

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

Seven Hundred and Fifty-eighth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 1352

March 13, 2014 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

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)
Mark DeMulder	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)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
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

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

Jim Duncan, U.S. Forest Service
Paul Holeva, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Deborah Nordeen, National Park Service

1. Opening

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9:33 a.m. and welcomed the guests to the meeting. He noted that the Committee did not meet in January, while the February meeting was canceled due to inclement weather.

2. Minutes of the 757th Meeting

The Minutes of the 757th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held December 12th, 2013, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

The next meeting of the full BGN is scheduled to take place on Tuesday, April 8th, at 1:30 p.m. at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Reston. At that meeting, the members will be asked to approve the Annual Report that has been distributed previously. The BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features will meet on April 3rd at USGS.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost informed the committee that an updated ACAN report containing additional proposed names recommended for approval will be distributed for consideration at the full BGN meeting on April 8th.

The matter of the name of the sea between Japan and Korea has been in the news in recent weeks. The Virginia State Legislature has introduced a bill to require State-used textbooks to use the name East Sea in conjunction with the name Sea of Japan. Similar legislation has been introduced in New Jersey and is being considered in New York. The policy of the BGN is to show only the one official name for high sea features. Caldwell mentioned that BGN members might be contacted by the media for a statement. An official BGN response statement is being drafted by the FNC and will be made available to all members upon request.

3.3 Communications Committee (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications met February 7th at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Topics that were discussed included the aforementioned Annual Report, as well as outreach plans for the Esri Federal User Conference (February 10th-11th, in Washington, DC), the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) meeting, and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names meeting. Other items on the agenda were the distribution of the BGN's trifold brochures, and a review of the draft lesson plan that has been prepared by the Geography Educators' Network of Indiana. This plan attempts to raise awareness of and interest in geographic names at the elementary through high school grade levels. The plan was distributed to the committee members and can be made available to any other DNC members upon request. Westington invited the members to provide feedback and to be prepared for a full discussion at the next meeting. There is some concern already that the plan focuses too heavily on latitude and longitude and not enough on the links among geographic names, culture, and history.

Other topics that were on the agenda but deferred include the recognition of the BGN's 125th anniversary in 2015 and the Library of Congress's web page entitled "Geographic Names and the World Wide Web."

The Communications Committee will meet next on the morning of the April 8th at USGS.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Campbell was thanked for the article that was recently published on the USGS home page highlighting the role of the BGN. The same article was republished at an online GIS web site. Caldwell also had an article published in the USACE newsletter on his role as chair of the BGN.

An informal poll of potential attendees to the COGNA meeting, to be held April 29th to May 4th in Austin, Texas, indicated that there will likely be a quorum for the DNC meeting. Yost reminded the members that the conference rate for hotel rooms is good through April 8th.

Legislation was recently introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1192) to rename Mammoth Peak in Yosemite National Park, California to Mount Jessie Benton Frémont. In testimony, the Department of the Interior went on record opposing the name change, citing the National Park Service's reluctance toward commemorative naming of features in national parks, and a lack of a direct association between the intended honoree and the summit.

Yost received an inquiry from the Library of Congress regarding the possible renaming of Mount Saint Elias, which is located along the border between Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park) and Canada. The name change would reportedly recognize an Alaska Native elder who recently passed away. The inquirer was advised of the BGN's Commemorative Names Policy, as well as the DNC's reluctance to change longstanding names and the need to coordinate the effort with the Geographical Names Board of Canada.

The DNC staff is scheduled to participate next week in a telephone meeting with representatives of the General Services Administration (GSA). This meeting will focus on updating the memorandum of understanding between GSA, OPM, and USGS for GSA and OPM to maintain their Geographic Location Codes (GSA) and Duty Station Codes (OPM) in GNIS.

Yost noted that the Federal Geographic Data Committee's Cultural Subcommittee was trying to find a contact for the Department of Homeland Security's "national monuments/icons dataset," which reportedly lists prominent landmarks that are potential security risks. Berman offered to investigate further.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Quarterly Review List 416, comprising approximately 80 new proposals, is almost complete and should be ready for distribution shortly.

Communication is ongoing with the Illinois State Names Authority regarding the large number of proposals that the BGN has received to name unnamed features in and around DuPage County. These proposals have been submitted by students in a geography class at the College of DuPage. The staff is continuing to solicit comments from the appropriate local jurisdictions. Runyon recently received a call from the mayor of one community, expressing his concern that individuals can submit names and that the BGN will consider them. He also stated that the students should be encouraged to work with the communities directly. After learning more about the process, he indicated he could appreciate the need for such a process and suggested his office might submit a counter proposal. He will also contact the other local governments to encourage them to respond to BGN's letters.

The proposal for Thocmetony Caldera, Idaho (Review List 415) has been withdrawn by the proponent after the BGN staff found that the name Henry's Fork Caldera is already in use by geologists for this feature. The latter name has been added to GNIS as the official name.

Mr. Gregg Smith has been appointed to serve as the Grant County (Oregon) Geographic Name Advisor.

A proposal to apply the new name Mount Scribner to a summit in Alaska is included on Review List 414. Following the Alaska Geographic Names Board's approval of the name, the BGN received a counter proposal to make official the Tlingit name Tlaxsatanjín for the same feature. The State Board and the U.S. Forest Service have been asked to consider the new proposal. Runyon received a call from a staffer in Senator Lisa Murkowski's office expressing support for Mount Scribner.

The proposal for Grace Peak (a name change from East Dix) was originally intended to be included on the docket for this meeting, which coincides with the tenth anniversary of the death of Grace Hudowalski. A video highlighting Ms. Hudowalski's contributions to the Adirondack Mountains was distributed to the DNC members prior to this meeting. However, citing the last minute disapproval of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the proposal is being deferred to a later meeting. This proposal has generated considerable media attention and the BGN secretariat has been interviewed. The editor of *Adirondack Peaks* has also expressed his opposition to the name change.

The Florida steward for the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) has expressed an interest in submitting locally used and non-recorded names to GNIS. Many of the names are included in the State's county water atlases.

The organizers of the COGNA meeting are still requesting topics for inclusion on the State-Federal Roundtable. The 2015 meeting will likely be in Alaska, presumably in Anchorage, and possibly in early May. The focus of that meeting and associated workshops will be to encourage interaction with Alaska Native language experts on Alaska Native name issues.

Efforts to name a small bay along the shore of Lake Tahoe for Samuel Clemens are continuing (the DNC voted to reject a previous proposal in May 2011). The Nevada Board on Geographic Names has decided to amend the proposal by focusing on Clemens's contributions to the State of Nevada rather than any direct association with the bay. The BGN has informed the proponent that it will reconsider the case if there is new evidence, which may include a reported change of opinion by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The USFS has indicated it will have its official recommendation in time for the Nevada Board's May meeting. A local historian who is opposed to the proposal is questioning reports of Clemens's association with the bay in question, and also notes the negative opinions that Clemens made over the years toward Native Americans. He also expressed concerns that naming the bay might result in a safety hazard for visitors to the site due to a lack of parking or road access at the location.

The BGN has received four proposals from the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California to change the names of features in Plumas County that currently include the word "Squaw." The proposed replacement names do not include English generic terms. There was a brief discussion on whether proponents should be encouraged to provide generics.

A proposal to apply the new name DAOU Mountain to a summit in California was not accepted by the staff for processing because the intended honorees are still living; as such, the name would violate the Commemorative Names Policy.

Runyon reported that William Logan, retired BGN member representing the U.S. Coast Guard, is assisting the BGN staff in the organization of its files. He also plans on attending the COGNA meeting.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The migration of GNIS to a new server was completed, resulting in some unforeseen technical problems. Although the public query page remained active throughout the process, the maintenance forms were unavailable for an extended period of time. The majority of GNIS URLs had to be updated and remapped. This has resulted in a larger than usual backlog of names to be processed.

The new polygon landforms tool is being tested and implemented by Names Office staff in Rolla. Originally, the Esri polygon dataset was used; however, these features were likely compiled from small-scale maps and as such are not at a useful resolution for smaller geographic features. The landform

database is not intended to provide hierarchical polygons, and polygons will be permitted to overlap others.

A major update to the GNIS web forms is planned for FY15, allowing GNIS to be further integrated with other National Geospatial Program data layers.

GNIS staff recently provided web-based training on the use of the maintenance forms to Doug Caldwell, BGN member and Chair, and to representatives from the State of Idaho. The staff will also give a presentation following this meeting to a visitor from Land Information New Zealand.

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

There has been some progress on the review of *Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names*. Kanalley reported that in January, Monique Fordham (USGS Tribal Liaison and DNC deputy member) met with representatives of the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, who provided positive feedback on the policy, along with some questions. Lee Fleming (DNC deputy member from BIA) also provided a briefing on the BGN and its policies. The DOI Solicitor's Office also stated that the Interim Draft Policy X "seems straightforward" and "provides a holistic approach." Questions still remain as to what format consultation will take. The next step is to present the policy to the DOI Tribal Governance Officer.

4. National Geospatial Program (NGP) Policy Directive (Caldwell/Vandegraff/DeMulder)

Caldwell opened this discussion by thanking DeMulder for attending this meeting. He then provided an overview of the NGP Policy Directive and a summary of the communication that has taken place between the DNC and NGP since the August 2012 meeting in Shepherdstown. The proposed Policy Directive provides guidance on which geographic names are to be collected in the future and how such names are to be added by the GNIS staff to the database. The DNC members were asked if their agencies could assist with the collection effort, but with the exception of the Census Bureau, they responded they did not have the resources to do so, and that their interpretation of the Public Law is that it is the Department of the Interior's responsibility to provide this service for the Federal Government. Everyone agreed that we all want better data and a more reliable and accurate database.

One of the principal concerns is the matter of conflation and data maintenance. Caldwell then focused on the role of the BGN, which its members believe is to promulgate all geographic names, including those of administrative (cultural) features. If there is disagreement over the BGN's responsibility, the DNC believes it must confer with the Secretary of the Interior. The DNC also believes that any future policy must continue to accommodate situations where a Federal agency submits a small number of additions and/or updates. If not, the only recourse is to present each of these to the DNC for a formal decision, which requires considerably more time and resources. The DNC welcomes suggestions for improvements to its processes, and recognizes that resources are an ongoing and widespread concern. The DNC also is willing to work with NGP to highlight the need for increased tools, staff, funding, etc.

DeMulder thanked Caldwell for his introduction and noted the current situation is a consequence of cutbacks in all programs. It is important to recognize the trend toward multi-agency funding initiatives. One example is the current Alaska Mapping Initiative. Decreased funding for the names activity at USGS is not a unique situation. DeMulder agrees with the need to get the Secretary of the Interior involved whenever there are substantial changes, and he would be happy to assist in this effort, although it can be difficult to bring issues to the Secretary's attention.

It was noted that the existing processes for maintenance and conflation are very labor intensive. McCormick was asked to provide an overview on how incoming data is processed currently. She described the process whereby large files are submitted, but without extensive quality control or conflation with the National Structures Dataset, there will inevitably be duplicates. Instead of the new name or the existing name becoming a variant of the other, a duplicate record is created. Caldwell, who recently received training on the GNIS maintenance forms, suggested that there needs to be an increased investment in software tools to improve the process. It is extremely time-consuming to check each record visually. The form requires too much “cutting and pasting” of information. Even data in a spreadsheet needs to be manually entered as there is no automated batch load process. There needs to be automated name and spatial checks.

DeMulder asked if other agencies are using the maintenance forms, to which he was told thus far only the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Forest Service are participating. Other agencies need to be encouraged to participate and to assist in developing requirements. Fournier noted that the Census Bureau has long been a maintainer of GNIS but is required to submit updates via email to the GNIS staff because of firewall restrictions. It is clear that the GNIS staff cannot keep up with the perpetual backlog.

McCormick reported that the recent reliance on the Best Practices dataset resulted in a loss of some functionality. DeMulder indicated he would like to discuss the issues further offline.

Caldwell noted that the NGP policy does not permit BGN/GNIS staff to update small numbers of GNIS records, if, for example, the National Park Service requires such names for a new map or brochure. Shelton affirmed that NPS does not have the time or staff to dedicate to the effort in such a way as to comply with USGS’s requirements. DeMulder agreed that having the staff maintain these small numbers of names is acceptable.

DeMulder emphasized again the need to involve the BGN member agencies, especially if improvements can be made in the maintenance tools. Yost agreed any and all participation is good but it has always been inconsistent. The Department of the Interior should be asked to provide help to the BGN to promulgate names. DeMulder responded that while this may reflect the policy, practically, it’s not likely to happen. He cited the Federal Geographic Data Committee as a model for interagency coordination; FGDC relies on its member agencies to maintain its A-16 data themes and to comply with standards set forth in the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. It is important to think long-term, and to ask the staff to process every name is not a sustainable model. Runyon noted that she would feel uncomfortable being asked to learn how to maintain an agency’s internal data and methods and that there is a widespread perception that GNIS is a USGS database. USGS staff are familiar with data entry, and the staff does all the research on the names already.

Westington noted that there are features that appear on NOAA charts, for example, that are not the responsibility of her agency, such as airports. Rather than have GNIS staff update these as they are discovered, sending them to the FAA is not likely to get timely results. Flora commented that if GNIS is not actively maintained, users will no longer rely on it as a dependable source. Federal agencies believe there is a need for a centralized authority.

DeMulder suggested that the DNC should focus on the data that can reasonably be maintained. As an example, the new US Topos show far fewer feature types than were depicted on the previous versions. USGS is focusing on hydrography and elevation and relying on other agencies to maintain the other data layers, such as Structures, Transportation, Boundaries, and Geographic Names. The Names program is not being singled out in the ongoing “right-sizing” efforts. “The American people want less government.”

Yost stressed the importance of focusing on GNIS as a gazetteer, and stated that a small investment upfront could yield significant long term benefits. DeMulder agreed that the connection to GNIS as a gazetteer is an important consideration.

Regarding the comparison to FGDC, Campbell noted that the BGN is different because of the Secretary of the Interior's joint responsibility for promulgating official names. DeMulder noted that in both cases the Secretary sets standards.

Caldwell summarized the discussion by noting that this discussion had been very worthwhile and that Federal agencies need to make geographic names promulgation a budget priority.

At this point, DeMulder left the meeting. Caldwell entertained further questions from the Committee. It was reiterated that the focus should continue to be on the original legislation that established the roles and responsibilities of the BGN.

The Board adjourned for a lunch break. The meeting resumed at 12:25 p.m.

5. 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 the application of **Long Gulch** (FID 268375) and **Trail Gulch** (FID 262838), California (Klamath National Forest) (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals together with the related changes in application of **Long Gulch Lake** (BGN 1978) (FID 268378) and **Trail Gulch Lake** (BGN 1978) (FID 262844), California (Klamath National Forest) (Review List 414)

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the four proposals.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Sisters Points** (FID 1525827) to **Sisters Point**, Washington (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Sooes** (FID 1512851) to **Tsoo-Yess** and **Sooes Beach** (FID 1531620) to **Tsoo-Yess Beach**, Washington (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals together with the related proposals to change **Sooes Peak** (FID 1512668) (BGN 1959) to **Tsoo-Yess Peak** and **Sooes River** (FID 1526111) (BGN 1905) to **Tsoo-Yess River**, Washington (Review List 411). It was noted that the community, the beach, and the summit are located entirely within the Makah Indian Reservation, while the stream heads off the reservation and then flows onto it.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve these four proposals.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Wells Coulee** (FID 1576415) to **Welsh Coulee**, Wisconsin (Review List 408)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Coon Creek** (FID 221504) to **Hidden Falls Creek**, California (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing longstanding use of the current name and the negative recommendations from the counties and the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names. The Board also indicated that no evidence could be found that the existing name was applied in a derogatory manner, and that the origin of the name is believed to have referred to the raccoons in the vicinity of the stream.

Vote: 8 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the proposed change had merit.

Mount Ryan, California (Eldorado National Forest/Desolation Wilderness) (Review List 415)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a belief that the name did not warrant an exception to the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

One member temporarily left the meeting.

Falconeiri Hill, Massachusetts (Review List 401) (FID 2761344)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a belief that the name did not satisfy the requirements of the Commemorative Names Policy. There was no second so the motion was withdrawn. After further discussion, a motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 6 in favor
 0 against
 3 abstentions

Another member left the meeting.

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

Harvey Branch, Georgia (Review List 411) (FID 2747218)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Haines Creek, Illinois (Review List 413) (FID 2747219)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Ferris Peak, Montana (Beaverhead National Forest) (Review List 414) (FID 2747220)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Ossing Run, Ohio (Review List 415) (FID 2761345)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Tharald Pond, Washington (Review List 414) (FID 2761346)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Louie Bluff** (FID 1568695) to **Louis Bluff**, Wisconsin (Review List 408)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Pukall Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 408) (FID 2761347)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 6 in favor
 0 against
 2 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Joyce Lake** (BGN 1958) (FID 629408) to **Winterberry Lake**, Michigan (Ottawa National Forest) (Review List 413)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 7 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Change application of **Musselshell Creek** (BGN 2005) (FID 2059141), Minnesota (Review List 415)

A motion was made and seconded to consider this proposal together with the related new name proposal for **Island Lake Creek**, Minnesota (Review List 415) (FID 2747245).

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve these two proposals.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cuchillo Peak and **Wanat Peak**, California (San Bernardino National Forest) (Review List 413) (FIDs 2761348, 2747240)

A motion was made to consider these two proposals together.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

A motion was made and seconded to approve both names.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Tejon Ranch, California (Review List 415) (FID 2747241)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Bridal Peak, Colorado (Uncompahgre National Forest and San Juan National Forest) (Review List 414) (FID 2747242)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Student Branch, Kentucky (Review List 412) (FID 2747243)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Eagle Point, Minnesota (Review List 415) (FID 2747244)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Seven new island names, Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Wisconsin (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) (Review List 411)

A motion was made to consider the seven new names as a group.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the new names **Heelsplitter Island**, **Jewelwing Island**, **Little Hoot Island**, **Musquash Island**, **Pumpkinseed Island**, **Soft Shell Island** and **Willow Sprig Island** (FIDs 2747246—2747252)

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

6. Other Business

The Chair and several members discussed the need to follow up on the NGP Policy Directive. Vandegraft offered to arrange a meeting of interested members and staff.

A committee member noted that today's edition of *Roll Call*, the Capitol Hill newspaper, includes a front-page article on the aforementioned legislation to change the name of Mammoth Peak to Mount Jessie Benton Frémont.

7. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 2:07 p.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held April 10, 2014, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Room 1352. There will be no regular May meeting; the May DNC meeting will be held at the annual COGNA meeting in Austin, Texas.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

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

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(Review List 414)

Long Gulch

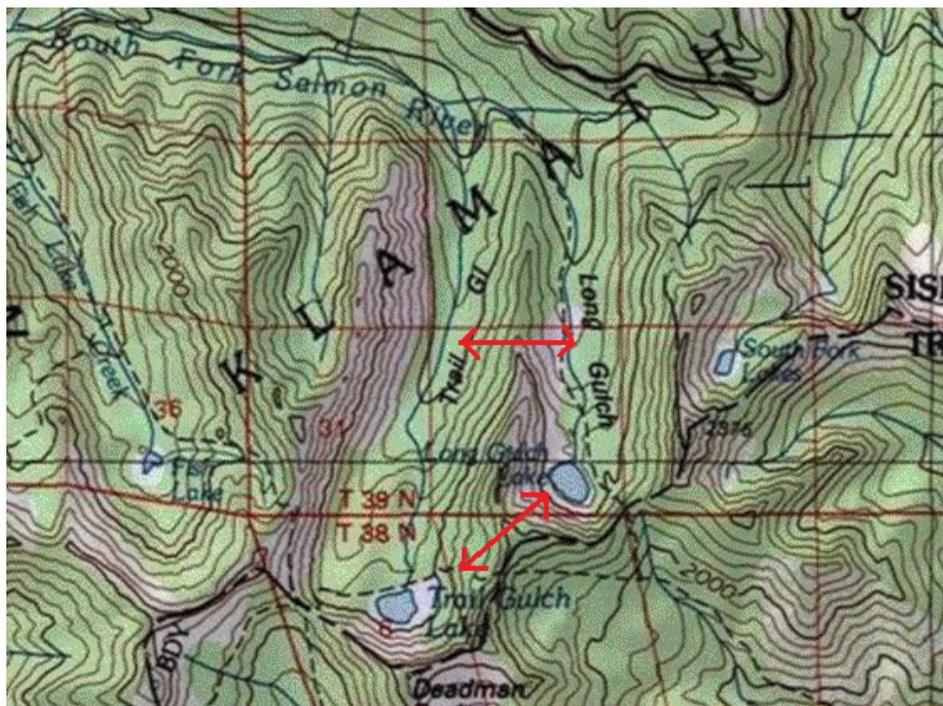
Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.2187533&p_longi=-122.9294776

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1788889&p_longi=-122.9319444

Trail Gulch

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.2190312&p_longi=-122.9219773

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1886111&p_longi=-122.915



These are the first two of four proposals submitted to correct the application of four names in Klamath National Forest, specifically, two valleys and two lakes (the other two are listed under Category IV: Revised Decisions below). The changes were submitted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) regional geographic names coordinator in an effort to recognize historical and present-day local usage.

The initial USFS request noted that the names of two valleys, Long Gulch and Trail Gulch, should be reversed. In the course of reviewing the request, it was noted that the lakes located at the head of each of the valleys are named Long Gulch Lake and Trail Gulch Lake, respectively, and so to be consistent, the FS asked that the application of those names be changed as well. It was noted also that the BGN rendered decisions in 1978 on the two lake names but not on the valleys (the streams that flow out of the lakes and

through the valleys are unnamed). Both valleys trend from south to north to join the valley through which the East Fork South Fork Salmon River flows.

USGS and USFS maps published from 1929 through the early 1950s agree with the proposed applications. However, in 1955, following additional USGS field investigation, the names were reversed on the then-newly published USGS topographic map. This usage was confirmed at the time by a USFS ranger, a local store owner, and a stockman/packer. In 1978, at the request of the USGS mapping center, the names of the two lakes were affirmed by the BGN, with the statement, “The name applied to the lake at the head of the gulch, in each case, is dependent upon the name of the gulch. At one time Callahan, on the freight road to the northeast, was a source of supplies for the numerous large mines in the area 15 to 25 miles west of these gulches. The pack trail to these mines traversed the gulch that thus became known as Trail Gulch. Both names have been used for approximately 50 years.”

The BGN-approved names continued to be labeled on subsequent Federal maps until 1997 when the USFS once again reversed the names to agree with the pre-1955 maps. Local trail signs were also updated to reflect this usage. A representative of the Klamath National Forest recently noticed the discrepancy and asked that GNIS be corrected to reflect local usage. His research noted, “There is a long standing dispute between which of these is Long Gulch and which is Trail Gulch. Local convention, and the 1997 version of the Klamath NF Visitors Map, has the opposite of the GNIS database, with Long Gulch the longer one further west and Trail Gulch the shorter one further east. This is based in part on the way the oldest known map (circa 1908) has the two, and partly on local convention that the longer valley should be ‘Long Gulch.’” The USFS regional geographic names coordinator forwarded the request to the BGN, noting that according to a USFS district ranger memo, USFS personnel have always considered the name applications to be “an inadvertent and erroneous artifact of the 1955 version of the Deadman Peak USGS topographic quadrangle.”

The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on the issue but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposed changes. A copy of the proposals was sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Karuk Tribe, the Klamath Tribes, the Pit River Tribe, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation of California, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Sisters Points** (FID 1525827) to **Sisters Point**, Washington
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3587051&p_longi=-123.0412634

This proposal is to change the name of the cape named currently Sisters Points to Sisters Point, to recognize the name given to the location by Charles Wilkes in 1841. George Davidson of the Coast and Geodetic Survey also referred to the feature as Sister’s Point [sic] in the 1889 *Pacific Coast Pilot*.

The 1943 USGS topographic map labeled the feature Sisters Point. In 1952, that name was verified by the State District Forest Warden and the Mason County Engineer. However, in 1980, the USGS field man suggested the name referred to a group of three rocks and stated “This is actually Sisters Points.” Topographic maps published in 1985 and 2013 showed the name Sisters Points. NOAA charts published over the past 170 years have continued to use the proposed form.

Local organizations and companies that use the name Sisters Point include the Hood Canal Coalition, the Mason County Tourism Office, and the Sisters Point Shellfish Company. The Point No Point Treaty

Council, comprising representatives of the Port Gamble S'Klallam and the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribes, also uses the name Sisters Point.

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) contacted the government of Mason County for comment; the commissioners did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. However, the Mason County GIS Office supports the change. The County Historical Museum, the County Search & Rescue Department, the Puget Sound Harbor Safety Committee, and the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society also did not respond. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposed change. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, both of which are federally recognized, did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Sooes (FID 1512851) to Tsoo-Yess
and Sooes Beach (FID 1531620) to Tsoo-Yess Beach, Washington
(Makah Indian Reservation)
(Review List 411)

Populated place: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.2953414&p_longi=-124.6685735&fid=1512851

Beach: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=48.3070085&p_longi=-124.6630177&fid=1531620

These proposals are to change the spelling of the names of the community of Sooes and a beach named Sooes Beach on the Makah Indian Reservation to Tsoo-Yess and Tsoo-Yess Beach, respectively. They are the first two of four proposals that were submitted by the Makah Tribe Habitat Division Manager to change names in order to more accurately reflect the orthography of the Makah Indian language. The other features are Sooes River (BGN 1905), Sooes Peak (BGN 1959), listed under Category IV below. The community, beach, and summit are located entirely within the Makah Indian Reservation; the 14.5-mile-long stream begins off the reservation near Sekiu Mountain and flows northwest onto the reservation. The waters directly off Sooes Beach are managed by NOAA as part of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

In 1905, the BGN considered and approved a proposal to make official the name Sooes River. This decision was the result of research conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey that indicated that maps were showing various spellings for the name of the stream. These included Tzues (USGS Economic Bulletin, and U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1894 chart), Tsoo-e-ez (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Coast Pilot), Suez (Post Route map and testimony from the postmaster at Neah Bay), and Sooes (Symons' 1894 Map of the Department of the Columbia). The BGN's 1905 file stated: "[The] Pacific Coast Pilot gives the following in a foot note from Smithsonian's Contributions to Knowledge, Tsuees; Tsoo-ess, the village on the Tsooyes river [sic] near its mouth; T'sow-iss, the rock at the mouth of the river on its southwest side; Tsoo-yescha-uk, the river flowing past the Tsooess village." The 1916 Office of Coast Survey chart labeled Sooes Indian Village.

In 1959, again at the request of USGS, the BGN made official the name Sooes Peak for a summit that lies to the northeast of Sooes River. It appears the spelling was not in dispute; the only issue was which generic term should be applied (the name Sooes Peak was shown on a 1936 Makah Indian Reservation map and a 1957 USGS map, while Sooes Mountain was labeled on a 1934 Army Map Service map, a 1948 Olympic National Forest map, and a 1951 Coast and Geodetic Survey chart). The Makah Indian Tribal Council, a Bureau of Indian Affairs forester, and seven area residents were listed as authorities for the name Sooes Peak.

U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published between 1953 and 1984 labeled Sooes River and Sooes Peak, but did not label the community. The community was added to GNIS in 1992 with the spelling of Sooes, citing a 1991 Washington State Department of Transportation map. The community is shown and labeled as Sooes on the 2011 edition of the US Topo map.

The beach was first labeled on USGS maps in 1984, as Sooes Beach. The 2011 USGS map also labels the road that runs alongside the beach as Sooes Beach Road; however, another road in the vicinity is labeled Tsoo-Yess Beach Road. Clallam County maps do not label the beach itself, but do show Tsoo-Yess Beach Road, as do Mapquest and Google Maps.

Despite the 1905 decision, USGS Water-Data Reports began in 2011 to use the name Tsoo-Yess River to refer to one of its stream gages (the gage itself is located off the reservation). The preparers of these reports indicated that this spelling was preferred by the Makah Tribe, and so it was suggested that they or the Tribe should submit a proposal to the BGN to change the spelling. The original proposal was to change the name of the stream, but after the proponent learned that an associated community, beach, and summit also used the spelling “Sooes,” she submitted proposals for those features. The Tribe added, “It has created some frustration within the Tribe that areas of the Reservation have been assigned the “Sooes” name as recently as 1992, without any documentation or correspondence with the Makah Tribe (the landowner).”

The Makah Tribal Council passed a resolution endorsing the change to “Tsoo-Yess.” The proposal also included a picture of the Makah Indian Nation flag, which is inscribed “Diaht, Waatch, Osett, Tsoo-Yess, Baadah.” The 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay also refers to the village of Tsoo-Yess. The proponent continues, “Several attempts by explorers were made to anglicise [sic] the name for the last 150+ years as is evident on the original decision card for ‘Sooes River.’ The Makah Tribe also recognized that there have been numerous interpretations used not only for the river, but the village, watershed, tributaries, and beach. In an effort to standardize the technical name for official reference, while respecting the proper pronunciation of the village, the Makah Tribe has identified that the proper anglicised version is actually ‘Tsoo-Yess’.” A 2012 North Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration Strategy Plan refers to the coastal drainage of Sooes/Tsoo-Yess. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in its Makah National Fish Hatchery newsletter of July 2012, states that “2.2 million smolts [were released] directly into the Tsoo-Yess River from the hatchery.”

The Makah Tribe notes on its web site, “Like other tribal languages in North America, Qwiqwidicciat [the Makah Indian language] did not have a written component prior to contact with non-indians. There are 5 unique sounds, or phonetic units, in Qwiqwidicciat. Many of these sounds are not found in English or any other Indo-European language, so we use a variation of the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent Qwiqwidicciat in written form. The Makah Alphabet was formally adopted by the tribe in 1978.” According to one native languages web site, “The last fully fluent Makah speaker died in 2002, but there are still some elders in Washington State who remember something of the language today, and some young Makah people are working to keep their ancestral language alive.”

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names asked the Clallam County Commissioners to comment on the four name changes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The WCGN received letters of support for the change from Green Crow Timber, LLC; the Makah National Fish Hatchery; the Makah Realty and GIS Office; and several local residents. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposed changes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have no opinion on the name changes, while the U.S. Coast Guard recommends approval.

Change Wells Coulee (FID 1576415) to Welsh Coulee, Wisconsin
(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.8444108&p_longi=-91.1365244&fid=1576415

This proposal is to change officially the name of Wells Coulee, a 1.8-mile-long valley in La Crosse County, to Welsh Coulee. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, which approved the change in 1982 but neglected to forward it to the BGN.

Although the name Wells Coulee appeared on USGS topographic maps published between 1927 and 1963, as well as in *The Atlas of Wisconsin* (1974), the proponent of the change, a resident of La Crosse, reports that local usage has always been Welsh Coulee. She does not know the origin of the name, but after consulting with the local historical society, she suggests it likely refers to the Welsh immigrants who settled in the area. As the historian noted, there are other nearby features named Dutch Creek, Bohemian Valley, and Russian Coulee. A researcher at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse checked tax and property records dating back to the mid-nineteenth century but found no reference to either name, nor any evidence of a family named Wells.

Although this change was never submitted to the BGN for consideration, the 1993 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map labeled the feature Welsh Coulee, the name that is being proposed. However, the 2010 US Topo map reverted back to Wells Coulee in agreement with GNIS, but labels the road that runs alongside the valley Welsh Coulee Road. An online listing of Critical Facilities, including dams, in La Crosse County, includes two entries for Welsh Coulee Group #1 Dam and Welsh Coulee Group #2 Dam (these are not recorded in GNIS). An article in *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, dated April 21, 1977, referred to “the hills that form Welsh Coulee,” while a 2007 article in *The LaCrosse Tribune* told of a black bear that had been seen “roaming... in Welsh Coulee.”

The Town of Barre and the La Crosse County Board both recommend approval of the change to Welsh Coulee. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council has reaffirmed its support for the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Tribe, the Upper Sioux Community, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Coon Creek (FID 221504) to Hidden Falls Creek, California
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.8453124&p_longi=-121.5748736&fid=221504

This proposal is to change the name of Coon Creek, a 35-mile-long stream that heads in Placer County and flows generally west-southwest into Sutter County to enter the Main Canal. The proponent, who owns a ranch along the stream, believes the existing name is offensive. He states, “I am a black american [sic] and have received many comments as to racially derogatory [sic] and offensive name with the sign placed right at the entrance to my property.” He chose the replacement name because the stream flows in part through Hidden Falls Regional Park, which in turn was named for Hidden Falls. The falls are located along an unnamed tributary, approximately 150 feet above Coon Creek.

The name Coon Creek has appeared on maps of California since 1851, including John C. Hayes' 1855 *Map of Public Surveys in California*. It has also been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1891 and is on current maps of Hidden Falls Regional Park. The origin of the name has not been determined. According to David Durham's 1988 volume *California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names of the State*, there was once a settlement in Placer County named Coon Creek, and the Coon Creek Post Office operated from 1856 to 1860. Edwin Gudde, in his 1975 volume *California Gold Camps*, states: "Coon Creek [Placer]: This was once a rich camp, but already in 1855 it was dying 'a natural death.' Coon Creek and School District are shown on the County Map, 1887, northwest of Ophir." William Bright's 1998 edition of Gudde's *California Place Names* notes: "Coon: About fifty physical features in the State, mainly creeks, are thus named, mostly because of the presence of raccoons, although some may have been named for settlers named Coon." An online search of Census and vital records for Placer County yielded numerous individuals with the surname Coon, including many in the mid-nineteenth century and many with China listed as the place of birth. GNIS lists 18 streams in California with the name Coon Creek.

When asked to comment on the issue, the Placer County Board of Supervisors and the Sutter County Board of Supervisors both responded that they do not support the change. One of the Sutter County supervisors noted that he grew up on a farm bordering the stream and that he always knew it as Coon Creek; he believes it was named for raccoons and claims he has never heard of the name being used in a derogatory way. Although the Placer County Historical Society did not provide a formal recommendation, a representative stated that she always believed it was named for raccoons. The Park Administrator for Hidden Falls Regional Park declined to issue a formal recommendation, noting that the park is a county facility and as such he defers to the opinion of the county supervisors.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also does not recommend approval of the change, stating that it "concurred with the County and others." Furthermore, "There is no historical evidence that any basis other than the presence of raccoons prompted the original name, Coon Creek, which is long-standing, published, and in federal, state, and local use."

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California, a federally recognized tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Mount Ryan, California
(Eldorado National Forest/Desolation Wilderness)
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.8846085&p_longi=-120.1870746

This 9,446-foot summit lies in the Desolation Wilderness area of the Eldorado National Forest and within the Sierra Nevada. The summit is proposed to be named Mount Ryan in honor of Ryan Gabriel Shreve (1979-2003), a firefighter and paramedic in El Dorado County. Mr. Shreve died from Second Impact Syndrome (SIS) following a wakeboarding accident. According to his father, who is proposing this new name, Ryan's death has resulted in an increased awareness of SIS throughout the emergency medical community. Following Ryan's death, brochures informing head trauma victims of signs of SIS were produced and are now distributed by physicians, hospitals, and EMT personnel.

The proponent reports that when on a Boy Scout 50-mile hike in 1992, Ryan asked if the unnamed summit had a name. His father said he did not know of one. He believes that naming the summit would provide a safety factor because "a formal name is far more accurate and informative than a number that people cannot remember." He notes also that many other peaks in the Desolation Wilderness are named.

Finally, he believes that naming the summit Mount Ryan would help educate the public about SIS. For these reasons, he feels an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted.

The proponent reports that a register at the summit asks climbers to comment on the proposal. The majority of respondents have expressed support, with only a few questioning why the peak needs a name. A petition with 459 signatures in support of the name was also included with the proposal. The El Dorado County Board of Supervisors provided a letter of support for the proposed name. The El Dorado Hills Fire Department also supports the proposal, stating, “Ryan was an amazing athlete and a steward of the great outdoors. By honoring the memory of Ryan Shreve with a peak named **Mount Ryan**, you are also honoring the members of our Department and community who sorely miss him. I can assure you that Mount Ryan will be visited often as we pay tribute to a friend who continues to live on in the hearts of many.”

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) does not recommend approval, citing the Wilderness Policy and “feature association unsubstantiated” [sic]. The U.S. Forest Service also does not recommend approval, citing the Wilderness Policy.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California, and the Wilton Rancheria, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Falconeiri Hill, Massachusetts

(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8911498&p_longi=-70.8647767

The new commemorative name Falconeiri Hill is proposed for a 195-foot summit in the Town of Middleborough in Plymouth County. This is the highest summit in the county. The name is intended to honor the proponent’s great-uncle, Dominic Falconeiri (1918-2002), a lifetime area resident and World War II veteran who survived Pearl Harbor. According to the proponent, “My uncle was a role model for all my [family members] that served [in the military]. He was a prominent fixture in the small town of Middleboro. I believe the dedication and spirit he displayed as a WWII veteran and Pearl Harbor survivor warrants this unnamed geographical feature, that little people know exists, be named after him.” Although Mr. Falconeiri had no direct association with the summit, the proponent suggests he made “significant civic contributions to the area and deserves to be recognized. It would be a lasting legacy to those who have served our country.” Mr. Falconeiri resided in the same house his entire life; the unnamed summit lies three miles from that home.

The Town of Middleborough Board of Selectmen issued a proclamation in support of the proposal, noting Mr. Falconeiri’s service during World War II and his receipt of the Army Good Conduct Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, and the Asiatic Pacific Theater Campaign Ribbon. An article that appeared in the local newspaper noted the Falconeiri family’s “place of prominence [in the community] due to their residential construction business.”

The Plymouth County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received. The Massachusetts State Names Authority does not recommend approval of the name, citing a belief that it does not satisfy the criteria of the U.S. Board’s Commemorative Names Policy. Specifically, there is no association between the intended honoree and the summit, and despite serving valiantly in the military, no evidence that the honoree made significant contributions to the community following the war.

The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any federally recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Plymouth County.

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

Harvey Branch, Georgia

(Review List 411)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.08305555555556&p_longi=-83.784444444444

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.08277777777778&p_longi=-83.823333333333

This proposal is to make official the name Harvey Branch for a 3-mile-long stream in Barrow County. The stream flows generally eastward through Cruce Lake to enter the Mulberry River at the Jackson County line. According to the proponent, a resident of Hoschton, “This stream is named for the Harvey family, who were early settlers in the area. Their home was on the upper reaches of the creek. Long-time residents of the area have been using this name for the creek for at least 100 years.”

Although the name commemorates the Harvey family, it is not known specifically for whom it was named. The proponent notes, “The Harvey family is long gone from this area, and though I have lived in this area all my life, I have never heard any of the first names they might have had. The Gwinnett County census of 1870 (this area was once part of Gwinnett County) lists an Ezekiel Harvey as living at Cains PO, which would be correct for this family.”

The Barrow County Board of Commissioners responded that it supports the proposal, while the Georgia State Names Authority has no objection. The SNA noted that he had located references to two Harvey families who owned land nearby and who are buried in two nearby cemeteries. He was unable to locate any additional details but confirmed there are no families named Harvey in the area today.

The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any federally recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in Barrow County.

Haines Creek, Illinois

(Review List 413)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.1102777&p_longi=-88.8107777

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.1438055&p_longi=-88.8033888

This proposal is to apply the new name Haines Creek to a 2.8 mile-long tributary of the South Branch Kishwaukee River in Kingston Township in DeKalb County. The stream flows generally south through the proponent’s property. The name is intended to honor the proponent’s father, Paul Haines (1928-1997), who according to the proponent was “an ordinary man who loved the outdoors and instilled a natural land ethic in my siblings and me.” He states also that his father donated to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, was a member of Pheasants Forever, volunteered time to support passage of referenda to protect open lands and wildlife, and spent many hours as a stream clean-up volunteer. Although his father never visited or saw the stream in question, the proponent believes the stream deserves a name and that it would be fitting and proper “to name an ordinary creek in Northern Illinois for an ordinary man who went out of his way to protect even the simplest things in nature.”

The proposal for Haines Creek has the support of the DeKalb County Administrator and the Superintendent of the DeKalb County Forest Preserves. The Illinois Geographic Names Board also

recommends approval of the name. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not list any federally recognized tribes with a current or historical interest in DeKalb County.

Ferris Peak, Montana
(Beaverhead National Forest)
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.558921&p_longi=-112.065966

This 10,135-foot summit is located in Beaverhead National Forest between Noble Peak and Cloudrest Peak. The proposed name Ferris Peak is intended to honor Jane Franks Ferris (1824-1873). A native of Toronto, Canada, Mrs. Ferris migrated with her husband and children to Illinois, then to the Kansas Territory, and finally to Montana, where her husband staked a gold mine claim. Widowed a short time later, Mrs. Ferris and her children moved to Sheridan, Montana, in 1866. According to the proponent, Mrs. Ferris became a seamstress, housekeeper, and caretaker for a local homesteader, who upon his death in 1870 willed his property to her. In order to inherit the property, Mrs. Ferris became the first woman in the Sheridan area to be granted a homestead using the Preemption Act of 1841. She lived on the 160-acre homestead until her death at the age of 48. She was buried on the property and her orphaned children were taken in by neighbors. Her daughter married into the Noble family, for whom nearby Noble Peak is named (the proponent is a descendant of this family). In 2003, the homestead property, the Ferris-Hermesmeier-Fenton Ranch, was designated a National Historic Place.

The proposal to name the summit Ferris Peak is supported by the owners of The Fenton House, a restored historical homestead in Sheridan. It also has the support of the Noble family, as well as that of a licensed outfitter and guide in Montana for 19 years. The Town of Sheridan Council and the Madison County Board of Commissioners are also in favor of proposal, as are the U.S. Forest Service and the Montana Geographic Names Authority.

The 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 responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists four other features in Montana with “Ferris” in their names: two canals, a dam, and a populated place. However, none are in Madison County and none are believed to be named for the same family.

Ossing Run, Ohio
(Review List 415)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.4992919&p_longi=-82.9444028

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.522967&p_longi=-82.951401

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Ossing Run to an unnamed 2.2-mile-long tributary of Shaw Creek in Cardington Township in Morrow County. The name is intended to honor Mexican-American War veteran Frederick Ossing (d.1896). A native of Germany, Ossing emigrated to the United States in the mid-1800s. As a reward for honorable service during the war, the United States Government granted property along the stream to Ossing. He established a productive farm, eventually acquiring 320 acres. The land remained in the Ossing family until 1984.

The Cardington Township Trustees and the Soil and Water Conservation District have no objection to the proposal, while the Morrow County Commissioners and the Morrow County Engineer support it. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority also recommends approval. The proposal was forwarded to the Delaware Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, the

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Wyandotte Nation, all of which are federally recognized. The Hannahville Indian Community responded in support of the proposal. The lack of responses from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Tharald Pond, Washington
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.562881&p_longi=-122.970497

This eight-acre lake on Shaw Island in San Juan County is proposed to be named Tharald Pond in honor of Theodore and Thomas Tharald, two Norwegian immigrants who homesteaded at the site in the 1880s. The lake was constructed in 1988, and the land was granted a conservation easement in 2002.

In 1993, the Washington Board on Geographic Names approved the name Tharald Pond. However, the proposal was never forwarded to the U.S. BGN. The original proponent is now deceased. In 2012, a local historian discovered the name had never been processed at the Federal level and asked the State Board (now the Washington Committee on Geographic Names) to resubmit it. The WCGN has reaffirmed its support for the name.

A history of the Tharald brothers reads in part, “Theodore Tharald (1851-1926) was born in Norway and immigrated to the USA in 1870. His brother Thomas (1854-1923) followed him two years later. They probably lived in the Midwest for a while before moving to Washington Territory. After serving as Puget Sound lighthouse keepers, in 1883 they moved to west Shaw Island and homesteaded 150 acres.” The brothers’ cabin still stands today and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. The lake was constructed in 1988, but is not mentioned in the register documents. According to the San Juan Preservation Trust web site, “With the exception of the Krumdiack Homestead on Waldron Island, the Tharald Homestead is the most intact example of homesteading life in the islands. The house has been continuously occupied and cared for since 1883. The two-story log structure is beautifully crafted from dovetail notched cedar logs. The original configuration is still intact.” Neither the Trust nor the San Juan County land easement records include a name for the lake.

In 1992, the owner of the property proposed the name, stating “Tharold [sic] Pond commemorates Theodore and Tommy Tharold [sic] who homestead[ed] the original farm where they ran sheep and did subsistence farming. The two brothers were pioneers of Shaw Island and their names deserve to be commemorated.” Further research by the State Board in 1993 revealed the correct spelling of the family name was Tharald, and the proponent agreed to amend his proposal.

In 1993, the State Board contacted the San Juan County Commissioners for a recommendation; they responded “[we have] no comments regarding the naming of this pond.” The State Board’s file contains letters of support from the Shaw Island Postmaster, the Lopez Island Historical Society, Lopez Library, the Orcas Island Historical Museum, and the Shaw Island Library and Historical Society. The Friday Harbor Power Squadron and Lopez Island Historical Society had no objection to the proposal.

At the time of the original proposal, the Washington State Board did not consult tribal authorities. After receiving the application, the U.S. BGN staff forwarded a copy to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Louie Bluff** (FID 1568695) to **Louis Bluff**, Wisconsin
(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.6921997&p_longi=-89.8237362&fid=1568695

This proposal is to change the name of Louie Bluff, a cliff located along the Wisconsin River in Juneau County, to Louis Bluff. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which approved the change in 1982 but neglected to submit it to the BGN. The name Louie Bluff has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1975, but the proponent, whose property includes the cliff, requested that it be changed to reflect the correct spelling of the honoree's name. He believes the current name is a phonetic rendition of the name of Louis F. Dupless (1820-1895), a French pioneer, river pilot, and one of the earliest settlers in Lyndon Township. Mr. Dupless also served in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War. Louis Dupless and his family are listed in the 1860 Census of Juneau County, but by 1895 the name appears in the State Census as Lewis Dupless. Following his death, Mr. Dupless was buried at the base of the cliff. The WGNC reports that the name Louis' Bluff [sic] appeared in local guidebooks as early as 1885. The volume *Hidden History of the Wisconsin Dells Area* (2000) includes a biography of Louis Dupless, including a reference to Louis Bluff and a photograph of the Louis Dupless gravestone. A vintage postcard (unknown date) of the area depicts Louis Bluff.

A news story in the September 2007 edition of *Wisconsin Dells Events* recounted a ceremony that had been held recently "at Louis' Bluff." Also in 2007, the local VFW Post honored Louis Dupless for his Civil War service in a memorial ceremony near the Dupless family gravesite, "at the foot of Louis' Bluff."

The minutes of the WGNC 1982 meeting, at which the change was approved, include the note, "[the] U.S. Board suggested the diacritical mark be used." It is not clear to what this refers, although a significant number of online references do appear to include the apostrophe in the name.

The Juneau County government is in support of the change and the WGNC has affirmed its earlier support. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Ho-Chunk Nation and the Winnebago Tribe, both of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Pukall Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=46.1641687&p_longi=-89.7603178

The name Pukall Lake was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), in an effort to make official a name that was approved by the WGNC in 1982 but not forwarded to the BGN. The lake in question is 21 acres and is located within the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Presque Isle in Vilas County.

The original proposal was submitted by a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR), who noted that the lake was one of the largest unnamed bodies of water in Vilas County. He added, "The name refers to the unusual old growth hemlock forest (Pukall hemlocks) adjacent to the lake." The proponent noted also that a portion of the property adjacent to the lake was owned by the Pukall Lumber Company, and so the name would also honor the memory of Fred Pukall (1886-1968), the founder of the company. The proponent states "The Pukall Lumber Company, established 1937, is one of the largest softwood manufacturers in Wisconsin and operates the State's largest pine manufacturing mill; one of the many types of hardwood trees that it processes is known as the Pukall hemlock."

The Town of Presque Isle was asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Vilas County Board passed a resolution in support of the name. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council affirmed its previous support for Pukall Lake.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: 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, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, 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.

V. Revised Decisions

Change application of Long Gulch Lake (BGN 1978) (FID 268378)
and Trail Gulch Lake (BGN 1978) (FID 262844), California
(Klamath National Forest)
(Review List 414)

Long Gulch Lake: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1822362&p_longi=-122.9367699

Trail Gulch Lake: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1917236&p_longi=-122.9191367

These are the remainder of the four proposed changes related to the applications of the names Long Gulch and Trail Gulch for two valleys in Klamath National Forest. In the course of researching those names, it was noted that the lakes at the head of each of the valleys are named Long Gulch Lake and Trail Gulch Lake, respectively. To be consistent, the Forest Service has proposed that the applications of the latter names also be changed. In 1978 the BGN rendered decisions on the two lake names but not on the valleys (the streams that flow out of the lakes and through the valleys are unnamed).

The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on the issue but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposed changes. A copy of the proposals was sent to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Karuk Tribe, the Klamath Tribes, the Pit River Tribe, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation of California, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Joyce Lake** (BGN 1958 1965) (FID 629408) to **Winterberry Lake**, Michigan
(Ottawa National Forest)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=46.2949723&p_longi=-89.2698943&fid=629408

This proposal is to change the name of Joyce Lake, a 23-acre lake in Ottawa National Forest in Gogebic County, to Winterberry Lake. According to the proponent, it was submitted “to provide the privately owned lake with a name that means something.” He reports, “The lake in question, Joyce Lake, is small, private, and remote. Other than our extended family and dozen or so locals, no one even knows the lake exists. As a result, there really is no “local usage” to any extent thus the issue of local usage is irrelevant. The name ‘Joyce Lake’ appears on no signs, street names, not even on a mailbox. There is another ‘Joyce Lake’ which many of the area residents know of, but that is located about thirty miles south of us in Wisconsin.”

The name Joyce Lake has been the subject of two BGN decisions, in 1958 and 1965. The first was to make official a name listed in the 1954 *Gogebic County Lake Gazetteer*, noting that the body of water “was named for the late Mr. Joyce, who owned the lake.” In 1965, the BGN was asked by the Michigan Names Board to change the name to Ogimakwe Lake, which had been approved by the Gogebic County government to establish a Chippewa name (“ogimakwe” means “queen”). However, the BGN did not approve the change; no reason was given.

When asked if he had any information regarding the name Joyce Lake, the proponent stated that older local residents gave several answers: “1) Our lake is named after some vaudeville singer from the 1930s; 2) It is named after the non-resident owners back some 75 years ago; 3) It is named after someone’s daughter who was killed in an accident some 70 years ago.” A search of online genealogical records yields a few individuals in the area with the surname Joyce. The proponent adds, “We who have owned the lake for the past 14 years prefer the lake to be named after a common and permanent shrub found around the lake, and not by some unknown and forgotten person.” The winterberry is a species of holly native to eastern North America and southeastern Canada. The berries of the plant were often used for medicinal purposes by Native Americans.

When asked to comment, the Watersmeet Township Board of Trustees expressed support for the change. The Gogebic County Commissioners did not respond. The Michigan State Names Authority and the U.S. Forest Service are in favor of the change.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, 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, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; 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, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

Change application of **Musselshell Creek** (BGN 2005) (FID 2059141), Minnesota
(Review List 415)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7170921&p_longi=-93.2032871

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7019444&p_longi=-93.1772222

This proposal is to change the application of the name Musselshell Creek. The name was approved by the BGN in 2005 as a new name, but the original proposal limited the name to a shorter stream, specifically to a 1.4-mile-long tributary of an unnamed stream, which in turn flowed into Horseshoe Lake.

This new proposal, submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of the same proponent, would extend the name Musselshell Creek all the way to Horseshoe Lake, a length of 2.3 miles.

A second proposal, initiated by the same proponent, would apply the new name Island Lake Creek (q.v.) to a previously unnamed tributary that flows into the extended Musselshell Creek.



The Commissioners of Aitkin County conducted a public hearing on the proposed application change and after hearing no objection recommended approval of the proposed change. The Minnesota State Names Authority also supports the change. 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, 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 the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band responded in support of the proposal. The lack of responses from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Sooes Peak** (FID 1512668) (BGN 1959) to **Tsoo-Yess Peak**, Washington
(Makah Indian Reservation)
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.28479&p_longi=-124.5910677&fid=1512668

This proposal is to change the name of Sooes Peak, a 1,975-foot summit located on the Makah Indian Reservation, to Tsoo-Yess Peak. It is the third of four proposals that were submitted by the Makah Tribe Habitat Division Manager to change names in order to more accurately reflect the orthography of the Makah Indian language. The current name was approved by the BGN in 1959, in response to a request to resolve a discrepancy between Federal products; the Office of Coast Survey, the Army Map Service, and the U.S. Forest Service used the name Sooes Mountain, while USGS and the Makah Indian Tribe used the name Sooes Peak.

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names asked the Clallam County Commissioners to comment on the four name changes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The WCGN received letters of support for the change from Green Crow Timber, LLC; the Makah National Fish Hatchery; the Makah Realty and GIS Office; and several local residents. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposed change.

Change **Sooes River** (FID 1526111) (BGN 1905) to **Tsoo-Yess River**, Washington
(Makah Indian Reservation – in part)
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.3265255&p_longi=-124.6604061&fid=1526111

This is the last of the four proposals to change the names of features named “Sooes” to “Tsoo-Yess.” Sooes River is 14.5 miles long, five miles of which are on the Makah Indian Reservation. Although the current spelling was approved by the BGN in 1905 and has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1938, the Makah Indian Tribe is requesting that the name be changed to recognize its native orthography.

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names asked the Clallam County Commissioners to comment on the four name changes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The WCGN received letters of support for the change from Green Crow Timber, LLC; the Makah National Fish Hatchery; the Makah Realty and GIS Office; and several local residents. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposed change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Hoh Indian Tribe, the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, the Lower Elwha Tribal Community, the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, and the Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe responded in support of the proposal, while the Quileute Tribe indicated it had no objection. The Quileute Tribal Council added “This nomenclature has existed in uncomfortable duality for some time and we believe the selection of the native term is a good idea.” The Tribal Council consulted with an anthropologist who specializes in the Quileute language, who stated “The areal name for the Sooes River, watershed, village site and beach area was T’soyas

(TSOO-yahs), and that was the name for it in both Makah (C'uyas) and Quileute (T'soyas). It's just a name, and doesn't mean anything in either language. The Quileute may certainly support the Makah request... with the provision that the record might more correctly show that the name is traditionally used by both the Makah and Quileute but the etymology (origin) of the name is unclear." The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have no opinion on the name changes, while the U.S. Coast Guard recommends approval.

VI. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Cuchillo Peak, California
(San Bernardino National Forest)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0647022&p_longi=-116.8748155

This is the first of two proposals to name two unnamed summits in the San Bernardino National Forest just outside the San Gorgonio Wilderness. This 8,862-foot summit is located 0.6 miles northeast of Little San Gorgonio Peak. The proponent reports that the word *cuchillo* is Spanish for "knife"; he notes that the feature is known for its extreme drop-offs on either side of the transverse range.

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. Only the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians responded, noting that they had no objection to the name. The San Bernardino National Forest Archaeologist/Tribal Liaison confirmed that the Morongo Band of Indians has "no issues" with the proposal. The lack of responses from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Tejon Ranch, California
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.873982&p_longi=-118.888019

This proposal is to make official the name Tejon Ranch for a small unincorporated community located along Interstate 5 in south-central Kern County. The name was submitted by the Vice President of Corporate Communications and Marketing for the Tejon Ranch Company, who notes that the name has been used locally for several years to refer to the site of the company's headquarters. Located across I-5 from the historic Fort Tejon and Fort Tejon State Historic Park, the community is home to Fort Tejon Elementary School.

According to Wikipedia, "The Tejon Ranch Company is one of the largest private landowners in California. It was incorporated in 1936 to organize the ownership of a large tract of land originally comprising four Mexican land grants, and began ranching in the 1840s. It now controls over 270,000 acres [and is involved in] real estate, livestock, farming, and resource management." Fifteen miles to the

northeast of the community in question is the hub of the Tejon Ranch, which is already listed in GNIS as a locale.

In addition to the historical fort, the State park, and the school, GNIS lists 16 other features in Kern County with names that include the word “Tejon.” These include Tejon Canyon, Tejon Creek, and Tejon Hills, as well as two reservoirs and associated dams. A short distance to the south, Tejon Pass lies along the Los Angeles County line. Tejon Ranch Commerce Center, located approximately eight miles north along I-5, is a distribution center for several large corporations. Also nearby are the Tejon Ranch Fire Department, Tejon Oil Field, Tejon Ag Airport, and the Tejon Equestrian Center.

The proponent originally requested that the existing GNIS entry for Tejon Ranch (locale) be reclassified as a populated place, but after further investigation it was determined that the name still refers to the locale and that the proposed name refers to the community as a separate entity. He has requested that the U.S. Postal Service establish the name Tejon Ranch as an alternative mailing address for ZIP Code 93243, but the USPS has indicated it will consider the matter after the BGN has made its decision on the community name.

The proponent also asked that the BGN consider proposals to make official the names Tejon Mountain Village and Centennial for two new planned communities being developed by the Tejon Ranch Company in the hills above Castac Lake, but citing a lack of evidence that construction has begun, he was asked to defer any further action until the communities have a permanent population.

The Kern County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal, stating “[The County] recognizes Tejon Ranch as a distinct historical populated area.” The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name. The proposal was forwarded to the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Wanat Peak, California
(San Bernardino National Forest)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.0670328&p_longi=-116.866462

This is the second of the two proposals to name unnamed summits in the San Bernardino National Forest just outside the San Gorgonio Wilderness. This 9,040-foot summit is located 0.6 miles northeast of Little San Gorgonio Peak and 0.4 miles from the summit to be proposed Cuchillo Peak (q.v.). The word *wanat* means “mountain lion” in the Serrano Indian language. According to the proponent, mountain lions (cougars and pumas) are native to this area and are frequently spotted in the mountains. He further states, “The Serrano Indians were the indigenous people inhabiting the San Bernardino mountains.” The word has been confirmed by the last native speaker of the Serrano language and is published in the comprehensive work *Wayla Yawa*. It has also been confirmed by the Tribal Historian and Cultural Advisor for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. The proponent further adds, “The translation found in linguist Kenneth Hill’s Serrano/English dictionary—as yet unpublished and which is based on older, scholarly references—is ‘tuḱuḱuvat’ and while I considered this option, Dr. Hill suggested the most phonetically accurate rendering in English would be something like ‘tookootsoovat,’ which, among other concerns, would invite considerably greater mispronunciation. In the end, I have relied on the last remaining Serrano speaker’s translation, which in English translation is much simpler and, as a result, will remain that much more true to the sound of the Serrano language.”

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. Only the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians responded, noting that they had no objection to the name. The San Bernardino National Forest Archaeologist/Tribal Liaison confirmed that the Morongo Band of Indians has “no issues” with the proposal. The lack of responses from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Bridal Peak, Colorado

(Uncompahgre National Forest and San Juan National Forest)

(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=37.8777091&p_longi=-107.7660238

This 13,510-foot peak is located along the boundary between the Uncompahgre National Forest and San Juan National Forest, which is also the boundary between San Miguel County and San Juan County. It is also just east of Bridal Veil Creek and Bridal Veil Basin. According to the proponent, who maintains the Coloradothirteeners.com web site, the name Bridal Peak has been known by climbers for many years, most noticeably because it was labeled on geologic maps produced by the USGS in the early 1960s (it does not appear on USGS topographic maps). The proponent’s objective is to make the name official so that it will appear on future USGS and U.S. Forest Service maps and to preserve the name “so that it doesn’t become lost to history.” In an effort to promote his proposal, he has created a web page: <http://www.bridalpeak.com/>.

Letters of support for the proposal were received from the San Juan County Commissioners, the San Miguel County Commissioners, the Telluride Town Council, the Mountain Village Town Council, the Curator of the Ouray County Museum, and the Executive Director of the Telluride Historical Museum. In addition, six area residents, one of whom identified himself as “Telluride Ski Resort’s first employee,” submitted emails in support of the name. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service are in favor of making official the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Jicarilla Apache Nation, the Navajo Nation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists seven features in Colorado using the word “Bridal” in their name: a basin, a dam, three falls, and two streams. Four of these are in San Miguel County in the vicinity of the summit: Bridal Veil Basin, Bridal Veil Creek, Bridal Veil Dam, and Bridal Veil Falls.

Student Branch, Kentucky

(Review List 412)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.184144&p_longi=-84.8624181

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.2012023&p_longi=-84.8324203

This 2.7-mile-long stream, which flows through the campus of Kentucky State University (KSU), is proposed to be named Student Branch in reference to the students of the university. According to the

proponent, an assistant professor of biology at KSU, this small stream appears to be spring and runoff fed. She believes that naming the stream would highlight the importance of water. She further reports that students in ecology courses on campus conduct water samples along the stream.

The City of Frankfort has no objection to the proposal, but because the stream is on the KSU campus, defers to the university. The Franklin County Court did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The President of Kentucky State University supports the proposal, as does the Kentucky State Names Committee. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Eagle Point, Minnesota

(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.0457923&p_longi=-92.903173

This proposal is to apply the new name Eagle Point to an unnamed cape in Kabetogama State Forest along the southern shore of Pelican Lake in Saint Louis County. It was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of two residents of nearby Orr. According to the proponents, the cape is known unofficially as Johnson's Point and that name does appear on local lake and resort maps. However, they feel that making official the name Eagle Point instead “would be a benefit to the private residents on both sides of the point and to commercial properties in the vicinity.... The name ‘Johnson's Point’ is not an asset to the surrounding neighborhood. The name ‘Eagle Pointe’ [sic] is more enticing to visitors considering a trip to Pelican Lake. Also, having the point and the lake itself both named after well-known birds is an advantage.” They note that the cape has been home to bald eagle nests for many years.

The proposal did not include any information regarding the origin of the name Johnsons Point; however, the Federal Census records of Saint Louis County list a number of families with that name. The General Land Office records also show that in 1957 a couple named Johnson acquired property on the opposite shore of Pelican Lake, approximately two miles from the cape in question.

The Commissioners of Saint Louis County conducted a public hearing to consider the proposal, and after hearing no objection, recommended approval of the application. The Minnesota State Names Authority also supports the proposal.

A query of GNIS indicates 139 features in Minnesota with the word “Eagle” in their name. Of these, ten are in Saint Louis County, including a building, a cape, a civil division (Township of Eagles Nest), an island, five lakes, and a populated place. The cape, named Eagle Nest Point, is located 50 miles east-southeast of the feature in question.

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 Indian, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band responded in support of the proposal. The lack of responses from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Island Lake Creek, Minnesota

(Review List 415)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7188869&p_longi=-93.1870651

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.7276245&p_longi=-93.184576

This proposal is to apply the new name Island Lake Creek to an unnamed 0.8-mile-long stream. The stream flows from Island Lake into another stream that is proposed to be named Musselshell Creek (q.v.).

The Commissioners of Aitkin County conducted a public hearing and after hearing no objection recommended approval of the proposed name. The Minnesota State Names Authority also is in support of the proposal. 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, 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 responded in support of the proposal. The lack of responses from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

GNIS lists 108 features in Minnesota with names that contain both the words “Island” and “Lake.” Three are streams named Island Lake Creek; none of these are in Aitkin County.

Seven new island names, Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Wisconsin

(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

(Review List 411)

These seven names were proposed by a representative of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to name previously unnamed, newly created, islands in the refuge. The islands were created to enhance wildlife habitat and to complete Phase III of the Pool 8 Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project. Construction of the islands was a partnership between the FWS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and members of the public. As part of the project, the public was asked to submit names for the new islands. Applicants were asked to suggest names that reflect the local habitat, geology, geography, history of the river, wildlife, and fauna.

The governments of the Town of Bergen and Vernon County were asked to comment on the proposed names but no response was received. The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service both recommend approval of the names.

The proposals were forwarded to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation, the Lower Sioux Indian Community Council, the Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Tribe, the Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Heelsplitter Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.632174&p_longi=-91.258419

The first proposal is to apply the name Heelsplitter Island to an approximately 8-acre island located three miles southwest of Stoddard. The name is derived from the common name of a local freshwater mussel. Pink Heelsplitters, Inflated Heelsplitters, Creek Heelsplitters, and White Heelsplitters are some of the native mussels found in Wisconsin.

Jewelwing Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6257625&p_longi=-91.2636852

The name Jewelwing Island is proposed to be applied to an approximately 5.7-acre man-made island. The name refers to the Ebony Jewelwing, a native damselfly (similar to dragonflies), found in the area.

Little Hoot Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6317577&p_longi=-91.2463903

This approximately 600-foot by 200-foot rectangular-shaped manmade island is proposed to be named Little Hoot Island because of the hooting sound that migratory tundra swan cygnets make. According to the proponent, “Every October, thousands of tundra swans visit the Refuge. The Mississippi River provides them with food and a place to rest as they make their way south [sic] to the Atlantic coast.”

Musquash Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6397711&p_longi=-91.2522697

This approximately 3.6-acre, rectangular-shaped manmade island is proposed to be named Musquash Island. According to the proponent, the “word ‘musquash’ comes from early American settlers’ interpretation of the Algonquin word for muskrat. The name was proposed by a Stoddard Elementary School fifth grade class.”

Pumpkinseed Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6313229&p_longi=-91.2418413

This man-made island is approximately 2,400 feet long and 200 feet wide. The proponent reports, “This island name was suggested by Stoddard Elementary School fifth graders and was inspired by the local pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*).”

Soft Shell Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6311676&p_longi=-91.2637496

This approximately 11-acre, A-shaped manmade island is proposed to be named Soft Shell Island. According to the proponent, “the name was suggested by a Stoddard Elementary School 5th grade class in reference to local species of turtles - the softshell turtles. Spiny softshell turtles (*Apalone spinifera*) and smooth softshell turtles (*Apalone mutica*) live mainly along the banks of the Mississippi River. The smooth softshell turtle has been designated as a species of special concern for conservation by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin’s Natural Heritage Inventory program.”

Willow Sprig Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.6374418&p_longi=-91.2608528

The man-made island proposed to be named Willow Sprig Island is approximately 15 acres in size. The proposed name refers to the native sandbar willow saplings that were planted on the islands to help stabilize the soil. The tradition of planting willows along the edges of islands in the Mississippi River pre-dates island construction by many years; willows were originally planted on the natural islands to slow their erosion due to the additions of locks and dams on the Mississippi.