

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

Seven Hundred and Eighty-third Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
June 9, 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)
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) (Acting Chair) (not voting)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) (by teleconference)
Jacquie Nolan	Library of Congress
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological 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 Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Kate James, Library of Congress
William Logan, BGN Chair Emeritus
Ted Sickley, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

In Chair Kanalley's absence, Acting Chair Flora opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 782nd Meeting

The minutes of the 782nd DNC meeting, held May 5th, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Gilbert)

The Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) held its annual conference in Reno, Nevada from May 3rd to 7th. The DNC held its monthly meeting in conjunction with the conference.

After today's meeting, Caldwell will lead a discussion on the formatting and content to be included in the DNC Diary, recently compiled by Logan.

The Foreign Names Committee (FNC) will meet on Tuesday, June 14th.

The full Board will hold its next Quarterly Meeting on Tuesday, July 19th, at 1:30 p.m. in the Kiowa Room of the Department of the Interior building.

The BGN has received a request from a South Korean national for a copy of the minutes of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features meeting. The minutes will be provided.

The chair was pleased to report that on May 22nd, BGN deputy member and Special Committee on Communications chair Meredith Westington gave birth to a baby boy. The DNC sends its congratulations.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The International Cartographic Congress will hold its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., the week of July 4th, 2017. Presentations are being accepted and there will be a theme on toponymy. An email with details will be sent to all members.

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) extends its appreciation to the Board for voting by email on the proposal for Blaisdell Spur.

The Arctic Spatial Data Infrastructure (Arctic SDI) project, which involves the eight countries of the Arctic Council (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States), is implementing a method to search online for Arctic Nordic geographic names. Efforts are underway to include Arctic geographic names from the databases of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names' USA/Canada Division. Tischler provided the DNC with additional background on the Arctic SDI project and the Arctic Council.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Caldwell for Holeva)

The Special Committee on Communication (SCC) last met on April 19th. The next meeting will take place the morning of the next full BGN meeting on July 19th.

Upcoming tasks for the SCC include reviewing existing informational trifolds and brochures and revising them if necessary. It will also begin planning the next BGN annual report.

The SCC is in the process of editing and formatting the DNC Diary for the years 1991-2015 recently compiled by Logan. Caldwell encouraged any members to assist with the effort. Working groups are completing a second round of edits and discussing format and content. Many thanks go to Caldwell and Runyon for individually completing the first round of edits and comments.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reiterated the success of the recent COGNA conference. Attendees included a number of State names authority representatives who had not attended previously. The 2017 conference is tentatively planned for the second week in May in Richmond, Virginia.

Caldwell shared a video link of Tischler being interviewed about the 2016 National Geography Bee.

All members recently received a copy of a letter from the Grant County (Oregon) Court requesting that the BGN reconsider five recent decisions to change “Squaw” names in the county. Three of the requests contained no new evidence that was not available at the time the decisions were made, and the members agreed that these cases would not be revisited as has been the practice in the past with similar requests. The letter also mentions that proposals will be forthcoming for two recent decisions for which the county did not previously submit counter-proposals. The Committee agreed to wait until the proposals were received to discuss them.

The DNC’s revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* are still being reviewed by the Department of the Interior Solicitor’s Office.

Letters of appointment and reappointment for all BGN members are still being reviewed by USGS.

Discussions are scheduled to continue on the Harney Peak case at the August 11th meeting.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

To coincide with the COGNA conference held in Reno, the Governor of Nevada proclaimed that May 3rd to 8th, 2016 was “U.S. Board on Geographic Names Appreciation Week” in Nevada. A certificate was presented to the BGN during the conference.

The American Name Society will hold its annual meeting the first week of January 2017 in Austin, Texas. There is a call for papers on “onomastics outside of academia”; the deadline for submissions is July 15th.

A few years ago, Senator Juneau (Montana) submitted a proposal to change two “Squaw” names to names with Salish orthographies. These proposals were a result of Montana House Bill 412, in which the Senator was involved, to remove the word “Squaw” from Montana placenames. At the time, the DNC asked that the names be amended to include only characters from the roman alphabet, in accordance with DNC policies. However, no response was received, and so the proposals were never processed by the staff. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes recently informed the Montana Geographic Names Advisor that they will be submitting new proposals to honor members of the Lefthand family, who were instrumental in preserving Kootenai culture. Senator Juneau was asked and agreed to withdraw the original proposals.

At its May meeting, the DNC rejected a proposal to change the name of the Cocheco River in New Hampshire to Cochecho River. The proponent has written to the DNC noting that although he was aware the change might not be approved, he wanted to “try to set the record straight” and he appreciates the DNC’s consideration of his proposal.

The DNC received an inquiry asking whether World War II Japanese internment camps are recorded in GNIS. Some are included, either as National Park Service sites, military sites, monuments, or locales, but there is not a complete listing, nor are they easily searchable. In accordance with the USGS National Geospatial Program’s policy directive regarding the maintenance of administrative feature names, no additions or edits can be made by GNIS staff to the existing names, and so the inquirer was encouraged to become a member of The National Map Corps (volunteered geographic information) program.

Wiinahmin Hill, a proposal on Review List 420, has been amended by the proponent to Wenahmon Huyah. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names learned from the Ohlone Language Committee that the latter name is the more accurate form of the name and so the proponent agreed to the amendment.

Quarterly Review List 424 is almost ready to be released.

The DNC has learned that it will soon be getting requests to change names on Saint Lawrence Island, Alaska to recognize Alaska Native names.

Shelton announced that legislation will likely be submitted soon to name a mountain on the boundary of Yosemite National Park / Inyo National Forest in honor of Carl Sharsmith; a similar proposal was denied by the DNC in 2011 because of the Wilderness Policy.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick reported that although the live demonstration of the new landforms tool did not work well at the COGNA conference, the backup content she prepared was well received and proved informative for many of the attendees. The tool continues to experience intermittent outages and issues. Flora thanked McCormick for the presentation at COGNA.

A new tool has been developed, in accordance with the Geographic Names Improvement Plan, to discover duplicate features using GIS. This tool was intended to be part of the new vector web edit release, but this has been delayed.

A new student was hired last month and began work on Caldwell's list of reservoir duplicates.

GNIS staff has fielded many requests from the Census Bureau ahead of its annual data processing.

The GNIS staff has received inquiries regarding the display of trails on the new US Topo maps for Alaska.

McCormick, as a member of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names, reported that the chair is retiring at the end of June. It appears that the responsibility for State Names Authority has not been included in the duties of the new State Archivist. As such, the CBGN may cease to exist after July 1st.

Caldwell inquired about updates to the BGN 125th Anniversary web page. McCormick reported that no progress has been made due to other issues.

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 **Edwards Lake** (FID 1283561) to **Too Lazy To Farm Lake**, Tennessee (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve this change. Members discussed new information that a change to the name of the related dam has been approved by the State and as such will be added to the National Inventory of Dams by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Even though there are many lakes that have dams with different names, the motion was withdrawn for consistency.

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
 2 against
 1 abstention

The negative votes cited a reluctance to change a longstanding name.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1127502) to **Áatway Spring**, Oregon (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Beaver Lake, Pennsylvania (Review List 422)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve this change, citing a lack of local support. Members discussed the intent of the Duplicate Names Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Change **Townsen Lake** (FID 292383) to **Lake Townsend**, Florida (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change. Members discussed the role of the DNC relative to correcting the spelling of longstanding names.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Logan Creek, Georgia (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (Review List 423) (FID 2784206)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 1 against
 2 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing a lack of direct association between the intended honoree and the feature.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 472800) to **Nolands Creek**, Kansas (Iowa Reservation) (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Lang Lake, Minnesota (Review List 423) (FID 2784207)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Rudledge Bluff** (FID 725655) to **Rutledge Bluff**, Missouri (Review List 422)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Cooper Creek, Washington (Review List 423) (FID 2784208)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Folz Pond, Wisconsin (Review List 423) (FID 2784209)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Schoenberg Marsh** (FID 1573793) to **Schoeneberg Marsh**, Wisconsin (Schoenberg Waterfowl Production Area) (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions – none**V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties****Bidwell Station Run**, Pennsylvania (Ohiopyle State Park) (Review List 419) (FID 2784210)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Three Creeks Falls, Tennessee (Review List 422) (FID 2784211)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Barrens Lake, Wisconsin (Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area) (Review List 423) (FID 2784212)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Mercer Springs, Wisconsin (Mercer Lake Springs Fishery Area) (Review List 423) (FID 2784246)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Oneva Creek, Wisconsin (Nicolet National Forest / Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation) (Review List 423) (FID 2784247)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Nolan announced that on October 6th-7th the Library of Congress will be hosting a symposium, sponsored in part by the Kislak Foundation, entitled “Facts or Fictions: Debating the Mysteries of Early Modern Science and Cartography – A Celebration of the 500th Anniversary of Waldseemüller’s 1516 Carta Marina.” The second day will feature a multimedia presentation developed by the Galileo Museum in Florence, in collaboration with the Geography and Map Division. Dava Sobel, author of *Longitude* and *Galileo’s Daughter*, will be speaking.

Nolan also announced that Ralph Ehrenberg, BGN member from the Library of Congress, will retire in September.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held July 14th, 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
June 2016**

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

Change **Edwards Lake** (FID 1283561) to **Too Lazy To Farm Lake**, Tennessee
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=35.344216&p_longi=-90.0051169&fid=1283561

This proposal is to change the name of Edwards Lake, a ten-acre reservoir in Shelby County, to Too Lazy to Farm Lake, to reflect the name of the farm (2 Lazy 2 Farm) on which it is located. (The proposal was submitted with the numerals in the name, but in accordance with BGN policy, the proponent was advised that they are to be spelled out and he agreed.) The proponent is the owner of the property.

The name Edwards Lake first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1961. The origin of the name has not been determined, although a search of online genealogical records indicates that a number of individuals named Edwards lived in Shelby County in the first half of the twentieth century. The only online references to the lake appear to derive from the GNIS listing.

The dam which forms the reservoir is listed in GNIS as Edwards Lake Dam, a name that was acquired from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dams and reservoirs inventory. The dam is no longer listed in the National Inventory of Dams. The proponent was advised that names of dams are the purview of the State Dam Safety Office; he responded that he contacted “the controlling agency of the dam and they approved and changed the name of the dam to Too Lazy To Farm Dam.” The entry for the dam will be updated in GNIS.

The Shelby County Commissioners and the Tennessee State Names Committee both report that they have no objection to the name change. When asked why it did not oppose changing a commemorative name, the State Names Committee noted that the feature is on private land and that it was unable to locate any land records tying the Edwards family to the property.

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Squaw Spring (FID 1127502) to Áatway Spring, Oregon
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.4312713&p_longi=-117.5071402

This is one of the 43 name changes proposed by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, who believe the word “squaw” is offensive and should be changed. The Program Manager for the CTUIR Cultural Resources Protection Program reports that the geographic features in question all lie within the tribes’ ceded lands and traditional use areas. She reports also that the CTUIR sought approval of the name changes from land owners/managers when researching the replacement names.

The name Squaw Spring, located near the head of South Fork Dixie Creek in Baker County, has been labeled on USGS maps since 1990. The proposed name Áatway Spring reportedly means “old woman.” Áatway is listed and labeled on a map in the volume *Cáw Pawá Láakni / They Are Not Forgotten: Sahaptian Place Names Atlas of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla* (Hunn, ed., 2015).

The Baker County Commissioners were asked in 2010 to comment on the proposal. They responded at the time that they had no opinion. The Baker Heritage Museum stated that it supported the proposed name, and two emails from local residents in support of the name were also received.

In early 2011, the Burns Paiute Tribe proposed the name Tupi KaTi-Te Spring for the same feature. The Paiute name reportedly means “mahogany site spring.” At the November 2011 meeting of the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), the Burns Paiute offered to withdraw its proposal in favor of the Umatilla name, provided the Paiute name was recorded in GNIS as a variant. At the same meeting, the OGNB voted to recommend approval of Áatway Spring.

In July 2015, the new chair of the Baker County Commission contacted the BGN to report that he was just made aware of the issue and that he did not support the proposed change, because “the Umatilla names are unpronounceable.” He also asked the BGN to “reopen the case for more public review.” The OGNB has declined to revisit the issue and no further correspondence has been received from the county. The Bureau of Land Management recommends approval of the name Áatway Spring.

As part of its review, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Oregon. Other than the Tribes already involved in the proposals, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Nez Perce Tribe, also a federally recognized Tribe, was asked by the BGN staff to comment on the proposal; the Tribe responded that it does not have a current or historical interest in the feature, and as such has no opinion on the matter.

Beaver Lake, Pennsylvania
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8899003&p_longi=-75.709175

This approximately 12-acre unnamed lake in New Milford Township is proposed to be named Beaver Lake. The proponent’s family has owned the property on which the lake is located for more than ten years, and according to the proponent beavers have always been present.

The New Milford Township Supervisors and the Susquehanna County Commissioners were both asked to comment on the proposal; no responses were received which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Pennsylvania Names Committee does not support the proposal, citing the BGN's Duplicate Names Policy and a possibility that so many similar names might cause confusion. GNIS lists 251 features in Pennsylvania that include the word "Beaver" in their names. Beaver Meadow Pond lies seven miles to the south of the lake in question. There are also four reservoirs named either Beaver Lake or Beaver Pond in neighboring Wayne County. In all, there are 21 lakes or reservoirs in Pennsylvania that contain the word "Beaver" in their name. The State Committee suggested that perhaps the proponent should contact the local historical society to find another name with historical significance.

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

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

Change Townsen Lake (FID 292383) to Lake Townsend, Florida
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=28.6552688&p_longi=-82.2837014&fid=292383

This proposal is to change the name of Townsen Lake in Hernando County to Lake Townsend. The name honors Francis M. Townsend (1838-1912), founder and postmaster of the nearby town of Istachatta. Mr. Townsend also built a ferry across the nearby Withlacoochee River in the hopes of encouraging a stagecoach route to pass through the area. The proponent is asking that the spelling of the lake's name be changed, noting that doing so would honor the wishes of Melba Ward, a local historian who often pointed out the misspelling and who recently passed away.

The name Townsen Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and is labeled on a 2012 FEMA flood map. The Hernando County GIS data file uses the name Townsen Lake. Park signs in the area refer to "Lake Townsen Preserve," "Lake Townsend Regional Park," and "Lake Townsend Park". The lake is located at the end of Townsend Boulevard. Predominant usage appears to favor reversing the specific and generic.

The Hernando County Board of County Commissioners supports the proposed name change. The Florida State Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, both of which are federally recognized Tribes. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Logan Creek, Georgia
(U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
(Review List 423)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.36964&p_longi=-84.01283

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.37733&p_longi=-84.02335

The new commemorative name Logan Creek is proposed for a 0.9-mile-long stream near Lumpkin in Dawson County. The stream heads on property owned by the proponent and then flows southeast into land administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers along Lake Sidney Lanier.

A native of North Carolina, Andrew J. Logan (1834-1914) moved to Dawson County, Georgia, in 1848, where he lived for the remainder of his life. According to research conducted at the Georgia Archives by the Georgia State Names Authority, Logan was a Judge of the Inferior Court for Dawson County from 1858 to 1861. Federal census records for 1860 list his residence as Dawsonville, which is six miles from the stream in question. There is no evidence that he had any direct association with the stream.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Logan served as a paymaster for the Georgia Militia, and in 1863 he enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in Company I of the 52nd Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, Barton's Brigade. In 1864 he was shot in the thigh at the Battle of Resaca near Atlanta. He went on to represent Dawson County at the 1865 Georgia Constitutional Convention, and in 1888 he applied for a Confederate pension. Logan is buried in Concord Baptist Church Cemetery in neighboring Forsyth County.

The Dawson County Board of Commissioners and the Georgia State Names Authority both recommend approval of the proposed name. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers has no objection.

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.

According to GNIS, Georgia has two streams with names containing the word "Logan": Logan Creek is 27 miles to the north and Logan Branch is 60 miles to the northwest. Logan Lake and Logan Lake Dam are 30 miles northwest. The community of Loganville is 37 miles to the south. There is no evidence that any of these features are named for Andrew Logan.

Change **Squaw Creek** (FID 472800) to **Nolands Creek**, Kansas
(Iowa Reservation)
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=39.9922212&p_longi=-95.3135894&fid=472800

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Creek in northeastern Kansas to Nolands Creek. The five-mile-long stream heads on the Iowa Reservation in Brown County, then flows generally to the southeast and northeast to enter the Missouri River in Doniphan County. A small section of the stream at its mouth flows outside the reservation.

The name Squaw Creek has been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1959 and is used by the Kansas Department of Transportation on its maps and road signs. One of the earliest occurrences of the name appears to be J.S. Bird's 1882 map of Doniphan County.

The proponent of the change to Nolands Creek is the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, who states that the word “squaw” is “considered pejorative by Tribal members and others who believe it demeans Native American women.” He also wishes to “restore the original historic name of the creek,” which is also “the original name defining the reservation boundary in the treaties [of] 1854 and that continues to define the southeastern boundary of the Iowa Reservation today.” He states that the name Nolands Creek refers to a pre-Civil War resident of the area; two land grants from 1854 confirm that Sycortas Noland and Hardin Noland were each issued 160 acres in the vicinity of the stream. Nolands Creek is already listed in GNIS as a variant of Squaw Creek; the entry was recorded from Searl and Whitman’s 1856 *Map of Eastern Kansas*.

The governments of Iowa Township, Irving Township, and Doniphan County support the proposal. The Brown County government has no opinion. The Kansas State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, the Sac and Fox Nation, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Lang Lake, Minnesota
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.7613635&p_longi=-93.6385064

This proposal, to apply the new name Lang Lake to an unnamed 22-acre lake in Itasca County, was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a resident of Mounds View. The proposed name would honor the resident’s great-grandfather, Samuel Louis Lang (1877-1948), who in 1904 purchased 160 acres of land on the north side of the lake. The lake is located in open water wetland just northwest of a bend in the Big Fork River and drains into that river via a short unnamed stream.

The proposed name is recommended for approval by the Itasca County Commissioners and the Minnesota State Names Authority.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change **Rudledge Bluff** (FID 725655) to **Rutledge Bluff**, Missouri
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=37.6303182&p_longi=-93.7793769&fid=725655

This approximately 20-foot-high cliff along the western shore of Stockton Lake in Cedar County is currently named Rudledge Bluff. This name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1956. However, the proponent believes the name should be Rutledge Bluff as that is the name of a family that owned land in the area in the early 1900s. The 1908 *Cedar County Missouri Plat Book* shows that M. T. Rutledge and K. E. Rutledge owned property on either side of the Sac River prior to the building of the

dam. Their land was flooded when the dam that created Stockton Lake was constructed. In preparation for the 1956 USGS map, the field man noted on the field sheet that all names were “checked against existing maps” and none were in question (there is no evidence that the names Rudledge Bluff or Rutledge Bluff appeared on any map prior to 1956). A search of genealogical records for Cedar County confirms that there were numerous individuals named Rutledge in the area during the period 1880 to 1940.

The Cedar County Commission and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names both recommend approval of the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Osage nation, which is federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Cooper Creek, Washington
(Review List 423)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.9004117&p_longi=-122.6489055

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.8963888&p_longi=-122.6630555

This 1.1-mile-long stream in Jefferson County is proposed to be named Cooper Creek to honor John Cooper (1826-1899) and his wife Mary Jane Cooper (Squa-Ka-Blu-Keiuk) (1842-1911), who homesteaded on land along the stream in 1891. According to the proponents, who are the present-day owners of the property, Mary Jane was Snohomish; she and John, a native of Germany, married in 1878 and had four children. The proponents speculate that the Coopers used water from the stream to supply a fruit orchard and the farm animals. They believe that applying an official name to the stream will “give [it] credibility to assist with restoration and future preservation of the wildlife habitat.” The Coopers are buried in a cemetery located approximately 0.5 miles north of the stream.

The proponents included with their application a petition signed by 13 local residents in support of the name. As part of its research, the Washington State Geographic Names Committee (WSGNC) contacted the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, various county offices (Emergency Management, Parks and Recreation, Public Works, the Chamber of Commerce), as well as the Poulsbo, Jefferson County, and Washington State historical societies, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSGNC also contacted the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and the Skokomish Indian Tribe, all of which are federally recognized. Once again, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSGNC recommends approval of proposed name.

A query of GNIS found 27 features in Washington using the word “Cooper” in their names, including one stream named Cooper Creek in Skagit County, 60 miles from the stream in question. None of the features are in Jefferson County.

Folz Pond, Wisconsin
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.86186&p_longi=-88.098746

This unnamed lake, located on private property in Florence County just outside the boundary of the Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area, is proposed to be named Folz Pond. The name would honor George Folz (1930-2011), a veteran of the Korean War, who served as Social Services Director of Florence County for 35 years and as the county’s Economic Development Director for the next 15 years. He was instrumental in the sale of Spread Eagle Barrens to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and he served on the Spread Eagle Barrens Plan Unit Development team.

The Town of Florence passed a resolution in support of this name. The County of Florence and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council also recommend approval.

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 Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe replied in favor of the proposed name. No other responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found no other features in Wisconsin using the word “Folz” in their names.

Change Schoenberg Marsh (FID 1573793) to Schoeneberg Marsh, Wisconsin
(Schoenberg Waterfowl Production Area)
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.3494325&p_longi=-89.3070608&fid=1573793

This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Schoenberg Marsh, a 100-acre lake in the Town of Leeds in Columbia County, to Schoeneberg Marsh, to reflect the correct spelling of the name of the family that settled there in the late nineteenth century. The existing name has appeared on USGS maps since 1962, but the Schoeneberg family is asking that the spelling be changed. A 1927 plat map of the area shows that F.G. Schoeneberg owned property in the section east of the lake. Genealogical records for Columbia County show the name spelled variously as Schoeneberg or Schoeneburg, with Census records showing that Fred Gustav Schoeneberg, born 1867, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1884 and was naturalized in 1913. There are numerous members of the Schoeneberg family listed in Census records for 1900 to 1940, many of whom are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, 1.5 miles to the southwest of the lake in question.

A Town of Leeds Points-of-Interest Web site records the name as Schoeneberg Marsh, while a Columbia County Planning Group Master Plan (2012) spells it Schoenenberg Marsh.

The GNIS entry for this feature originally classified it as a swamp; however, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lists it as a lake, and imagery shows it contains water, so the GNIS entry has been updated.

The governments of the Town of Leeds and Columbia County, as well as the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, recommend approval of the change. When asked by the WGNC to comment on the name of the Schoenberg Waterfowl Production Area (managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), the management responded that they were aware that the spelling was incorrect but used it because it is the spelling found in GNIS and on USGS topographic maps. The FWS has stated that if the BGN approves the change for the

lake name, the agency will consider a change for the area under its jurisdiction. If approved, the new name would be implemented as printed maps and brochures are replaced.

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, both of which are federally recognized Tribes. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions – none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Bidwell Station Run, Pennsylvania

(Ohiopyle State Park)

(Review List 419)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.84686&p_longi=-79.403625

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.833981&p_longi=-79.421485

This proposal is to apply the new name Bidwell Station Run to a 1.5-mile-long tributary of the Youghiogheny River in Henry Clay Township in Fayette County. The stream is also located within Ohiopyle State Park. The proponent, an assistant manager at the park, reports, “This is a significant stream located near ruins of an old rail station and quarry site.” A geocaching Web site recounts the history of the name Bidwell Station: “The area on [the north] side of the river was the site of the Bidwell Lumber Company’s loading area for their logging operation. In 1904, prior to the building of the Western Maryland railroad through here, the Bidwell Lumber Co. had a sawmill on the other side of the river (the B&O side) and they used to haul logs across the river from here to their sawmill via an aerial cable system. After the Western Maryland came through on this side of the river, they began using the Western Maryland to ship their logs, eliminating the need for the cable system. There was a railroad station, of sorts, located here, but it was said to be nothing more than a small shelter.” Bidwell Station was depicted on the 1967 USGS topographic map and is recorded in GNIS as a locale.

Henry Clay Township supports the proposal. The Fayette County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Pennsylvania State Names Authority has no objection to the proposed name.

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

Three Creeks Falls, Tennessee

(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.12016&p_longi=-85.37367

The new name Three Creeks Falls is proposed for an approximately 25-foot-tall waterfall that flows out of the hillside above Middle Creek in Hamilton County. According to the proponent, who has submitted a number of proposals to name waterfalls in the Chattanooga area, the water in the three side-by-side falls comes from three underground springs. He reports that the falls are “a popular hiking destination with a nice flat rock in front of the falls to sit on.”

The Town of Signal Mountain supports the proposal, while the Hamilton County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comment. The Tennessee Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Barrens Lake, Wisconsin
(Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area)
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.8591672&p_longi=-88.100916

This proposal, to make official the name Barrens Lake for an approximately 10-acre lake located entirely within the Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area in Florence County, was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council on behalf of the Florence County Zoning Administrator. The proposed name appears in a number of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publications, including a 2008 *Pine-Popple Wild Rivers* report and accompanying map, and a study of the Eurasian Water-Milfoil. A road that runs alongside the lake is named Barrens Lake Road.

In 2015 the Town of Florence passed a resolution in support of making the name official, and the County of Florence and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council recommend approval as well.

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 Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe responded in favor of the proposed name. No other responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found 19 features in Wisconsin using the word “Barrens,” all of which are parks. The Spread Eagle Barrens State Natural Area is the only one in Florence County.

Mercer Springs, Wisconsin
(Mercer Lake Springs Fishery Area)
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.8777772&p_longi=-89.825453

The name Mercer Springs is proposed to be made official for a complex of several springs in Oneida County whose waters flow into Mercer Lake 0.5 miles to the southeast. The feature lies wholly within State-owned property, the Mercer Lake Springs Fishery Area. The proponent, a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) fisheries biologist, proposes the name Mercer Springs to differentiate the waterbody from Mercer Lake and to end confusion within the agency, which has also referred to the springs

as Mercer Lake Springs. The feature has been stocked with trout since about 1950 and sees significant public use. The WDNR has posted a sign at this location calling the feature Mercer Springs.

The Town of Minocqua, Oneida County, the Minocqua Forest Riders Snowmobile Club, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council all recommend approval of the name Mercer Springs.

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, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe responded in favor of the proposed name. No other responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found 13 features in Wisconsin using “Mercer” in their names: three buildings, a cemetery, a census designated area, a civil entity, a dam, two lakes, a populated place, two schools, and a tower. Only Mercer Lake is in Oneida County.

Oneva Creek, Wisconsin

(Nicolet National Forest / Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation)

(Review List 423)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.40144&p_longi=-88.60605

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.390688&p_longi=-88.653883

This approximately five-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Oneva Creek, heads in the Nicolet National Forest in Forest County, flows through the Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation, past the community of Carter, and eventually into Torpee Creek. The name derives from that of the nearby historic settlement of Minertown-Oneva, which was abandoned in 1939, and which is included on the National Register of Historic Places.

The stream contains brown trout, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) intends to classify it as a trout stream. The proponents hope that applying an official name will encourage the department to invest more in its management.

The Town of Wabeno is in support of the proposal, while the Forest County government did not respond to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC)’s request for comment. The WGNC and the U.S. Forest Service also recommend approval of the name.

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 Forest County Potawatomi Community, 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 Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe responded in favor of the proposed name. No other responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS found no features in Wisconsin with the word “Oneva” in their names.