location fits perfectly the distances, descriptions, and the view that Fremont described.”

A review of all features in GNIS named “Fremont,” along with available reference materials, suggests that at least fifty geographic features in the U.S. are named for John C. Fremont. They range geographically from New Hampshire to California, with a significant number applying to communities, townships, and counties. Seven of the features are in Nevada: a gap, two schools, two locales, and two trails. The gap, Fremont Pass, is 65 miles to the north of the summit in question, while the two trails, Fremont Route and Fremont Carson Route, follow the route of Fremont’s exploration. John C Fremont Picnic Area is in Lyon County, nine miles east of the summit.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the name Fremont Lookout. The NVBGN asked the Lyon County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Lapon Canyon** (FID 860303) to **Lapham Canyon**, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management / Department of Defense)
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5329742&p_longi=-118.9093085&fid=860303

This proposal is to change the name of Lapon Canyon in Lyon County and Mineral County to Lapham Canyon. The valley heads ten miles west of Hawthorne and on the western edge of the Hawthorne Ammunition Depot. It then trends through Bureau of Land Management land in the western part of the

Wassuk Range. The proponent, a Mineral County historian, believes that “Lapon” is a corruption of the last name of Captain William Wallace Lapham (1819-1903), and so she is proposing that the name be changed. A second proposal would change the name of Lapon Meadow (q.v.), located at the head of the valley. A third feature, the stream that flows through the valley, was not previously listed in GNIS, but after finding the name Lapham Creek in various published sources, it has been added. Further research indicates that a number of spellings have been applied to these feature names, including Lappan, Laphan, Lappin, and Lapping.

Captain Lapham co-owned a public house in Calaveras County, California, before moving to Lake Tahoe, where he owned and operated a hotel, fish market, and a sail and steamboating service. In 1874, Lapham relocated to the Hawthorne area to begin prospecting and mining. During this time, according to the proponent, he lived near the head of the valley. An 1881 General Land Office survey map shows the location of “Latham’s House” [sic] at this location; the proponent states this is the first instance of Lapham’s name spelling being corrupted. He later became superintendent of the General Grant Mining Company. The proponent further states, “It is clear from historical accounts, as opposed to published maps, that it was W. W. Lapham who resided at what was Kirksville [the Mount Grant mine location] from 1878 to about 1880.” Two *Esmeralda Herald* articles, cited in a publication on Nevada mining camps written in 2011 by the proponent, mentioned Lapham’s connection to the Mount Grant Mining Company. By the 1890s, Lapham and his wife had moved again, to Alameda County, where they died and are buried.

A 2007 Nevada Division of Water Resources Report mentions a Lapham Creek in the Lake Tahoe Basin about 50 to 60 miles to the west-northwest; this name may commemorate Captain Lapham’s residency and businesses in that area. Nevada State Engineer reports from 1905 and 1912 also list water right claims along an unspecified Lapham Creek.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the name change. The NVBGN asked the Lyon County Board of Commissioners and the Mineral County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Department of Defense and the Bureau of Land Management both have no objection to the proposed name change.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change Lapon Meadows (FID 854680) to Lapham Meadows, Nevada
(Department of Defense)
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.5254763&p_longi=-118.8123612&fid=854680

This proposal is to change the name of Lapon Meadows, located at the head of Lapon Canyon (proposed as Lapham Canyon, q.v.), ten miles west of Hawthorne on Hawthorne Ammunition Depot lands. It is the second of two proposals to correct the names of features named “Lapon,” which the proponent believes

should be “Lapham.” Aerial photographs show an area of springs and marshy depressions surrounded by dry scrubland. The springs feed Lapham Creek, which flows through Lapon Canyon.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the name. The NVBGN asked the Mineral County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Department of Defense has no objection to the change.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

McLane Peak, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1537194&p_longi=-119.2593556

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name McLane Peak to an unnamed summit in the Nightingale Mountains overlooking the dry basin of Winnemucca Lake. According to the proponents, both employees of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Alvin McLane (1934-2006) was “an expert on Nevada caves, peaks, and mountain ranges” and an author of 13 publications on Nevada archeology. In 1978, he wrote *Silent Cordilleras: The Mountain Ranges of Nevada*, which identified 314 separate mountain ranges, the most of any State outside Alaska. McLane was a regular contributor and presenter on the Statewide outdoors television show *Wild Nevada*.

During the more than 50 years McLane lived in Nevada, he explored the backcountry of the Great Basin, mapping caves and ancient petroglyph sites. In 1996, he retired from his position as an archaeologist at the Reno-based Desert Research Institute. In 2006 the Nevada Rock Art Foundation recognized his archeological expertise with a Lifetime Achievement Award. The Governor of Nevada, the Bureau of Land Management, and Senator Harry Reid all praised his efforts documenting and protecting over 120 petroglyph sites in Nevada’s northwestern Dry Lake region.

Regarding McLane’s association with the unnamed summit, in the volume *The Void, the Grid & the Sign: Traversing the Great Basin*, William L. Fox described a visit with McLane to the shores of dry Lake Winnemucca to search for petroglyphs.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the name. The NVBGN asked the Pershing County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker

River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

There are no other geographic features known to be named for Alvin McLane.

Morrison Peak, Nevada
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.42337&p_longi=-118.606738

The new name Morrison Peak is proposed for a 1,315-foot summit on Bureau of Land Management land in Churchill County and just west of Seho Mountain. The name is intended to honor Dr. Roger B. Morrison (1914-2006), who according to the proponent was “an internationally known field geologist” and U.S. Geological Survey scientist who studied Pleistocene sediments from the dry Lake Lahontan in the area around the summit proposed to be named in his honor. He began work with the USGS in the 1930s, and according to the proponent, wrote a number of reports that are the source of many of the area’s geographic names, including that of nearby Seho Mountain. His Ph.D., earned at the University of Nevada-Reno in 1964, was the first ever granted by the university, and his dissertation formed the basis of the subsequent USGS Professional Paper “Lake Lahontan: Geology of the southern Carson Desert.” The feature proposed to be named Morrison Peak “overlooks many of the well-known Lake Lahontan geological features discovered by Morrison. [His] scientific contributions...have few parallels in geological studies of the Basin and Range.”

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the name. The NVBGN asked the Churchill County Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Maynard Pond, North Carolina
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.78133&p_longi=-78.77314

This proposal is to apply the new name Maynard Pond to a four-acre body of water in the Town of Cary at the head of Walnut Creek. It was submitted by the North Carolina Board on Geographic Names, on behalf of the Coronado Village Home Owners Association (CVHOA), which owns the reservoir. An online history of the reservoir reports that it was built sometime in the 1950s as a dairy cattle watering pond on the Maynard family farm. It was later used to irrigate tobacco crops, and then in the 1960s, local residents used it for recreation. In the 1970s, a developer purchased the farm, and the reservoir has been owned by the CVHOA since 1989. According to its Web site, the CVHOA was “formed solely to preserve the pond from draining and development.”

Luther Maynard’s farm house was located 0.35 miles to the southwest of the reservoir; it was torn down several years ago. The proponent believes the name Maynard Pond “would acknowledge the history of the area and the family farm” and that “there isn’t anything else to mark and remind us of days past.” He also suggests that making the name official would help specify the location during emergencies. The reservoir still serves as a recreation area for locals.

The Town of Cary was asked to comment on the proposed name; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Wake County Board of Commissioners and the County GIS Office have no objection to the name. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names recommends approval.

According to GNIS, two features with “Maynard” in their names are located in North Carolina. Maynard Crossing Shopping Center is located 2.2 miles to the west of the reservoir, and Maynard Lake is approximately 130 miles to the west-southwest. Maynard Road circles Cary; many other local roads and neighborhoods have names that include “Maynard.”

According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Wake County.

Red Roy Ridge, Texas

(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.322045&p_longi=-98.744266

This approximately 0.7-mile-long 1,481-foot ridge, which trends in a northeast to southwest direction, is proposed to be named Red Roy Ridge. The name is intended to honor the proponent’s father-in-law Clarence “Red” Roy (1910-1964), a rancher and respected member of the community. In the 1950s, Mr. Roy served as a member of the San Saba County School Board of Trustees, as well as chairman of the Agricultural Conservation & Stabilization County Committee. The summit is located the ranch once owned by the Roy family.

The proponent reports that the children of Red Roy have no objections to the proposal. The San Saba County Judge was asked to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. After obtaining the support of the present-day property owner, the Texas Geographic Names Committee voted to recommend approval of the name. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in San Saba County.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Corey Creek** (BGN 1960) (FID 859345) to **Cory Creek**, Nevada

(Bureau of Land Management / Department of Defense)

(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.4863113&p_longi=-118.6481896&fid=859345

This is the first of two proposals to change the names of features in Mineral County that are spelled “Corey” to “Cory.” This stream, currently named Corey Creek, is located approximately ten miles southwest of Hawthorne and 70 miles southeast of Carson City. It heads on land administered by the Bureau of Land

Management and flows into a dry basin and just inside the boundary of the Hawthorne Army Depot. Although the name Corey Creek appeared on USGS maps published in 1957 and was affirmed by a BGN decision in 1960, the proponent states that the correct spelling of the honoree's last name is Cory; she cites biographical sources, news articles, and early maps of the area. The second proposal is to change the name of Corey Peak, located two miles south of the head of the stream, to Cory Peak (q.v.).

James Manning Cory (1830-1897) helped establish the Esmeralda Mining District near the historical mining town of Aurora. In 1860, he found profitable gold and silver lodes with James M. Braly and P. R. Hicks. These precious metal sources caused a boom in mining on the scale of that at the Comstock Lode. Cory was a founding member of at least two mining companies in Aurora. After a few years, he moved to the Fresno area of California.

In *A memorial and biographical history of the counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kern, California* (1895), Myron Angel includes a brief biography of James M. Cory. Mr. Cory's headstone in San Jose is inscribed "James M. Cory." Despite his connection to the area, no sources have been found that directly link Mr. Cory to the stream named for him. Cory Creek lies to the north of a mountain range that separates it from the location of the Aurora and Esmeralda mines with which he was associated. However, there is no evidence of any other individual named Cory or Corey who has been associated with the mining district. A mining town founded in 1883 along Cory Creek near the base of Corey Peak was named Coryville; this feature is listed as a historical populated place in GNIS. Although the valley through which the stream flows is not named in GNIS, the road that runs alongside the stream is named Cory Canyon Road.

As early as 1860, the spelling of Cory's last name was already variable. The initial reports of mining discoveries near Hawthorne report his name as either "Cory" or "Corey." The majority of online genealogical sources spell the name "Cory." The BGN's 1960 decision originated from an inquiry from the USGS mapping office, which noted a discrepancy among various Federal sources. The case file stated that the summit was "named for J.M. Corey, one of the founders of Aurora in the 1860s. The spelling Cory is evidently in error." The 1960 case file cited the Nevada State Highway Engineer and *A History of Nevada* (Sam P. Davis, 1913) as sources for the "Corey" spelling.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the spelling change. The NVBGN asked the Mineral County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Defense have no objection to the proposed name change.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Corey Peak** (BGN 1960) (FID 859346) to **Cory Peak**, Nevada
 (Bureau of Land Management)
 (Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.4482555&p_longi=-118.7823602&fid=859346

This summit, currently named **Corey Peak**, is located approximately ten miles southwest of Hawthorne and 73 miles southeast of Carson City, on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Although the existing name was labeled on USGS maps published in 1957 and was affirmed by a BGN decision in 1960, the proponent states that the correct spelling of the honoree's last name is "Cory"; she cites biographical sources, news articles, and early maps of the area.

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NVBGN) recommends approval of the spelling change. The NVBGN asked the Mineral County Board of Commissioners to comment on the proposal; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the proposed name change.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the NVBGN to the following federally recognized tribes: the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Little Joe Creek, Oregon
 (Mount Hood National Forest)
 (Review List 420)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3783928&p_longi=-122.0325835
 Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.397276&p_longi=-122.0018508

This proposal is to make official the name **Little Joe Creek** for a three-mile-long stream that heads just inside Mount Hood National Forest, then flows generally southwest to enter the Sandy River 0.5 miles west of Brightwood. Although the stream is not on Bureau of Land Management land, it is shown and named **Little Joe Creek** on two local trail maps, including one published by the BLM and another by the Clackamas County Parks Department. The Web site of Bike Portland and a Mount Hood Territory blog also use the proposed name. It is also used by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in its fish surveys. Although the name appears to be in widespread local and published usage, no information could be found on the origin of the name.

This proposal has the support of the Clackamas County Board of Commissioners, the Clackamas County Parks Department, and property owners along the stream, which includes the Portland General Electric Company. The Oregon Geographic Names Board recommends approval of the proposal, and does the Forest Service, which stated "it seems an appropriate name and follows the name the locals have always called it." As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all federally recognized tribes in the State. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists a stream in Clatsop County named Little Joe Creek, 120 miles to the southwest of the feature in question, as well as Little Joe Reservoir in Malheur County.

Tar Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 420)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0346264&p_longi=-78.5283423

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0360906&p_longi=-78.5561625

This 1.9-mile-long stream, proposed to be named officially Tar Run, is a tributary of Montgomery Creek. It heads in Pike Township in Clearfield County and flows into Moshannon State Forest. A native of Clearfield County, now living in Florida, the proponent originally proposed the name Little Montgomery Run but withdrew that name after the Pike Township Board of Supervisors informed the BGN that the stream has been known locally as Tar Run for many years. The latter name refers to the production and harvesting of pine tar, which occurred in the area in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The proponent is a member of a hunting camp located near the stream; he believes the stream should be named “because other tributaries have official names.” The Clearfield County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Clearfield County Historical Society stated it had no objection to the name but would defer to the township. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the proposal. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Clearfield County.

GNIS lists nine features in Pennsylvania with the word “Tar” in their names, but none are in Clearfield County. The only stream is Tar Run in Schuylkill County, more than 120 miles to the southeast.