

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

Seven Hundred and Eighty-second Meeting
Peppermill Resort, Reno, Nevada
May 5, 2016 – 8:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

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)
Jeff Crocker	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Census Bureau)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chair) (not voting)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Jacque Nolan	Library of Congress
Ron Salz	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Marcus Allsup, Executive Secretary (Acting), U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Foreign Names Committee
Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey
Kevin Romero, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

Chairwoman Kanalley opened the meeting at 8:35 a.m. and asked the members and Secretariat to introduce themselves. For the benefit of the attendees from the Council of Geographic Names Authorities, she provided a brief overview of the meeting structure and points of order. She also thanked COGNA and the Nevada Board on Geographic Names for inviting the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) to hold its monthly meeting during the conference.

2. Minutes of the 781st Meeting

The minutes of the 781st DNC meeting, held April 14th, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Yost for Gilbert)

Yost passed along Chairman Gilbert's regrets at not being able to attend this meeting. He also sent along the best wishes of Roger Payne, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The full BGN held its Quarterly Meeting on Tuesday, April 19th. There were no proposed names presented for the BGN's consideration.

Trent Palmer, Executive Secretary for Foreign Names, who is currently on a year-long detail at the State Department, attended the 29th Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in Bangkok, Thailand last week. The session provides a forum for national names authorities to review and share their naming procedures and policies. Yost extended his appreciation to Heather Ross of the Geographical Names Board of Canada for her assistance in preparing the U.S.-Canada Division Report.

The letters of appointment and reappointment for all BGN members are still being reviewed by the USGS.

The BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names has received a proposal to name a feature for George Blaisdell, Chief Program Manager in the Antarctic Infrastructure and Logistics Section at the National Science Foundation. Mr. Blaisdell is retiring this summer, and so in order to expedite a decision, ACAN might request that the BGN conduct an email vote on the proposal.

3.3 Executive Secretary (Yost)

At its April 14th meeting, the DNC reviewed the two proposals, for Black Elk Peak or Thunder Peak, that have been submitted as replacement names for Harney Peak in South Dakota. A decision on the proposals was deferred at that meeting. Paul Soderman, who made a presentation to the DNC in September 2015, requested that the issue be deferred until the August 11th meeting while he attempts to contact the Tribal Councils and leaders to explain the BGN process and to personally ask them to choose between one of the two currently proposed names.

As reported last month, a Washington State Senator has requested that the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names consider proposals to change a number of feature names that contain words that she considers to be offensive. Since then, a number of local newspapers have published articles on the subject. One of the issues pertains to three features in Wahkiakum County that contain the words "Jim Crow." Edmond Meany's 1923 volume *Origin of Washington Place Names* claims the features were named in reference to crows found in the area. However, a dissertation found online refers to a 2007 boating guide, in which it is reported that they were named for James D. Saules, "an African American who served aboard the Wilkes survey ship PEACOCK. Saules later served as a Columbia River bar pilot, and ran a freight boat between Astoria and Cathlamet." The BGN has received an inquiry regarding the process whereby a proposal can be submitted. (A fourth related feature is located across the State boundary in Oregon; there is no information in Lewis McArthur's *Oregon Geographic Names* on the feature.)

On May 4th, Public Radio International published an article entitled "How a little divot near Mount Rainier became Vancouver Notch," outlining the process whereby the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) reviewed and approved the name Vancouver Notch for a previously unnamed feature in Pierce County. The article noted that the proposal is still awaiting Federal approval but added, "It's already on Google Maps, so for all intents and purposes, Vancouver Notch is official." Yost reminded the DNC members that after further analysis of the historic and geographic evidence by the BGN staff after the WSCGN's approval of the name, it was determined that the location approved by the WSCGN is incorrect. As a result, the proponent has agreed to amend her proposal. The WSCGN is expected to revisit the issue at its May meeting.

A recent article in *The Colorado News Gazette* entitled “How to name a place – it’s harder than you think” outlined the State and Federal geographic naming policies and procedures.

During the May 4th Nevada Board on Geographic Names meeting, it was reported that the effort to name a summit on Frenchman Mountain in Nevada for President Ronald Reagan is still pending. Following the meeting, the BGN Executive Secretary consulted the Web site THOMAS, which provides the status of legislation pending in the United States Congress. He noted that on March 16, 2015 the related proposal, to name the feature for Maude Frazier, the first female Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, was referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Lands. Yost commented that if Maude Frazier Mountain were to be approved the result would be “a mountain on a mountain.”

The proposal to change the name of Devils Tower in Wyoming continues to be on hold while the U.S. Congress considers the matter. On October 1, 2015, the House Bill to retain the name Devils Tower was referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Lands. On March 17, 2016, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks held a hearing to consider the corresponding Senate Bill.

The DNC’s revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* continue to be reviewed by the Department of the Interior Solicitor’s Office.

3.4 Special Committee on Communication (Caldwell for Holeva)

The Special Committee on Communication (SCC) met on April 19th, prior to the BGN quarterly meeting. A video of the BGN’s 125th Anniversary event, held in September 2015, is now available; Caldwell shared a link to the video and noted that it will be posted shortly on the BGN’s Web site. Nolan is in the process of reviewing the transcript, which is currently available on the Library of Congress Web site.

The BGN staff is in the process of updating a number of links at the BGN Web site. McCormick noted that this effort has been on hold for some time but she is hopeful it will soon be a priority.

As reported at previous meetings, the BGN staff and former members and staff of the BGN are in the process of updating the history of the DNC’s activities for the period 1991 to 2015. This effort continues the work done by former DNC Executive Secretary Donald Orth, who compiled a diary for the period 1890 to 1990. The newer document is being reviewed by the SCC and it is hoped that the results can be made available soon.

The SCC continues to review and update its informational brochures and factsheets. Copies of the three trifolds were made available for the COGNA attendees, and it was noted that they are also available online.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

At the April DNC meeting, a number of proposals to change the names of geographic features in Oregon that contain the word “Squaw” were approved. The BGN staff has been advised by the Grant County Court that the county is not pleased that some of the approved names conflict with the names that were recommended by the county, and as such, it is considering the possibility of legal recourse.

In March, the DNC received a proposal to apply the new name Marabella Key to an unnamed island in the Florida Keys. The proponent indicated in his application that the proposed name translated to “beautiful sea.” However, further research by the Florida State Names Authority located county property records, which show that the present-day owners of the island have the surname Marabella. As such, the proposal violates the BGN’s Commemorative Names Policy and so the proponent was informed that the case could not be processed further.

At the April DNC meeting, a proposal to apply the new name Asgard Peak to an unnamed summit near Breckenridge was not approved. The proponent, after being informed of the decision, inquired whether there is an appeal process. He will be informed that the DNC will not revisit a decision unless there is new evidence.

Following the April DNC meeting, representatives of the U.S. Coast Guard and NOAA met with DNC staff and members from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for a discussion of waterway and channel names and locations. The discussion included details about the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), point and vector data, and the current limitation of GNIS to delineate the boundaries of features. Eric Berman noted that the Department of Homeland Security’s Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) Subcommittee might also be interested in the topic. The participants agreed that the meeting was worthwhile and that the discussions should continue.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

On May 6th, during the COGNA meeting, McCormick will give a presentation on the development and use of the landforms collection tool.

The cell names tool, which allows the GNIS staff to update the names of digital cells (topographic maps), has been released.

The Census Bureau has submitted a number of updates to civil entities in advance of its annual release in August. The USACE is also continuing to submit edits to GNIS.

As reported last month, the pilot project between USGS and the National Park Service, to produce USTopo maps covering the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, is ongoing. The project will result in the collection of data for campsites, ranger stations, lookout towers, and visitor centers.

The U.S. Geological Survey is instituting changes to its Web sites, which will result in a more visible USGS logo on the BGN Web site. This led to a brief discussion of whether the BGN Web pages are section 508 compliant (this refers to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that requires Federal agencies to provide software and Web site accessibility to people with disabilities). McCormick noted that the issue has not been addressed in several years. Yost commented that with the increased usage of Drupal technology, there is an expectation that all Federal agencies will become more mobile friendly. It is not yet clear how these changes will impact the BGN’s Web presence.

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

Change **McKinley Park** (FID 1423625) to **Denali Park**, Alaska (Denali National Park and Preserve) (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

A motion was made and seconded to group the three “Deadman” to “Kacaagh” changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Deadman Creek** (FID 1401026) to **Kacaagh Creek**, **Deadman Lake** (FID 1401031) to **Upland Kacaagh Lake**, and **Deadman Mountain** (FID 1401033) to **Kacaagh Mountain**, Alaska (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 420)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Change **Big Lake** (FID 1398990) to **Lowland Kacaagh Lake**, Alaska (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 420)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Carl Brady, Alaska (Chugach National Forest) (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendation of the land management agency and a belief that there no direct association between the intended honoree and the geographic feature.

Following the motion, there was further discussion regarding the direct association issue. In 1968 and 2004, respectively, the BGN approved the names Mount Billy Mitchell and Mount Jimmy Doolittle, for other prominent aviators. One member questioned whether Carl Brady was of a similar stature. The representative from the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AK BGN) indicated he was. The staff was also asked whether Mitchell and Doolittle had had any direct association with the features named in their honor; it was noted that their contributions were on more of a national scale.

The case summary for Mount Carl Brady noted that the Mayor of Cordova supported the proposal and yet the Forest Service cited a lack of local support based on its own survey of local residents. Regarding the Chugach Alaska Corporation's lack of response to the AK BGN, the Forest Service stated that its point of contact at the corporation had expressed opposition to the proposal, which led to a general agreement that the conflicting information is frustrating. The Forest Service noted that it respects its special relationship with Tribal governments.

Vote: 6 in favor
 4 against
 0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited the local and State Names Authority support for the name.

Wilhoites Peak, Nevada (Humboldt National Forest) (Review List 422) (FID 2783966)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote cited the "tenuous association" between the intended honoree and the feature.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 1574760) to **Suukjak Sep Creek** and **Squaw Lake** (FID 1846298) to **Suukjak Sep Lake**, Wisconsin (Fort McCoy) (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Kerin Island, Michigan (Review List 422) (FID 2783967)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
 1 against
 2 abstentions

The negative vote cited the lack of a direct association between the intended honoree and the feature.

Spurr Creek, North Carolina (Review List 421) (FID 2783968)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Searl Creek, South Dakota and North Dakota (Review List 419) (FID 2783986)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **O'Hearn Creek** (BGN 1975) (FID 788369) to **Ahern Creek**, Montana (Lewis and Clark National Forest) (Review List 419)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this change, citing a need for more research by the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Cocheco River** (BGN 1911) (FID 866233) to **Cochecho River**, New Hampshire (Review List 421)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing a reluctance to change a longstanding name and the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Rotary Falls, Alaska (State of Alaska Hatcher Pass Management Area) (Review List 423) (FID 2783987)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Catnip Island, Maine (Review List 423) (FID 2783988)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Moozoogitagaanesing Island, Minnesota (Superior National Forest) (Review List 419) (FID 2783989)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Moozoogitagaaning Island, Minnesota (Superior National Forest) (Review List 419) (FID 2783990)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Quail Cove, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest / Table Rock Lake, USACE) (Review List 419) (FID 2783991)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Fox Creek, North Carolina (Review List 423) (FID 2783992)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Winding Oak Creek, North Carolina (Review List 421) (FID 2783993)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Millway Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 422) (FID 2783994)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

The chair thanked the COGNA participants for attending the DNC meeting and invited questions or comments from the floor. Dan White of the U.S. Forest Service, and Federal advisor to a number of State Names Authorities, expressed an opinion that an SNA should not be permitted to have “no opinion.” The DNC members agreed it was difficult to render a decision without local and State input.

With regard to the DNC’s decision to defer the proposed change from O’Hearn Creek to Ahern Creek (Montana), a question was raised as to whether a name change by a District Court becomes official for State use? Gerry Daumiller, Montana State Names Authority, responded that State agencies and District courts have no means of promulgating names unless they are labeled on USGS topographic maps and as such the State must defer to the BGN for names standardization.

On behalf of COGNA, Executive Secretary Wayne Furr thanked the DNC for holding its meeting in Nevada. As always, the DNC meetings are a very worthwhile and educational part of the annual meetings. He encouraged the members to continue to attend in the future.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held June 9th, 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
May 2016**

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

Change **McKinley Park** (FID 1423625) to **Denali Park**, Alaska
(Denali National Park and Preserve)
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.7327778&p_longi=-148.9141667&fid=1423625

The small unincorporated community of McKinley Park is located primarily within Denali National Park and Preserve, 12 miles south of Healy. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development recently asked the U.S. Census Bureau to change the name of the McKinley Park Census Designated Place to Denali Park Census Designated Place to recognize the recent change of name for the summit from Mount McKinley to Denali (Secretarial Order #3337, 2015). The Census Bureau has proceeded to change the CDP name and is presuming the change should apply to the populated place as well. The community is located 80 miles northeast of Denali.

The name McKinley Park has been labeled on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1951 (a 1950 edition labeled it Mc Kinley Park), and is also listed in the *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth, 1967). The GNIS entry, taken from Orth's Dictionary, states that the settlement was reported in 1920 as Riley Creek, although that name "may have referred to a slightly different location than the present place." It notes also that the Riley Post Office was established in 1922 and that its name was changed to McKinley Park the same year. An online search for the name Denali Park shows that the National Park Service uses Denali Park as the mailing address for its bookstore, and also that the U.S. Postal Service recognizes the name as an alternate mailing address for ZIP Code 99755.

When asked to review the proposed change, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN) contacted the Borough of Denali; the Denali Chamber of Commerce; the Alaska Department of Natural Resources/Division of Mining, Land, and Water, and the following Alaska Native entities: Ahtna, Inc.; Doyon, Limited; and the Native Village of Cantwell. The Mayor of the Borough responded that the

proposed name has been used as the community's postal address for years and for businesses the name is well recognized; as such, he endorses the proposed change.

Comments were also received from a number of area residents, some of whom support the change, while others do not see a compelling need to change a longstanding name, particularly if it would result in confusion between the community and the park. One respondent suggested that the Native name Yanert or Yanert Valley might be more appropriate, but no proposal was submitted for either name. Yanert is already listed in GNIS as the name of a locale a few miles to the south of McKinley Park and very close to another small community that is named McKinley Village. It appears there is some confusion between McKinley Park and McKinley Village. Google Maps mislabels McKinley Village as McKinley Park. The Yanert River enters the Nenana River midway between the two communities. The Denali Airport and the McKinley Volunteer Fire Department are located close to the community of McKinley Village, while McKinley Park Airport is adjacent to McKinley Park.

No responses were received from the Alaska Native governments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The AKBGN and the National Park Service recommend approval of the change from McKinley Park to Denali Park.

GNIS lists 26 features in Alaska with "McKinley" in their names, while "Denali" is used in 21 records.

Change **Deadman Creek** (FID 1401026) to **Kacaagh Creek**, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=62.8297222&p_longi=-148.4719444&fid=1401026

This proposal would change the name of a 35-mile-long stream currently called Deadman Creek to Kacaagh Creek. It is the first of four related proposals that involve the Ahtna name "Kacaagh," three of which would rename features that currently include the word "Deadman." The stream flows south and west along the foothills of Deadman Mountain, while Deadman Lake and Big Lake are located just to the southeast.

The word "kacaagh" means "large area" in the Ahtna language and has been applied to four associated features: the stream, a summit, and two lakes. According to the proponent, making official the Ahtna name "would have educational value to show how the people named geographic features and would help preserve the Ahtna language."

The name Deadman Creek has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. The name Kacaagh Na' appears in a few Ahtna ethnographic and linguistic sources. GNIS lists Cetakolyaes Na' as a variant name, but staff research found this name applied only to a feature denoted as "Outlet to Big Lake" (Deadman Creek does not directly drain Big Lake). The origin of the name "Deadman" has not been determined.

According to GNIS, twenty-one other features in Alaska have names that include the word "Deadman" or "Deadmans" although none are within 100 miles. Three streams named Deadman Creek are all located over 300 miles to the northwest and northeast.

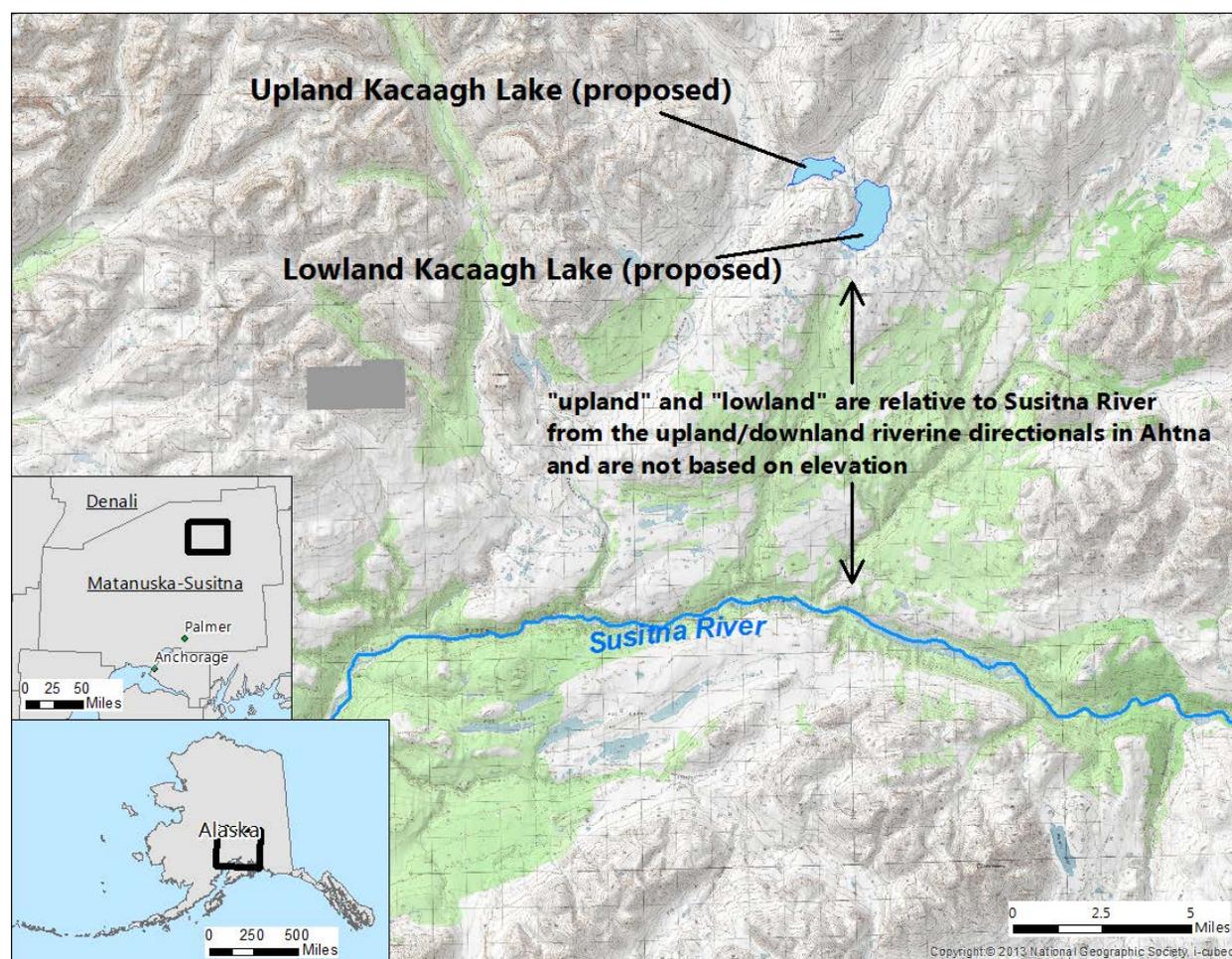
The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on

Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name change. The Bureau of Land Management was asked on several occasions over the course of a year to provide a recommendation but no response was received. The last communication indicated that if no comments were submitted prior to this meeting, the BGN would presume the agency has no opinion.

Change **Big Lake** (FID 1398990) to **Lowland Kacaagh Lake**, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=62.9888689&p_longi=-148.2062264&fid=1398990

This proposal would change the name of the lake currently called **Big Lake** to **Lowland Kacaagh Lake**. It is one of four related proposals that involve the Ahtna name “Kacaagh,” three of which would rename features that currently include “Deadman” in their names. The lake is located south of the summit proposed as **Kacaagh Mountain** (q.v.) and southeast of the lake proposed as **Upland Kacaagh Lake** (q.v.).



The current name Big Lake has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. The proponent reports that the Ahtna name Kacaagh Bene' can confusingly refer to both Deadman Lake and Big Lake. Modified forms of the Ahtna name have also been recorded, including Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene' and Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'. In Ahtna, "Hwdaandi" means "downriver" and "Hwniindi" means "upriver." Some published sources confuse the two names or switch the names between the lakes currently named Deadman Lake and Big Lake.

One of the other proposals is to change the name of Deadman Lake to Upland Kacaagh Lake (q.v.). When asked to comment on why the feature proposed to be named Lowland Kacaagh Lake sits at a slightly higher elevation than Upland Kacaagh Lake, the proponent responded that the Ahtna language uses directional words in place names relative to the nearest major river system. For example, place names can have words that mean "upstream" or "downstream" along the river or "upland" and "downland" at a distance perpendicular to the river. The upland/downland directional distinction is not based on elevation but instead is relative to the distance to the river. The Susitna River is the major river in the area of these proposals and the proponent chose the words "Upland" and "Lowland" to easily convey in English the Ahtna directional system of place names. In this case, the proposed Upland Kacaagh Lake sits about four feet lower in elevation than the proposed Lowland Kacaagh Lake.

GNIS lists nineteen other lakes in the State named Big Lake. One is located 115 miles to the southwest, also within Matanuska-Susitna Borough and near Wasilla. It is more widely known than the lake in question and so a name change would eliminate some confusion. Another Big Lake is 93 miles to the northeast in Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection, other than expressing the aforementioned concerns that "the 'Lowland' lake is at a higher elevation than the 'Upland' lake and therefore could cause confusion."

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN) received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and the Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The AKBGN recommends approval of the name change. The BLM also did not respond to requests for comments on the proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Deadman Lake (FID 1401031) to Upland Kacaagh Lake, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.0084482&p_longi=-148.2513451&fid=1401031

This proposal would change the name of the lake currently called Deadman Lake to Upland Kacaagh Lake. It is one of four related proposals that involve the Ahtna name "Kacaagh," three of which would rename features that currently include "Deadman" in their names. The stream proposed to be renamed to Kacaagh Creek flows through this lake. It is located south of the summit proposed as Kacaagh Mountain (q.v.) and northwest of the lake proposed as Lowland Kacaagh Lake (q.v.).

Many names have been applied to this lake. In an 1839 map by Wrangell, the lake was labeled as See Kochobena, which derived from names in the Dena'ina language spelled as Qughkugh Bena or Oukugh Bena. This name is similar to the Ahtna name Kacaagh Bene', although this name has been applied to both Deadman Lake and Big Lake. Modified names of the name are also recorded: Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene' and Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'. In Ahtna, "Hwdaandi" means "downriver" and "Hwniindi" means "upriver." Some published sources confuse the two names or switch the names between the lakes currently named Deadman Lake and Big Lake. The name Deadman Lake has appeared on USGS maps since 1950 and is used in many State publications. Don Orth, in his 1967 *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*, notes that the name was first reported by USGS in 1910.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name change. The BLM also did not respond to requests for comments on the proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Deadman Mountain (FID 1401033) to Kacaagh Mountain, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=63.0633333&p_longi=-148.2272222&fid=1401033

This proposal would change the name of the summit currently called Deadman Mountain to Kacaagh Mountain. The name Deadman Mountain has been published since 1915 when it was labeled on a map included in a USGS bulletin entitled "Reconnaissance Map of the Broad Pass Region, Alaska." *The Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (ibid.) notes that the name was first reported by USGS in 1910. The name Kacaagh appears in a few Ahtna ethnographic and linguistic sources. In the Ahtna language *kacaagh* means "large area".

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough held a public hearing on the issue but failed to adopt a resolution for or against the change. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska has no objection. The Alaska Board on Geographic Names received letters of support from a resident of Cantwell, and from the following Alaska Native Corporations or associated entities: Ahtna, Incorporated; the Ahtna Heritage Foundation; the Native Village of Cantwell; and Copper River Native Association. Doyon, Ltd. was also contacted but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The AKBGN recommends approval of the name change. The BLM also did not respond to requests for comments on the proposal, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Carl Brady, Alaska

(Chugach National Forest)

(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=60.8475&p_longi=-145.148889

The new name Mount Carl Brady is proposed for a 7,216-foot summit in Chugach National Forest 30 miles northeast of Cordova. The name, which would honor Carl Franklin Brady (1919-2005), a notable Alaskan aviator and legislator, was proposed by the Executive Director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development District.

A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Brady was raised on a farm near Springdale, Arkansas. He attended the University of Washington for a year where he began his flying career. He served as a civilian flight instructor for the Army Air Corps in Florida before enlisting in the Army Air Corps in 1943 where he taught cadets to fly. He brought the first commercial helicopter to Alaska in 1948 while helping to map the northern half of Chichigof Island in Southeast Alaska for the U.S. Topographic Survey. He founded Era Aviation (now Ravn Alaska), which provided helicopter service to the area, before expanding into airplanes. His company grew to be one of Alaska's largest regional airlines and his helicopter fleet helped with the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. After moving to Alaska permanently, Mr. Brady served terms in the Alaska House of Representatives and Alaska Senate in the 1960s. He also served on the Alaska Permanent Fund Board of Directors, and on a host of civic boards. He received a presidential appointment to the National Advisory Commission on Oceans and Atmosphere and was an honorary consul for the Belgian government in Alaska.

In 2014, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN) considered a proposal to apply the name Mount Carl Brady to a summit about 80 miles to the northwest of the feature in question. However, because that summit is in a wilderness area, the AKBGN voted to table discussion pending further communication with the proponent. It also questioned the need to apply Mr. Brady's full name. The proponent amended her proposal to locate a feature outside the wilderness.

The proponent believes the name would recognize Mr. Brady's role in beginning aviation service in Alaska as well as his public service to the State. She also "hopes the name will inspire youth to pursue science, technology, engineering, and math." Furthermore, she believes the amended location is fitting because there are nearby summits named for two other famous Alaska aviators: Mount Billy Mitchell (BGN 1968) and Mount Jimmy Doolittle (BGN 2004), located 25 miles and 8.2 miles to the north-northwest, respectively. She noted also that Brady flew over this mountain range for over fifty years, and his companies still serve the region. She is asking that Brady's full name be applied to be consistent with the names of the aforementioned summits and to avoid confusion with Brady Glacier and Brady Island; these features lie several hundred miles to the southeast and are named for early Alaska governor John Green Brady.

In its review of the amended proposal, the AKBGN contacted a number of potentially interested parties. The Mayor of Cordova supports the proposal, as do the management of the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area, Alaska Governor Bill Walker, and Congressman Don Young. A petition signed by 46 individuals in favor of the name was included with the proposal, and emails were received from Mr. Brady's grandson and from a friend of the Brady family.

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska is opposed to the name. The chairman of the club's Geographic Names Committee reports that the MCA has received previous requests from the proponent to name a summit for Mr. Brady, which he suggests "is evident [sic] that this proposal is a name in search of a feature instead of a feature that needs a name." He noted also that the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area is several hundred miles from the Prince William Sound area, and questions the claim that the name will inspire students to pursue careers in science and engineering.

The AKBGN also contacted the following Alaska Native groups: the Native Village of Eyak, the Eyak Corporation, the Chugach Alaska Corporation, and the Eyak Preservation Council. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. Citing the support that was submitted for the name, the AKBGN recommends approval of the name.

However, the U.S. Forest Service does not recommend approval, citing a lack of any support from the community of Cordova and concerns that the proponent and all the endorsements are from the Anchorage area, which is 160 miles from the feature. The USFS also learned from the Chugach Alaska Corporation that it would prefer that the summit remain unnamed (they are also unaware of any existing local or Native name for it). Finally, the USFS cited a lack of any direct association between Carl Brady and the feature.

In addition to the aforementioned Brady Glacier and Brady Island, a locale named Brady is located over 600 miles to the northwest.

Change O'Hearn Creek (BGN 1975) (FID 788369) to Ahern Creek, Montana
(Lewis and Clark National Forest)
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.2166164&p_longi=-110.1707428&fid=788369

This proposal is to change the name of O'Hearn Creek, a 5.8-mile-long stream in Sweet Grass County, to Ahern Creek. The stream heads on the eastern slope of the Crazy Mountains, within the Lewis and Clark National Forest, and flows onto private land where it enters American Fork. The existing name was the subject of a 1975 BGN decision, following a request by the U.S. Geological Survey to determine the correct application of the name. The 1975 inquiry arose from a discrepancy between a U.S. Forest Service map and USGS maps, which agreed with the Sweet Grass County highway map. There was no mention in the 1975 file of any issue with the spelling of the name; the application was reviewed and verified by a Forest Service district ranger and three local ranchers.

The proponent of the change from O'Hearn Creek to Ahern Creek, who lives in the community of Twodot, a few miles north of the stream, believes the name should be changed to recognize that of a family that settled in the area. She provided a copy of a check that was written in 1913 to Thomas Ahern for the purchase of the family's land. An online search of genealogical records indicates that Thomas (1855-1890) and Annie (1860-1960) Ahern lived in the 1880s in the small community of Hurst, where they operated a stage coach "stopping ranch" and a post office; Hurst was located approximately eight miles east of the mouth of O'Hearn Creek. An article in *The Big Pioneer Times* in 1945 notes that the Aherns settled in the vicinity of American Fork "on what was later known as Ahern Creek"; the article states also that they are buried in a cemetery at the head of the stream (further research suggests they were actually buried on the Ahern Family Ranch in neighboring Meagher County, approximately 25 miles from the stream). The name O'Hearn Creek first appeared on Forest Service maps in 1919 and has been labeled as such ever since. There is some speculation that the name may have come from a Missoula lawyer named Daniel O'Hearn

who was serving in the Montana House of Representatives in 1911. A Montana State Engineer's Office report published in 1950, entitled *History of Land and Water Use in Irrigated Areas*, includes a reference to "Ditch No. 4 from Ahern Creek." However, a map in the same publication labels the stream O'Hearn Creek. The latter name first appeared on a USGS topographic map in 1972; presumably it was found by the field surveyor to be in local use during field work for that map.

The Montana State Names Authority (MT SNA) contacted the Sweet Grass County Commissioners for an opinion; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Water Quality Planning Bureau of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality commented that it had "no concern with the proposed change," while the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks declined to comment. A local resident, who reports that his family has owned and operated a ranch just south of the stream since 1893, supports the change. He says his father, born in 1908, "always referred to the creek as Ahern. I was always confused when looking at a map how O'Hearn could be pronounced Ahern." The MT SNA received no other comments from State agencies or the general public.

The MT SNA recommends disapproval of the change, noting that while the biographical evidence would seem to support the proponent's claims, Montana Code Annotated 2015 states that "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." As such, the MT SNA "is required to oppose the proposal." The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the change, noting, "There has been a longstanding recognition of the said feature as O'Hearn Creek."

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Crow Tribe of Montana, a federally recognized tribe. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Wilhoites Peak, Nevada
(Humboldt National Forest)
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.7758333&p_longi=-115.3513888

This proposal is to apply the new name Wilhoites Peak to an unnamed 8,311-foot summit in the Horse Range in Nye County. The feature also lies within Humboldt National Forest. The proponent writes, "the peak features a permanent USGS benchmark at its top, which bears the name WILHOITES." The marker was stamped by USGS in 1947. Charles Wilhoite (d.1966) and his wife Averill (d. 2002) operated a general store and teachers' lodging house in the nearby village of Currant Creek, approximately 4.6 miles northeast of the unnamed summit. Hikers and mountaineers reportedly refer to the summit as Wilhoites Benchmark in online records of their climbs. The Nevada Division of Water Resources records an application for water rights by Charles C. and Avenell [sic] Wilhoite in 1951 for a property 16 miles southwest of the unnamed summit.

The proponent believes that "by naming this peak after the Wilhoites, we preserve a connection to Nevada's unique rural legacy." The Nye County Board of Commissioners, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NV BGN), and the U.S. Forest Service all recommend approval of this proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort

McDermitt Indian Reservation, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the 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 Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation.

The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians responded that they were opposed to the name, writing that “to give a name to a geographic location that reflects modern immigrants and completely ignores the longer standing historical population, is a continuation of the cultural genocide and eradication of natives from the history of the U.S. We would respectfully request that the original name be researched and used.” The chair of the NV BGN contacted the Intertribal Council of Nevada for comment on the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians’ statement, but received no reply or further input. In January, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation requested a 30-day extension to complete its review, but no further communication was received. No responses were received from the other tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Squaw Creek (FID 1574760)** to **Suukjak Sep Creek**
and **Squaw Lake (FID 1846298)** to **Suukjak Sep Lake**, Wisconsin
(Fort McCoy)
(Review List 423)

Stream: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.0227428&p_longi=-90.7104124&fid=1574760

Reservoir: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.0265251&p_longi=-90.7052008&fid=1846298

These proposals were submitted to change the names of a stream and a reservoir, currently named Squaw Creek and Squaw Lake, to Suukjak Sep Creek and Suukjak Sep Lake, respectively. The stream is 7.5 miles long and heads in the Town of Greenfield, before flowing west then southwest through Fort McCoy and Squaw Lake to enter the La Crosse River. The name Squaw Creek has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1947 and is also referenced in a number of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources reports published since 1980. In 2008 it was included on the State’s impaired waters inventory, although it was delisted two years later. An article in the November 2014 issue of *Fort McCoy News* noted that the quality of the stream has been monitored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The 14-acre reservoir was formed when the stream was dammed in 1961. It has been labeled Squaw Lake on USGS topographic maps since 1983 and is listed in the USGS National Water Information System, as well as in several references to camping and fishing at Fort McCoy’s campsites and in a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources walleye stocking report. Squaw Lake Dam is listed in the National Inventory of Dams but is not in GNIS; the proposal does not indicate whether the name of the dam, which is managed by the Department of Defense, is being addressed.

The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) submitted the proposals, which were initiated as a joint effort between a representative of the Colorado State University Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands and the Chief of Natural and Cultural Resources at Fort McCoy, who in turn had been contacted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin to

seek a change to a word that the Tribe considers offensive. The name “Suukjak Sep” is from the Ho-Chunk language and reportedly means “black wolf.” The proponents believe the Ho-Chunk name is especially appropriate given current efforts by the Ho-Chunk to revitalize their language. The WGNC reports that the management of Fort McCoy has already changed the name of one of its campgrounds from Trout Falls-Squaw Creek Recreation Area to Pine View Campground to eliminate the word that it considers offensive.

The governments of the Town of Greenfield and the Town of Lafayette both expressed opposition to the proposed names, citing a belief that they are difficult to pronounce. The WGNC reports that the Town of Lafayette recommended “Whitetail” as an alternative, in recognition of the stream’s proximity to the Whitetail ski area; however, no counter-proposal was submitted. In a telephone conversation with the WGNC, the Town chairman added that “Suukjak Sep has no meaning to the local people” and that the translation “Black Wolf” or “Wolf” would also be acceptable (once again, no counter-proposal was submitted). The Monroe County Commissioners were asked to comment but did not respond by the deadline set forth by the WGNC. Citing “the BGN’s policies regarding changes to offensive names and the use of native names,” the WGNC recommends approval of the changes to Suukjak Sep Creek and Suukjak Sep Lake. The Department of Defense also supports the proposals.

A copy of the proposals was forwarded to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Upper Sioux Community, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

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

Kerin Island, Michigan

(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.839361&p_longi=-84.736827

This 0.2-acre island, which formed in the early 2000s, is proposed to be named for Kerin C. LaJoice (1962-2002). According to the proponent, who is the son of Ms. LaJoice, his mother died before the island was formed, but his family recently began to referring to it as Kerin Island in her memory. Ms. LaJoice moved to Saint Ignace at a young age and graduated from LaSalle High School. She worked at a local, now defunct, country radio station and many other businesses in the Saint Ignace area as well as in Mackinaw City. According to her gravestone, “she filled every second of her life with laughter, love and happiness.” Letters of support for the name Kerin Island have been received from nine individuals who knew Ms. LaJoice, including the Chief of Police of the City of St. Ignace Police Department and the Director of the Mackinac County Equalization Department, who noted that “it would be in the best interest of the department to have a name attached to the little island on our mapping system.”

Moran Township supports the proposal. The Mackinac County Board of Commissioners did not respond to requests for an opinion about the proposal which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Mackinac County Equalization Department supports the proposal. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has no opinion on the proposal, while the Office of Coast Survey (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) has no objection. The Office of Coast Survey received support for the proposal from Shelper’s Macinack Island Ferry and no objection to the proposal from Star Line Mackinac Ferry, the USCG Watch Officer in Sault Sainte Marie, and the USACE Survey Team in Sault Sainte Marie. The Michigan State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. BGN staff received letters and emails of support from fifteen individuals. According to GNIS, there are no features in the State with the word “Kerin” in their names.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians. The Little Traverse Bay Band responded that they have no objection to the proposed name. No responses were received from the other tribes, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Spurr Creek, North Carolina

(Review List 421)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.22728&p_longi=-78.574405

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.253474&p_longi=-78.558571

The new commemorative name Spurr Creek is proposed for a 2.3-mile-long stream in northeastern Granville County. It is the first of two proposals submitted by the Coon and Fishing Creek Investigation and Restoration Subcommittee, a citizen community action group that works to conserve streams in Granville County. (The second proposal, for Winding Oak Creek, is included in Section V.)

The proposed name would honor Idamarie T. Spurr (1934-2009), the late wife of the proponent. According to biographical details provided by the proponent, Mrs. Spurr helped manage the family cattle ranch, which is named Spurr Eden, and through which the unnamed stream flows. She helped develop the Granville County Livestock Arena, helped found the Granville County Cattlemen's Association, and was a member of both the North Carolina Cattlemen's Association and the American Angus Association. In addition to ranching, she worked as a special education reading teacher at a local county school. Later in life, Mrs. Spurr studied art and had her work exhibited in several North Carolina art shows. According to the proponent, the name is fitting because Mrs. Spurr "was known and recognized as a successful wife, parent, artist and rancher and was respected by the community."

The Granville County Board of Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposed name. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Granville County.

Searl Creek, South Dakota and North Dakota

(Review List 419)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.91666666666667&p_longi=-100.291388888889

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.99194444444444&p_longi=-100.320555555556

The new name Searl Creek is proposed for a 7.3 mile-long stream that heads in Emmons County, North Dakota and flows south into Campbell County, South Dakota, where it enters Lake Pocasse north of the community of Pollock. The name is intended to honor Charles Robert Searl (1856-1921) and Emma Searl (1859-1945), who in 1905 settled on property that includes the downstream portion of the stream. The 1920 Federal Census of Campbell County lists Charles and Emma Searl as general farmers. The proponent, who now owns the property, reports that the area continues to be known as "the Searl Place." He notes that the Searl family donated land for the establishment of Spring Valley Cemetery north of Pollock, adding, "Emma Searl was active in community affairs and was beloved by the community. After Charles's death, Emma and her struggling family stayed on the farm, enduring the hard times brought on by the Depression

era. For 20 years she was an active member of the Order of Eastern Star, serving for a number of those years as chaplain of the chapter. At the time of her death, she was the oldest living member of the Pollock Memorial Presbyterian Church.”

Numerous descendants of the Searls submitted letters in support of the proposal. The Spring Valley Cemetery Association, the Pollock Visitor/Interpretive Center, the City of Pollock Town Board, and the Campbell County Commission also support the name. After soliciting input at a public hearing and receiving no objections, the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN) voted to recommend approval of the name Searl Creek. The Emmons County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal. Several attempts were made by the BGN staff to solicit comments from the State of North Dakota. Following the retirement of the previous State Names Authority, it appears no one has been appointed to assume the role.

The SDBGN also asked the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, all of which are federally recognized, to comment on the proposal. Additional letters were sent by the BGN staff to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and the Santee Sioux Nation, both of which are also federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change Cocheco River (BGN 1911) (FID 866233) to Cochecho River, New Hampshire
(Review List 421)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.1750858&p_longi=-70.8239456&fid=866233

This 37-mile-long tributary of the Piscataqua River in Strafford County has had various names since the seventeenth century, including Cocheco River, Cochecho River, Chocetopa River, Cochechae River, Cochechea River, Cuttchechoe River, Dover River, Kechceachy River, Kecheachy River, and Quochecho River.

Although the name Cocheco River was made official by the BGN in 1911, the proponent believes the spelling should be Cochecho River. The name is of Abenaki Indian origin and reportedly means either “river of great falls or many falls,” “crooked place” [sic], or “the rapid foaming water.”

In 1911, the BGN was asked by the U.S. Geological Survey to make official the name Cocheco River, citing the recommendations of the postmasters of Dover, Farmington, Rochester, and New Durham. The Dover postmaster noted that Mary Thompson’s 1892 volume *Land Marks of Ancient Dover, N. H.*, included an entry for “Cochecho River and Falls. This river rises among the ponds of New Durham and Middleton, and empties into the Newichawannock at Cochecho Point. The word Cochecho signifies, according to Dr. Quint, ‘the rapid foaming water.’ It was the Indian name of the falls in Dover city, but the early settlers extended it to the whole stream, and gave it to the settlement that grew up around these falls. It is now generally, but incorrectly, written ‘Cocheco’ - the form adopted by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, said to be owing to the error of a clerk of the N. H. legislature when that company was incorporated.”

The Cochecho Manufacturing Company was established in 1812 as the Dover Cotton Factory; from 1827 to 1912, it produced dress goods, furnishing fabrics, novelties, and printed patterns. After being taken over by Pacific Mills in 1909, the company continued to spin and weave cloth until 1940, when it ceased operations.

The proponent of the current change adds, “the name was adopted by colonists in 1623 for their nascent plantation (now Dover, New Hampshire). The name of the river remained spelled ‘Cochecho’ for 204 years, but in 1827, when a clerk of the New Hampshire Legislature completed the paperwork for the incorporation of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company, [he] omitted the ‘h’ in spelling the name of the great textile mill.” He notes also that the stream rises in the Town of New Durham, which was settled as Cochecho Township.

This proposal states, “Today, an increasing number of organizations use [the name Cochecho], including the Cochecho Country Club and Cochecho Arts Festival. Most significantly (and the BGN should be aware of this), all official signs on Dover bridges identify the stream as the Cochecho River.” GNIS also includes an entry for a park named Cochecho River Walk and Canoe Launch.

Letters requesting comment were sent to the governments of the following municipalities through which the stream flows: the Town of Farmington, the City of Rochester, the City of Dover, the Town of New Durham, the Town of Middleton, the Town of Milton, the Town of Barrington, and the Town of Madbury. The Strafford County Commissioners, the Cochecho River Local Advisory Committee, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and the New Hampshire State Geologist were also contacted for their opinions. Of these, the City of Rochester, the City of Dover, and the Town of New Durham recommend approval of the change. The Town of Madbury responded that it had no opinion.

The Cochecho River Local Advisory Committee responded that it is currently inactive, and as such, it also has no opinion, although its acting chair did point out that “the spelling in State of New Hampshire documents related to designation of the subject watershed in the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program (House Bill 58 of 2009) used ‘Cochecho.’” The lack of responses from the other entities is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The New Hampshire Historical Society stated that it had no official opinion on the matter, noting only that the most commonly used spelling in the seventeenth century was “Cochecho” and that both spellings are used today. The society’s president also disputes the statement that the change to “Cochecho” was done by the manufacturing company in 1827, because that form of the name had already been published in Jeremy Belknap’s 1813 volume *A History of New Hampshire*, and was also in an 1823 State gazetteer. The first volume of Belknap’s book, published in 1792, spelled it “Cochecho,” as did the first official State map (Carrigain, 1816), and the earliest gazetteer of New Hampshire (Merrill, 1817). NOAA charts published since 1909 have labeled the stream Cochecho River.

The New Hampshire State Names Committee does not recommend approval of the proposed change, citing objections from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (“it was only requested by one community in the watershed and the cost of changing a myriad of documents to the new spelling (e.g. maps, webpages, brochures, etc. across the watershed) would appear to be excessive when compared to the potential benefits that might accrue from such a change”), and from the New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game (“no particular need to change the name”). However, the New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources and the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development are supportive of the change. In summarizing its objections, the State Names Committee commented, “[O]ne

needs to remember that the 18th century spelling of ‘Cochecho’ is no more ‘correct’ than the spelling of ‘Cocheco’ used in the last two centuries. In either case, the written spelling is an approximation of an Abenaki word which at the time of European settlement had no written language system. Normally the New Hampshire naming authority defers to local usage, and it is certainly clear that the leaders of the city of Dover are fully supportive of the name change. However, at this writing it is not clear whether the city of Rochester or the town of Farmington, the other communities through which the river flows, are likewise supportive [the committee was advised that Rochester did subsequently express support for the change]. Road signs have been changed in Dover to ‘Cochecho,’ but this is not the case in the other two communities. Likewise, while some businesses in the area use ‘Cochecho,’ many others continue to use the name ‘Cocheco.’ I would wish to see that there was unanimous support by all of the communities along the river, as well as support by Abenaki language experts. Until that time, the name ‘Cocheco,’ that has been in common use for nearly two centuries, should remain the name of the river.”

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

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Rotary Falls, Alaska

(State of Alaska Hatcher Pass Management Area)

(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=61.72&p_longi=-149.294444

The new name Rotary Falls is proposed for an approximately 100-foot tall waterfall located on the south slope of Government Peak near Palmer. The falls lie along an unnamed stream in the State’s Hatcher Pass Management Area.

Access to the falls was cleared during development of the Government Peak Recreation Area. According to a Palmer Rotary Club member and Rotary Assistant District Governor, who was quoted in a 2016 article about the naming effort, many local Rotarians helped with trail clearing. The proponent, a past president of the Wasilla Sunrise Rotary Club, wishes to honor the work and programs of four local Rotary Clubs: Palmer, Susitna, Wasilla, and Wasilla Sunrise. He submitted a 2014 resolution by the Matanuska-Susitna Parks, Recreation, and Trails Advisory Board endorsing the name.

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AKBGN) recommends approval of the name. During its review process, the AKBGN contacted the Matanuska-Susitna Borough government; the City of Palmer; the Alaska Department of Natural Resources/Division of Mining, Land and Water; the Mat-Su Ski Club; and the *Mat-Su Valley Frontiersman*. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The AKBGN also contacted Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Chickaloon Village Traditional Council; and the Knik Tribal Council; no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists two features in Alaska that contain the word “Rotary” in their names: Rotary Beach and the associated Rotary Beach Picnic Area are located over 750 miles to the southeast in Ketchikan Gateway Borough.

Catnip Island, Maine

(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.65007&p_longi=-70.19901

This proposal is to make official the name Catnip Island for a 1.3-acre uninhabited island in Whitehead Passage in Casco Bay, and within the City of Portland. The island is shown as a reef on all USGS topographic maps but as an island with a surrounding reef of rocks on Coast Survey charts. The island is not named or mentioned in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

The proponent, a resident of nearby Peaks Island, reports that the name has been known locally for many years. An online search found numerous references to the name, including Google Maps and a number of travel articles that describe the island as a stopping point for kayak trips around Casco Bay or “a swimming destination for the adventurous.” The name was also mentioned in a series of Maine State Legislature bills between 2006 and 2010, which proposed that several islands in the bay secede from the City of Portland to form a new incorporated town (the petition was unsuccessful). A watercolor painting of the island uses the name “Catnip Cove” in the title while the description uses the name Catnip Island.

The name Catnip [sic] is also shown on a 2013 zoning map of the City of Portland while text on the same map refers to it as Catnip Ledge. The map indicates that the island is in a state Resource Protection Zone where development is limited to protect property and environment.

The City of Portland and Cumberland County both support the proposal, as does the Maine Lobstermen’s Association, the Portland Pilots, and the Maine State Names Authority. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/ Office of Coast Survey also supports the proposal. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Cumberland County. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in Maine that have names that contain the word “Catnip.”

Moozoogitagaanesing Island, Minnesota

(Superior National Forest)

(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.0708333&p_longi=-90.6038889

The new name Moozoogitagaanesing Island is proposed for a small island on West Pope Lake in Cook County, near the Minnesota-Ontario border. The name is reportedly an Ojibwe word meaning “a small garden to protect young moose.” According to the proponent, both this island and a larger one to the east (proposed Moozoogitagaaning Island (q.v.)) “are a sort of moose maternity ward.” The proponent and his family have seen moose calves born each spring on these islands during the more than twenty years they have been visiting property on the lake. The family decided to recognize the many generations of moose born on the islands and to select names in the native Ojibwe language with help from a member of the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

The Cook County Commissioners recommend approval of the name, as do the Minnesota State Names Authority and the U.S Forest Service.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the

Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin, and the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Moozoogitagaaning Island, Minnesota
(Superior National Forest)
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.0713888&p_longi=-90.6

The new name Moozoogitagaaning Island is proposed for an island on West Pope Lake in Cook County, near the Minnesota-Ontario border. The name is reportedly an Ojibwe word meaning “a safe garden for moose and their young.” According to the proponent, both this island and the one proposed as Moozoogitagaanesing Island (q.v.) are “a sort of moose maternity ward.”

The Cook County Commissioners recommend approval of the name, as do the Minnesota State Names Authority and the U.S Forest Service.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin, and the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Quail Cove, Missouri
(Mark Twain National Forest / Table Rock Lake, USACE)
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.5928478&p_longi=-93.5680626

This proposal is to make official the name Quail Cove for a bay on Table Rock Lake in Stone County and within Mark Twain National Forest. In the course of researching another proposal, which was to apply the new name Quail Cove to a different cove on Table Rock Lake, the Stone County Commission noted that the name was already in use for a feature elsewhere in the county. Although no published evidence was found to support the claim and the Arkansas District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) could find no name for the bay in question, the road that leads to the area is named Quail Cove Lane, and Quail Cove Resort is located along the shore of the bay. Emergency personnel interviewed in the area confirmed that they would presume the feature to be named Quail Cove. (The first proposal was subsequently amended to Bobwhite Cove (Review List 417). This name was approved by the BGN in February 2015).

A 1944 USACE planning map labeled the valley that would later be partially submerged by the creation of Table Rock Lake as Basin Hollow. This name does not appear on any published USGS topographic maps, including those that were published prior to the reservoir’s creation.

The Stone County Emergency Services Addressing supports the effort to make official the name Quail Cove. The Stone County Commission replied that it “did not have the resources or authority to comment on geographic names.”

USACE has no objection to the proposed name Quail Cove. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Osage Nation, a federally recognized Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found a cemetery, a populated place, and two schools in Missouri using the word “Quail” in their names. The populated place is also in Stone County, 21 miles to the north of the bay, but not on Table Rock Lake.

Fox Creek, North Carolina
(Review List 423)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.58629&p_longi=-82.59502

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.586292&p_longi=-82.594795

The new name Fox Creek is proposed to be applied to a 0.6-mile-long unnamed tributary of Smith Mill Creek in the Falconhurst neighborhood of the City of Asheville. The proponent, who serves as the volunteer coordinator for RiverLink, Inc., reports that “Residents of the neighborhood have come together as a community to do some stream cleanups in the area and took an interest in naming the creek as part of their newfound identity as a historic neighborhood. They polled neighbors over the course of a month and selected three names, which were then submitted to the City of Asheville for voting. ‘Fox Creek’ was chosen as there are several foxes in the area and as development encroaches on their habitat, they will most likely disappear.”

The City of Asheville passed a resolution in support of the name Fox Creek. The Buncombe County Commissioners and the North Carolina Board on Geographic Names also recommend approval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, a federally recognized Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists seven features in North Carolina with the words “Fox Creek” in their names: a gut, a populated place, and five streams. None are in Buncombe County. The closest stream is in neighboring Yancey County, approximately 23 miles from the stream in question.

Winding Oak Creek, North Carolina
(Review List 421)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.34399&p_longi=-78.56031

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.37769&p_longi=-78.6016

The new name Winding Oak Creek is proposed for a 4.6 mile-long stream in northeastern Granville County. It is the second of two proposals submitted by the Coon and Fishing Creek Investigation & Restoration Subcommittee, a citizen community action group that works to conserve streams in Granville County. (Spurr Creek, the second proposal, is included in Section III.)

The proposed name refers to Winding Oak Road which crosses the stream near its midpoint. The 2015 North Carolina Department of Transportation map of Granville County labels this stream as Coon Creek, although this is presumed to be in error.

The Granville County Board of Commissioners submitted a letter in support of the proposed name. The North Carolina Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name.

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

Millway Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 422)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1551&p_longi=-76.2286

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.1519&p_longi=-76.2366

The new name Millway Run is proposed for a 0.6-mile-long unnamed stream in Warwick Township in Lancaster County. The proponent states that “historically, this area in Warwick Township was known as Millway...the Millway [railroad] Station is still standing today.” The small community of Millway is less than a mile away. He adds, “The rich history of the railroad in Millway, combined extensive history of agriculture, and the tireless effort of the stream make it a great candidate to be named.... With so much urbanization happening in America, we need to recognize and celebrate these hard-working, diligent streams [that] keep watersheds healthy. Plans are currently in development to turn this abandoned railroad corridor into a rail trail bike/walking trail.” The Lancaster County Conservation Director has confirmed that there is no evidence of a local name for the stream.

The Warwick Township Manager and the Lancaster County Commissioners both support the proposal. The Pennsylvania State Names Authority (PA SNA) has no official opinion, but did express concerns that the name might cause confusion because the stream does not appear on topographic maps or in the National Hydrography Dataset and there is another unnamed stream closer to Millway.

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