

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

Seven Hundred and Fifty-seventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B
December 12, 2013 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

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|---------------------|---|
| Eric Berman | Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency) |
| Douglas Caldwell | Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) |
| Jon Campbell | Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) |
| Andrew Flora | Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) |
| Michael Fournier | Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) |
| Tony Gilbert | Government Printing Office |
| Bruce Johnson | Library of Congress |
| Elizabeth Kanalley | Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) |
| Sean Killen | Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) (by teleconference) |
| Curt Loy | Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) |
| Patrick Mahoney | Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management) |
| Michael Shelton | Department of the Interior (National Park Service) |
| John St. Louis | Department of Homeland Security |
| Douglas Vandegraft | Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (Chairman) |
| Meredith Westington | Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) |

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Jamison Leach, Bureau of the Census
Deborah Nordeen, National Park Service
Patrick Woodward, Bureau of the Census

1. Opening

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 756th Meeting

The Minutes of the 756th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held November 14th, 2013, were not distributed until just prior to this meeting. A motion was made and seconded to defer approval of the minutes until the members had an opportunity to review them. The Executive Secretary asked that any comments be submitted by close of business December 16th, after which the minutes would be considered approved.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

The BGN held its quarterly meeting on November 19th in conjunction with its annual meeting with the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN) at the State Department. BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus Dr. Richard Randall was in attendance. The agenda included several Antarctic name proposals that were presented for a BGN vote. The Foreign Names Committee noted in its report that there appears to be a trend away from accepting diacritical marks in foreign names, citing some resistance from users. The issue has not yet been addressed by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. The PCGN extended its appreciation to the BGN for being allowed to observe the meeting.

The next meeting of the full BGN is scheduled to take place on Tuesday, January 21st, at 1:30 p.m., location to be determined.

Caldwell noted that the BGN has received a response from the USGS National Geospatial Program Office regarding the Data Life Cycle Management Plan and its impact on GNIS maintenance. He has begun to prepare a response. This topic will be covered in more detail later in this meeting.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

To date, three reappointment letters for the new two-year term (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2015) have been received by the Executive Secretary. Copies were distributed to those members and deputy members who have been reappointed. The Department of the Interior letters continue to be reviewed by the Secretary and presumably will be distributed shortly.

There are no new developments regarding the status of the BGN's revised bylaws.

3.3 Communications Committee (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications did not meet prior to the BGN meeting in November but expects to do so on the morning of the January 21st BGN meeting. Westington will distribute the agenda at a later date. It has been agreed that the BGN will not have a booth at the Esri Federal User Conference, to be held in early February in Washington, DC, but that perhaps the tri-fold brochures can be distributed at member agency booths, e.g. Census Bureau, FEMA, NGA.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The January DNC meeting is scheduled to take place during the final week of the current leave year, and so in anticipation of several members and staff not being available, the meeting has been canceled.

The DNC has received a proposal to apply two new names to two unnamed features, both honoring the same individual. The staff suggested and the DNC agreed that there is no policy that precludes this, and so both proposals will be processed.

Yost was contacted by the office of Senator Jeff Merkley (Oregon) regarding efforts by a class of middle school students who believe the names Negro Knob and Negro Knob Trail should be changed. The students intend to submit proposed replacement names, and have been coordinating their efforts with the local Forest Service office. They are also attempting to determine the origin of the existing names. It was

noted that the trail no longer exists and is recorded in GNIS as a historical feature, and so that name will not be changed.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Review List 415, comprising 54 new proposals for new names and name changes, was released on December 5th.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Runyon for McCormick)

A beta version of new web-based landforms collection tools was released in May. The tools will allow the GNIS staff to create general (“fuzzy”) polygon outlines for landform features in GNIS. The GNIS staff continues to conduct tests on the tools, which are expected to be available for use in early 2014.

The BGN’s online proposal form is experiencing technical issues. A new form has been designed and is being tested in preparation for its transfer to a new USGS server. The interface should look the same to the user.

Prior to the Thanksgiving holiday, USGS posted a press release on its homepage about “Turkey names” on the landscape. It described the BGN and its roles and responsibilities, and provided users with instructions on how to query GNIS for names with a holiday theme. Yost thanked Campbell for his efforts in editing the document.

John Fenniman of the Geographic Names Office in Denver will retire from Federal service on January 3rd.

Caldwell and Yost provided an update on the issue of geographic names maintenance as addressed in the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) Data Life Cycle Management Plan (DLCMP). As reported last month, Mark DeMulder, as director of the NGP, responded to the DNC’s latest concerns, noting that since the BGN member agencies have stated that they are unable to maintain the data, the NGP will only maintain those feature categories that are identified in the DLCMP as being necessary for USGS topographic mapping.

After outlining for the DNC a number of ways to approach the issue, Caldwell provided drafts of two possible responses for the members’ consideration. This resulted in much discussion regarding the consequences of the DLCMP’s implementation, including the impact on outside (non-Federal) users of the data (for example, URISA and Esri). It was suggested that any response to the NGP should focus on the Public Law and the authority it gives to the BGN and the Secretary of the Interior, along with the importance of a national gazetteer. Several members cited the need to reference specific Federal products that rely on the data in GNIS, noting that the DLCMP is too USGS-centric. In addition, GNIS is not solely for cartographic use. A question was raised as to whether public comments might be solicited through a Federal Register notice, to which one member responded that the primary issues are those of internal staffing priorities.

The staff provided an example of a recent request by a Federal agency to add and update several records in GNIS; under the proposed plan, these updates could no longer be made by the GNIS staff because the features in question are not included in the DLCMP. The DNC questioned why the BGN members are not considered trusted partners, and if the staff cannot correct names as in the aforementioned example, agencies will cease to rely on GNIS as the authoritative source for names.

A motion was made and seconded to ask that Caldwell prepare a shortened letter for submission to NGP. Any additional comments should be provided to Caldwell by close of business December 20th.

3.7 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

Kanalley reported that the Interim Draft of *Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names* continues to be reviewed by the Department of the Interior Solicitor's Office.

4. Docket

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

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names - none

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

Rueter-Hess Reservoir, Colorado (Review List 414) (FID 2761016)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Collins Point, Maine (Review List 413) (FID 2761017)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Slip Mountain** (FID 965427) to **MacDonough Mountain**, New York (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Mason Brook, New York (Review List 414) (FID 2761018)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Hansen Creek, Oregon (Review List 415) (FID 2761019)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Kirby Creek, Oregon (Review List 413) (FID 2761020)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Shivers Rim, Oregon (Review List 411) (FID 2761021)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Two members temporarily left the meeting.

Change **Bogler Lake** (FID 1562008) to **Bolger Lake**, Wisconsin (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Squamish Harbor** (FID 1508654) (BGN 1983) to **Suquamish Harbor**, Washington (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing long-standing use of the current name and the local and State objections.

Vote: 13 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Lake Memory, Florida (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) (Review List 413) (FID 2761022)

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

Vote: 14 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The other member returned to the meeting.

South Fork Sheep Creek, Idaho (Caribou National Forest) (Review List 411) (FID 2761023)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Skunk Cabbage Creek, Maryland (Review List 415) (FID 2761024)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Last Stand Lake, Nevada (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 411) (FID 2761025)

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

Vote: 14 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there is already a name (Bear Lake) in local use.

North Fork Larson Creek, Oregon (Review List 415) (FID 2761026)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

North Fork Sycamore Creek and **South Fork Sycamore Creek**, Texas (Review List 415) (FIDs 2761027, 2761028)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these new names.

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Snow Horse Ridge, Utah (Wasatch-Cache National Forest) (Review List 414) (FID 2761029)

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

Vote: 15 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held February 13, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, room to be determined.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
December 2013**

- I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none**
- II. Disagreement on Docketed Names - none**
- III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

Rueter-Hess Reservoir, Colorado
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.487733&p_longi=-104.826043

This proposal is to make official the name Rueter-Hess Reservoir for a newly constructed, 1,150-acre reservoir located within Newlin Gulch four miles southwest of Parker in Douglas County. Owned by the Parker Water and Sanitation District, with a capacity of between 55,000 and 72,000-acre feet of water, the reservoir serves customers in the Castle Rock, Parker, and Stonegate areas. When the proposal was submitted, the reservoir was in its early phase of construction. The application noted, “The reservoir will be used for everyday water needs, to replenish the underground aquifer, and as a reserve for better water management during a drought. The plans for Rueter-Hess call for recreation including parks, trails, fishing and non-motorized boats.” The proponent, a librarian at the University of Colorado Denver, noted that the construction of the dam and reservoir was being featured in the local media, but he was informed that the name could not be considered by the BGN until the feature existed.

The proposed name, Rueter-Hess Reservoir, would honor Rosie (Rueter) Hess (1911-2000) and her husband Percy Hess (1900-1975), who owned most of the land on which the reservoir now sits. The Hess family were pioneers and ranchers in the town of Parker, having lived in the area since the 1930s. According to Rosie’s obituary, “They raised cattle and corn and three daughters on a couple thousand acres they owned just west of Interstate 25.” When the Parker Water and Sanitation District purchased the land from Rosie Rueter-Hess, the agreement called for the reservoir to be named for the family. In 2003, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers posted an environmental statement notice in the Federal Register regarding the Reuter-Hess Reservoir [note misspelling]. The Bureau of Reclamation also included the name in a Missouri River Reuse Project report. Other Federal and State agencies that use the name include the Department of the Interior, FEMA, the Colorado Office of the Attorney General, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The South Metro Water Supply Authority refers to Rueter-Hess Reservoir in its latest Water Infrastructure and Supply Efficiency agreement. The Town of Castle Rock and the City of Boulder both cite the name at their web sites, as does Denver Water. The name Rueter-Hess Reservoir already appears on Google Maps, and also has a Wikipedia page.

The Douglas County Commissioners responded in support of the proposal, noting that they presumed the name was already official for Federal use. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names also recommends approval. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any federally recognized tribes with an interest in Douglas County.

Collins Point, Maine

(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.7916971&p_longi=-70.142966

This unnamed cape, proposed to be named Collins Point, is located in the Town of Yarmouth, at the mouth of the Royal River, and 1,000 feet north of Parker Point. The name would honor Robert S. Collins (1898-1982), who was born and lived his entire life in Yarmouth, collecting local stories and historical information. In the foreword of one of Collins' books, *Wescustogo & Aucosisco*, which recounts the history of Yarmouth, Collins is described as "a painter and paper hanger, carpenter, launchman of a private yacht, tool and die maker, lobster and smelt fisherman and many other things too numerous to mention." His other hobbies of ship model making, carving, and oil painting were well known.

The Town of Yarmouth Selectmen responded that they have no objection to the name, while the Yarmouth Historical Society, the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners, and the Maine Geographic Names Authority recommend approval. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any federally recognized tribes with an interest in Cumberland County.

Change **Slip Mountain** (FID 965427) to **MacDonough Mountain**, New York

(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.3050482&p_longi=-73.644025&fid=965427

This 3,325-foot summit, located in the Adirondack Mountains and within Adirondack Park, is the tallest peak in the Jay Range. It has been labeled on USGS topographic maps as Slip Mountain since 1953. However, according to the proponent, who is a former historian for the Town of Lewis and Essex County, "historical maps give this summit, just northeast of the obviously named Saddleback Mt., the name MacDonough." His evidence includes William Trost Richards' 1857 painting entitled "In the Adirondack Mts" ("McDonough Mt.") and Verplanck Colvin's 1874-79 report on the Adirondack Survey ("Mount Mac Donough"). Colvin reported, "The mountain witnessed that gallant officer's victory upon Lake Champlain." An Adirondack Survey of 1870 and a New York State Land Survey of 1886 also labeled the summit Mt. Mc Donough. *A Map of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroads and Connections* (Benjamin Clapp Butler, 1879) showed the name Mt. Mc. Donough, while an 1886 map by S. R. Stoddard labels the summit Mt McDonough. Finally, in *The History of Essex County* (H.P. Smith, 1885), the summit is referred to as McDonough mountain [sic].

Thomas MacDonough, Jr. was an early nineteenth century American Naval officer who achieved fame during the War of 1812 when he commanded the American Naval forces that defeated the British Navy at the Battle of Lake Champlain. This defeat helped lead to an end to that war. MacDonough (who changed the spelling of his name from Mcdonough before joining the Navy in 1800) also served aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation* during the First Barbary War and supervised the construction of several gunboats. In 1807-08, he enforced the Embargo Act and the Atlantic blockade. With the repeal of the Embargo Act, MacDonough took a leave of absence for two years, during which time he served as the captain of a merchant ship enroute to India. Despite being stricken with tuberculosis, he also went on to serve as commander of the U.S.S. *Constitution*.

Although the current name Slip Mountain has appeared on USGS maps for 60 years, the origin of that name has not been determined. The proponent reports that he has consulted several town and county officials as well as long-time residents of the area, but none are familiar with the history of the name.

The government of the Town of Lewis supports the proposed change, while the Essex County Board of Supervisors has "no comment." The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation supports the change and the Adirondack Park Agency has no objection. The New York Geographic Names

Committee supports the proposal since there is no local objection. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any federally recognized tribes with an interest in Cumberland County.

Commodore MacDonough has been honored by the naming of other features: MacDonough County, Illinois; McDonough, the county seat of Henry County, Georgia; Macdonough Hall at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh; and Macdonough Hall at the U.S. Naval Academy, as well as several schools, streets, and monuments. The Comdr. Thomas MacDonough House in Delaware is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mason Brook, New York
(Review List 414)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.909122&p_longi=-76.07072

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.9325&p_longi=-76.078982

This two-mile-long stream heads on the west side of Mason Hill, then flows south along the base of the hill, and then turns northeast to enter Butternut Creek. According to the proponent, who serves as president of the LaFayette Optimist Club, “The proposed name will commemorate and honor Rob Mason, Jr. (1922-1945) and serve as a legacy to his family who farmed on this land for generations. The local family ‘Mason’ name ended with Rob Mason as he was the last male in his family.” Robert Vincent Mason, Jr. was raised on the farm until he joined the armed services during World War II. He was killed on Mount Belvedere, Italy, February 20, 1945. The Optimist Club suggests it would be a patriotic gesture to name the unnamed stream Mason Brook. It is presumed that Mason Hill was named for the same family.

The Town of LaFayette has “no issue” with the proposal, while the Onondaga County Executive responded in favor of the name. The proponent also provided a petition in support of the name signed by ten landowners whose property abuts the stream. The New York Geographic Names Committee has no objection to the name. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Onondaga Nation of New York, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Hansen Creek, Oregon
(Review List 415)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.31792&p_longi=-122.85941

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.2658333&p_longi=-122.8758333

This is the first of two proposals submitted by the GIS Manager for the City of Medford to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, to make official names used by the city. The proponent reports that the city and Jackson County are in the process of refining their GIS inventories and have determined that two names are not considered official by the BGN because they not listed in GNIS. The stream proposed to be named officially Hansen Creek runs through the KOGAP Lumber Company’s former property; the company president and a 35-year employee both confirmed that they have always known the stream to be called Hansen Creek. The City believes the name has been used “for at least 40 years.” The stream is partly ditched and disappears into a culvert, before flowing under a shopping center and into Crooked Creek. A search of online genealogy records shows that there were several individuals named Hansen living in Medford at the time of the 1910 to 1940 Federal Censuses. General Land Office records also show that members of the Hansen family acquired land patents in Jackson County in the 1892 to 1909 timeframe. The online white pages list many individuals named Hansen in Medford today.

The City of Medford asked local landowners if there were any objections to the proposal; no response was received. The OGNB recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to each

of the Indian tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Kirby Creek, Oregon

(Review List 413)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.37419&p_longi=-122.91875

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3688&p_longi=-122.92401

This proposal is to apply the new name Kirby Creek to a 0.5-mile-long tributary of Baker Creek, just northeast of the community of Mountain Home, in Washington County. The name would honor John B. Kirby (1808-1870) and Rachel Kirby (d. 1871), who journeyed from Indiana along the Oregon Trail in 1852 and homesteaded on the property which includes the source of the stream. They lived on the property for six years, then sold it and moved to McMinnville.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) forwarded the proposal to the Washington County Commissioners for comment but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The OGNB also provided a copy to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which shared it with each of the Indian tribes with an interest in Oregon. The BGN staff also forwarded a copy to the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The OGNB recommends approval of the name. There are two other streams in Oregon named Kirby Creek, both of which are over 250 miles from the stream in question.

Shivers Rim, Oregon

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.904826&p_longi=-119.116252

This proposal is make official a commemorative name that is reported to be in local use. The name Shivers Rim would be applied to an unnamed cliff in Grant County. The feature is a rock outcropping with a vertical face measuring 150 feet, located along a ridgeline that extends 0.3 miles. According to the proponent, the feature has been known as Shivers Rim in reference to her great-grandparents Charles and Olive Shivers, who homestead in the area, “arriving sometime between 1896 and 1898.” She claims the feature “was, and remains, known as Shivers Rim” by local residents. The photosharing web site Flickr references Shivers Rim at this location.

The Grant County Council recommends approval of this proposal, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB). As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to each of the Indian tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Bogler Lake** (FID 1562008) to **Bolger Lake**, Wisconsin

(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.8418239&p_longi=-89.7193682&fid=1562008

This is one of several names that were approved by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in 1999 but never forwarded to the BGN. This proposal is to change the name of the 115-acre lake currently named Bogler Lake to Bolger Lake. In reviewing State lake listings, the Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department noticed a discrepancy between State sources and GNIS, the BGN’s repository for official standard names, and asked the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) if it could be corrected.

The name Bogler Lake has appeared on USGS maps since 1938, and was verified by USGS in 1972, citing the Oneida County map. The 1999 proposal to change the spelling to Bolger was submitted to the WGNC by the Bolger family, who still reside in the area. The 1999 WGNC meeting minutes noted that the lake was listed as Bolger Lake in WI DNR lake inventories.

All evidence provided by the State suggests the lake was named for Andrew Jay Bolger (b. 1869), a native of Canada who relocated to Wisconsin in 1885 and acquired a land patent in Minocqua Township in 1896. According to *A History of Lincoln, Oneida, and Vilas Counties, Wisconsin* (Jones et al., 1924), “He then took a homestead of 147 acres on what is now Bolger Lake, two and a half miles from Minocqua.” Over the next few years, Bolger acquired additional property on the lake. He was also employed in the lumber industry, as well as serving as director of a regional bank, and as chairman of the town board of Minocqua and the Oneida County board. Several members of the Bolger family were listed in the Federal Censuses of Oneida County for the period 1900 to 1940. The present-day descendants of Andrew Bolger operate a funeral home and crematorium.

The lake is shown but not named on the 2013 Oneida County highway map, but Bolger Lake Road leading to the lake is labeled. The Oneida County government supports the name change and the WGNC has reaffirmed its recommendation that the name be changed to Bolger Lake.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (and to each of the component bands: Fond du Lac Band, Grand Portage Band, Leech Lake Band, Mille Lacs Band, and White Earth Band) the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, and the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, all of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

V. Revised Decisions

Change Squamish Harbor (FID 1508654) (BGN 1983) to Suquamish Harbor, Washington
(Review List 404)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.8600926&p_longi=-122.6762665&fid=1508654

This proposal is to change the name of Squamish Harbor in Jefferson County to Suquamish Harbor. In 1983 the BGN approved a proposal submitted by NOAA to make official the spelling Squamish Harbor, which NOAA stated it had used on charts since at least 1891, and not the spelling Suquamish Harbor used on the 1980 Washington State Highway Map.

USGS topographic maps published in 1953 and 1962, as well as the 1953 Jefferson County highway map, used the “Squamish” spelling. Also the Jefferson County Engineer reported that all county records used the spelling “Squamish,” and both the Jefferson-Port Townsend Regional Council and a local authority on Indian names confirmed that was the correct spelling (“as distinguished from Suquamish for the Indian tribe and town on the Kitsap Peninsula”). The then-Chairman of the Suquamish Tribe and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names also supported the 1983 proposal for Squamish Harbor. George Meany’s 1923 *Origin of Washington Geographic Names* lists the feature as Squamish Harbor; he cites the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6450 as the source of that spelling. However, he uses the spelling Suquamish Harbor in the descriptions of two other features. In addition, Henry Landis’ 1917 A

Geographic Dictionary of Washington and James Phillips' 1971 *Washington State Place Names* listed Squamish Harbor.

The current proponent of the change, who serves as the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Suquamish Indian Tribe, claims the correct historical name is Suquamish Harbor. He notes that the proposed spelling is used by the Suquamish Tribe, and that it is the name assigned by Capt. Charles Wilkes during the 1841 Wilkes Expedition. He adds, "Lieutenant Augustus Case of the United States Exploring Expedition surveyed and mapped Suquamish Harbor on May 25 and 26, 1841, after camping at a Suquamish village in Port Ludlow and camping adjacent to a Suquamish settlement with lodges at Termination Point. The extensive presence of the Suquamish People on the west side of the entrance to Hood Canal led Captain Wilkes to name the harbor south of Port Ludlow after the Suquamish." He suggests that when local land surveys were conducted around 1860, the surveyors may not have had access to Wilkes' maps and so a colloquial spelling ("Squamish") was used (research conducted by the Washington Board on Geographic Names suggests the first occurrence of the spelling "Squamish" was likely the 1855 U.S. Coast Survey). However, numerous government surveys conducted during the 1860s continued to publish the name Suquamish Harbor, as did George Davidson in the 1869 Coast Pilot. The 1886 edition of the *North Pacific Ocean Directory* referred to Suquamish Harbor, but the 1906 addendum spelled it "Squamish."

In 2010, shortly after receiving this proposal, the Washington State Board was abolished by the State Legislature. However, just prior to that, it received three letters objecting to the change to Suquamish Harbor, from the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Skokomish Indian Tribe. These groups all cited long-standing usage of the existing name. The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe contends that the harbor was never a permanent settlement for the Suquamish Indians ("they simply camped there to gamble with the S'Klallam") and they believe that "changes to native names may have a political impact to all of the tribes." The Skokomish Tribe claims "the change does not serve the public interest but instead will only exacerbate the confusion." Further, "any shift in the geographic nomenclature will have an adverse impact for the use of the territory." During the WACGN's deliberations, other native names were brought forth, but only one, for Do ho bud ("the anglicized form of what the native people call the area") was submitted as a proposal.

The Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, the Coast Guard Museum Northwest, and the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson County Historical Society all expressed support for the change to Suquamish Harbor. The Jefferson County Commissioners declined to offer an opinion on the matter, and NOAA also stated it did not have an opinion.

Citing the concerns of the majority of tribes in the area and the potential confusion resulting from further changes, the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WACGN) (after its re-establishment, the State Board was reorganized as an advisory committee to the Washington Department of Natural Resources) voted against the change. It also did not approve the change to Do ho bud. The WACGN stated, "Unless a proposal is brought forth with more tribal and local citizen support, there does not appear to be a need to change the feature's spelling." The WACGN also recommended that if the tribes were able to reach a consensus, it would be willing to revisit the issue.

VI. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Lake Memory, Florida
(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=28.5633333&p_longi=-81.7922222

This 232-acre man-made lake was created from swamp land. It sits in the middle of a swamp located 1.5 miles northwest of Clermont in Lake County. The proponent and his family live nearby and have fished in the lake ever since they moved to the area. They state that they “feel honored to have the reservoir in their lives and to have some kind of history to the area in which they live.” According to the proponent the reservoir needs a name to “have memories at the lake.”

The Lake County Commissioners are in support of the name, while the Florida State Names Authority has no objection. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages the area as a Freshwater Emergent Wetland, supports the 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. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma responded with no objection to the name, while the Seminole Tribe of Florida did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

South Fork Sheep Creek, Idaho
(Caribou National Forest)
(Review List 411)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.86249&p_longi=-111.34196

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.86871&p_longi=-111.37242

This proposal is to apply the new name South Fork Sheep Creek to a two-mile-long tributary of Sheep Creek, located in the Caribou National Forest in Caribou County. The stream is located in a phosphate mining area. The proponent, who is the Regional Mining Project Manager with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, has proposed the name as “a compromise between the two names currently in use by the local mining companies.” Nu-West and Agrium use the name South Rasmussen Drainage in company reports, while P4 and Monsanto use the name West Fork Sheep Creek. The Environmental Protection Agency and both the Idaho Department of Water Resources and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality have used the name South Fork Sheep Creek since 1997.

The Caribou County Commission was asked to comment on the proposal but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists six streams in Idaho named South Fork Sheep Creek, although none are in Caribou County. The closest is approximately 200 miles to the west-northwest. The closest other feature named South Fork Sheep Creek is located 100 miles south-southeast in Wyoming

Skunk Cabbage Creek, Maryland

(Review List 415)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.19021&p_longi=-76.89693

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.1939&p_longi=-76.8895

This proposal is to make official the name Skunk Cabbage Creek for a 0.5-mile-long stream that flows through the Robinson Nature Center and into the Middle Patuxent River in Howard County. According to the proponent, who serves as the community facility leader for the nature center, the name has been in local use for approximately one year. The stream flows alongside the nature center building, where the staff teaches visitors about water ecology. The skunk cabbage is a common species of flora found in Howard County. A recently published nature center trail brochure includes a map that labels the stream Skunk Cabbage Creek.

The Howard County Council supports the proposal, as does the Maryland State Names Authority. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Howard County.

Last Stand Lake, Nevada

(Bureau of Land Management)

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.9254945&p_longi=-116.0069872

The name Last Stand Lake is proposed to be applied to a playa lake that lies in a depression in Railroad Valley, approximately 139 miles northwest of Las Vegas and between Quinn Canyon Range and Reveille Range. According to the proponent, meteorites have been found in the vicinity and the feature needs a name. His original proposal was for the name Bear Paw Dry Lake to reflect the shape of the feature when seen from the air. The proponent noted also that a glossary of radio scanner terms referred to the feature as “Bear Lake” (he added, “This glossary of code words and phrases used in radio transmissions around Area 51 may be useful if you monitor the airwaves”).

However, after the Nevada Board on Geographic Names (NV BGN) suggested that the inclusion of the word “Dry” was unnecessary and made the name “cartographically difficult,” the proponent agreed to remove the descriptor and amend the proposal to Bear Paw Lake (Review List 408). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) then stated that it would not support the amended name because there was “no evidence of local usage” and “because the physical location and shape of the feature were subject to change due to climatic conditions.” The proponent once again amended his proposal to Last Stand Lake. This name is associated with Last Stand Well, located approximately four miles to the south of the feature.

The NV BGN asked the Nevada County Commissioners to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The NVBGN also contacted the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, which is federally recognized; the tribe responded that it had no objection to the proposal. The NV BGN recommends approval of the name. The BLM also stated that it supports the name.

North Fork Larson Creek, Oregon

(Review List 415)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3119444&p_longi=-122.815

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3422222&p_longi=-122.7708333

This proposal was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) by the GIS Manager for the City of Medford, to make official the name North Fork Larson Creek. The stream is a 3.9-mile-long tributary of Larson Creek. The proposed name has been published already in a number of local and State

documents, including the City of Medford Riparian Corridor Ordinance (2013), the city's *Southeast Neighborhood Plan* (University of Oregon, 2005), and a local wetlands inventory. The Oregon Division of State Lands and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife have also used the name, in publications dated 2002 and 2005, respectively.

The OGNB contacted the Jackson County Commissioners for an opinion but no response was received. The OGNB recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to each of the Indian tribes with an interest in Oregon. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

North Fork Sycamore Creek, South Fork Sycamore Creek, Texas

(Review List 415)

North Fork Sycamore Creek:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2480555&p_longi=-97.8341666

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2581252&p_longi=-97.8618127

South Fork Sycamore Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2452368&p_longi=-97.8313888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.2452789&p_longi=-97.8466468

These two names are proposed for unnamed intermittent tributaries of Sycamore Creek in Travis County. The north fork is two miles long and the south fork is 0.9 miles long. The City of Austin recommends approval of the names, while the Travis County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments. The Texas Geographic Names Committee supports the proposals. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Travis County.

There are no other streams named either North Fork Sycamore Creek or South Fork Sycamore Creek in Texas.

Snow Horse Ridge, Utah

(Wasatch-Cache National Forest)

(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.0629536&p_longi=-111.8492861

This ridge, located in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, is approximately 2.2 miles long and runs from east-northeast to west-southwest. The highest point of the ridge has an elevation of 9,486 feet, and is located on the boundary of Davis County and Morgan County.

According to the proponent, the name Snow Horse Ridge has been in local use for 150 years because “the formation of snow that appears as the snow melts each spring on the north side of the ridge... has the rough appearance of the outline of a horse until it, too, melts away.” He further states that early settlers in the area would use the appearance of the “Snow Horse” each spring as an indicator that temperatures were safe from frost and warm enough to plant their crops.

Several newspaper articles mention the “Snow Horse” and “Snow Horse Ridge.” In 1995, *The Deseret News* listed “Snow Horse Ridge” in an article on hiking trails of Davis County and stated “[it is] so named for the horselike figure that appears there each spring as the snow field melts...”

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Davis County Commissioners responded that the name is indeed in local use and that “the appearance of the Snow Horse each spring is a noteworthy event among a

good number of our Davis County residents. Having this name officially applied to this ridge would be highly encouraged.” The Morgan County Council has no objection to the name, noting that only the highest point of the ridge extends into Morgan County. The Utah Geographic Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the name. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter.