

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

Seven Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Meeting

USGS National Map Users Conference  
Marriott Denver West, Golden, Colorado  
Telluride Room

May 12, 2011 – 1:30 p.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Mark DeMulder	Department of Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (acting Chair)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
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

John Fenniman, U. S. Geological Survey  
Sandra Hoyle-Moore, U. S. Geological Survey  
Renee Hughes, U. S. Geological Survey  
Maria McCormick, U. S. Geological Survey  
Jane Messenger, U. S. Geological Survey  
Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey  
Gregory Winters, U. S. Geological Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 1:35 p.m. Domestic Names Committee Chair Logan was unable to travel to Denver, so he indicated that Kanalley would chair the meeting. Kanalley thanked the U.S. Geological Survey for hosting the DNC meeting during The National Map Users Conference, noting that it provided a good opportunity to demonstrate and promote the activities of the Board on Geographic Names. She extended her appreciation to DeMulder for highlighting the BGN during the morning's plenary session, noting also that the Geographic Names Information System was mentioned during many of the conference sessions. She also thanked those DNC members who were in attendance in person for traveling to Denver. Finally, she asked the members and staff to introduce themselves, and welcomed the audience to the meeting. Because several of the members are participating in the meeting remotely, a WebEx session was also being used.

## 2. Minutes of the 728<sup>th</sup> Meeting

Due to the late distribution of the minutes of the 728<sup>th</sup> meeting, held April 14<sup>th</sup>, it was agreed that any comments or corrections should be submitted to Runyon via e-mail by May 19<sup>th</sup>.

## 3. Reports

### 3.1 BGN Chairman (Hébert)

In Chairman Hébert's absence, Logan had nothing to report.

### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The International Congress of Onomastic Sciences will meet September 5-9 in Barcelona, Spain. The program will include three sessions dealing with geographic names.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) 26<sup>th</sup> session took place in Vienna, Austria, during the previous week. The program included discussions on toponymic files and gazetteers. Trent Palmer attended and presented a paper on the Web Feature Services-Gazetteer Protocol. The next UNGEGN session will take place in August 2012 in New York.

The Geographical Names Board of Canada will meet August 28 to September 1, 2011 in Dawson, Yukon.

### 3.3 Special Committee on Communications (Westington)

The Special Committee has not met recently. Westington reported on ongoing efforts by the BGN's Foreign Names Committee to promulgate and promote the use of official geographic names, especially during crisis situations.

In mid-April, Campbell and Fournier attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Geographers in Seattle, where they each made a presentation on aspects of toponymy. Topics at the conference included space-time integration, global gazetteers, and temporal GIS development.

Westington reminded the committee that the BGN tri-fold brochures would need to be revised following the relocation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to Fort Belvoir in the coming weeks.

### 3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

On the day prior to the DNC meeting, Yost and Runyon met with the National Geospatial Technical Operations Center staff in Denver. They participated in discussions regarding data conflation and derivation with respect to structures, boundaries, transportation, and the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). The

meeting led to an increased understanding of the relationship of incorporated and “civil” features as depicted in GNIS, as well as the relationship of unincorporated and Census Designated Places.

Yost reminded the committee that the annual conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities is scheduled for the last week in October 2011. There are still a few slots open on the agenda. July 31<sup>st</sup> is the deadline to submit abstracts, although earlier submissions would be appreciated. The conference is expected to promote international toponymic cooperation, as well as provide a good opportunity for attendees from State governments to discuss the importance of geographic names in emergency operations.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

The State of Tennessee recently established a formal geographic names board, increasing its membership from a single individual to sixteen members.

In Washington, the State Legislature has approved the re-establishment of the Washington Board on Geographic Names, although budgetary issues still need to be addressed. The State Board hopes to be back in operation in the next few months. The BGN staff will work with the State Board staff to coordinate and discuss how best to process the numerous pending Washington proposals.

### 3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick reported on GNIS progress for the fiscal year thus far:

Web maintenance form entries: 4,071 new records; 12,758 edits; 4,718 variants added; 776 deletions

An additional 70,000 records were added and/or modified to coincide with the latest Census release. Of these, 4,654 were edits (Census class and census code changes), while 64,594 changes involved a recalculation of the centroid point from Census polygons; these changes are expected to be loaded into GNIS in the next couple of weeks.

Structures updates: 16,711 new records, 6,508 edits. These points now display as part of the GAZ/vector database and are also available at the GNIS public website.

4,654 new names and 99 edits were compiled as a result of ongoing funded contracts.

During the same reporting period, Roger Payne, BGN Executive Emeritus, received, processed, and answered 1,069 inquiries, which resulted in 216 new records and 531 edits. He also added one new and edited five existing Antarctica records

The GNIS staff has received and is processing statewide datasets for New Jersey (NHD) and Oregon (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and State agency updates). Phase II data collection for the Commonwealth of Kentucky is approaching completion. As part of Phase II collection for Alaska, many of the variants being added are Alaska Native names.

Yost noted that the number of new records being added to the database is declining, although State stewardship of existing names is continuing and will likely increase. There are approximately 200 registered users of the online maintenance forms.

Yost reported that the GNIS staff recently instituted measures to prevent apparent attempts to hack into the GNIS database.

DNC and GNIS staff are receiving numerous e-mail and telephone requests for GNIS Feature IDs for the Citizen Oriented Policing Service (COPS) grant. The grant is part of the ARRA stimulus program, now in its third year.

The BGN records scanning project is proceeding. The initial collection, comprising research cards from pre-1933, is now available online and linked to the GNIS record. Other cards and case files will be available in the near future. The USGS is also scanning and will shortly make available online its historical topographic map collection.

### 3.7 Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) Review (Logan)

Logan reported that comments from members have been incorporated into Chapter 1. He thanked the members for their contributions. With Flora's guidance, a preface page to the PPP has been written. At this meeting, Logan requested approval of Chapter 1. It was suggested that provided the changes were not substantive the DNC should proceed with a vote. Logan noted that the majority of changes at this point are expected to be editorial, but any substantive changes would be distributed for comment.

At this point, two members, one in Denver and one on the phone, left the meeting.

A motion was made and seconded to approve Chapter 1 of the PPP.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Logan reported the next meeting on PPP revision is scheduled for Tuesday, May 31<sup>st</sup> at 9:00 a.m. at the USGS in Reston. All interested DNC members are invited to attend. At the June DNC meeting, Chapter 2 will be presented for approval, focusing on Principles II, III, IV, and VI. The remaining Principles are still being evaluated by the Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation. Also at the June meeting, the revisions to Chapter 3 (with the exception of Policy X) will be presented for the DNC's consideration and hopefully approval in July.

### 3.8 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

Kanalley reported that the Tribal Committee would not be meeting following the DNC's May meeting. However, the committee is in the process of drafting a preliminary policy for the DNC's consideration. Kanalley stressed the need for National Park Service and

Bureau of Indian Affairs participation. The next meeting of the Tribal Committee is scheduled to follow the DNC's June 9<sup>th</sup> meeting.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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

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

**II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

**Sam Clemens Cove, Nevada (Review List 404)**

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

Vote: 4 in favor  
5 against  
0 abstentions

[The initial vote was 4-4 so the chair cast a vote to break the tie.] The negative votes cited the negative recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service and reasonable doubt regarding the location of Samuel Clemens' campsite.

At this point, one member attending the meeting via telephone left.

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

**Breach Pond, Colorado (Review List 402) (FID 2680018)**

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Wiley Falls, Maryland (Review List 406) (FID 2680020)**

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Nardeton Creek (FID 723117) to Harrelson Creek, Missouri (Review List 405)

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

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Doll Peak, Vermont (Review List 406) (FID 2680024)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Lowers Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 399) (FID 2680025)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Knights Lake (FID 1567576) to Mulhern Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 404)

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

Vote: 5 in favor  
2 against  
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing a reluctance to change a longstanding name.

A member who had left the conference call earlier rejoined the meeting.

#### **IV. Revised Decisions**

Change application of Turkey Hill (BGN 1988) (1460346), Vermont (Review List 406)

A motion was made and seconded to change the application of this name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Staff noted that in the course of researching this proposal, it was noted by one of the members that the adjacent summit is labeled Tucker Hill, a name that is not currently recognized for Federal use. The staff was instructed to investigate the name further.

**V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

**Nen' Yese' Ridge**, Alaska (Review List 406) (FID 2680026)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 7 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstention

**Mount Os**, Kansas (Review List 405) (FID 2680027)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Falling Rocks Branch**, Maryland (Review List 406) (FID 2680021)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Sylvan Gorge Burn**, Maryland (Review List 405) (FID 2680028)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**6. Closing**

**Location and Time of Next Meeting**

The meeting adjourned at 3:55 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place Thursday, June 9, 2011, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *William G. Logan*

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William G. Logan, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
May 2011

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Sam Clemens Cove, Nevada

(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.175786&p\\_longi=-119.929419](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.175786&p_longi=-119.929419)

This proposal is to apply the name Sam Clemens Cove to a small bay on the northeast shore of Lake Tahoe, just south of Sand Point in Washoe County. The shoreline adjacent to the bay is managed by the U.S. Forest Service as part of Toiyabe National Forest; however, the lake itself falls outside the proclamation boundary. The proponent of the name Sam Clemens Cove is a retired employee of the Bureau of Land Management and a member of the Nevada Board on Geographic Names. He reports that the bay is very close to the site where in 1861 Samuel Clemens and Tom Kinney set up camp and laid out a timber claim. After the land claim plat was discovered in 1976, historians became increasingly interested in locating the site.

In a letter Samuel Clemens wrote to his sister in October 1861, he reported that Captain John Nye [brother of the governor of Nevada Territory] had referred to a cove on the Lake Tahoe shoreline as Sam Clemens' Bay (the proponent believes "Cove" is a more appropriate generic).

According to recent media coverage of the naming effort, "Before he became Mark Twain, Samuel Clemens chased a dream of being a timber baron on the shores of Lake Tahoe. But his hopes went up in smoke when he accidentally started a wildfire while cooking over a campfire. Nearly 150 years later, Nevada historians are embracing new research that pinpoints the location of his camp near Incline Village on the lake's northeast shore with the help of a huge, tablelike granite boulder that Twain used for meals and card games. The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names is considering naming the site Sam Clemens Cove after the man who later assumed his pen name as a newspaper reporter in Virginia City. [The] Nevada state Archivist.... said the recognition is fitting because Twain penned perhaps the most eloquent and immortal descriptions of the lake and no geographic feature in the state is named for him. That first trip to Lake Tahoe inspired Twain to write one of the most famous lines ever about the lake: "As it lay there with the shadows of the mountains brilliantly photographed upon its still surface, I thought it must surely be the fairest picture the whole earth affords.'"

There is some controversy as to whether the cove represents the correct location of Clemens' camp; a California historian claims it was on the western shore of Lake Tahoe, close to present-day Tahoe Vista. Another account adds, "Twain tramped to Incline

Village on the lake's north shore, then boated six miles west. He [the historian] acknowledges the lack of a nearby 1861 sawmill poses a problem for his claim, he says the Nevada site is on the east shore and not on a bay as Twain suggested. [He] further notes that Twain contemporary George Wharton James wrote in his 1914 book "California Romantic and Beautiful" that the camp was "not far" from Carnelian Bay, just west of Tahoe Vista."

The proponents of the Nevada location cite a statement that Clemens made in his letter that the camp featured a "huge flat granite dining table." The site of the proposed Sam Clemens Cove comprises numerous large boulders including one that seems to fit the description (it is now six feet underwater because of a rise in the lake's level).

According to the aforementioned account, "Twain, in his Roughing It and letters to family, only provides vague clues about the camp's location and notes it was on the north shore. He says he walked about 11 miles from Carson City to the lake, then boated six miles to camp. About halfway on the boat ride, he mentions reaching a timber camp of a group headed by John Nye, brother of Nevada's territorial governor at the time. Twain says that camp was about three miles from a sawmill." The proponent said, "the latter clues support findings that Twain reached Lake Tahoe at Glenbrook on the east shore, then boated six miles north. 1862 and 1865 maps place the Nye timber claim about four miles north of Glenbrook, home of the lake's only known sawmill in 1861."

The Nevada Board on Geographic Names asked the Washoe County Commissioners to comment on the proposal; the county responded they had no objection to the name. The State Board also asked the following Federally recognized tribes to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue: the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony; the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation; the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony; the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation; the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California; the Carson Community Council of the Washoe Tribe; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe. The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency declined to offer an opinion, believing "we do not have any authority over such matters."

The California historian who opposes the proposal also believes the proposal is an attempt to promote Mark Twain-related tourism on the Nevada side of the lake. The Mark Twain Cultural Center opened to the public in June 2010, and an individual who portrays Mark Twain attended the Nevada State Board meeting to express enthusiastic support for the proposal.

In September 2010, the Nevada Board voted to recommend approval of the proposal for Sam Clemens Cove. Also in attendance at the meeting, and in support of the proposal, were the Nevada State Archivist and his predecessor, as well as the retired Director of the Nevada State Historical Society. The Nevada State Historian/State Historic Preservation Officer/Chairman of the National Historic Landmarks Commission also submitted a statement endorsing the proposal. A cartographer with the Nevada Department of Transportation prepared a map noting the likely routes taken by various groups to reach Lake Tahoe in about 1860. Several of the trails westward from Carson

City reach the east shore of the lake; one extends to within two miles of the unnamed cove.

The opponent, in his presentation to the State Board, disputes the claim that the fire started by Clemens was on the east shore of the lake, believing instead it was in the northwest corner. He also believes Clemens' description of the water does not match that seen from the east, nor do the rocks that he described match those in the cove in question. In summary, he states, "Better not to name any cove than name the wrong cove and thereby give official credence to conjecture."

In recommending approval of the name, the State Board noted that it is well documented that Sam Clemens spent some time in the Nevada Territory in 1860/61 and made several trips to Lake Tahoe; evidence shows the timber claim was on the east shore of the lake; and "although this *may not* be the exact cove, it is a very reasonable possibility." They also cited the significant contributions of Mark Twain's writings to the history of Nevada and Lake Tahoe and his "outstanding national reputation." One State Board member suggested that the opponent might wish to submit another proposal to name a feature in California for Sam Clemens; to date, none has been received.

Although the boundary of Toiyabe National Forest extends only to the shoreline, the U.S. Forest Service has indicated it does not support the proposal, citing an apparent lack of direct or long term association between the geographic feature and the intended honoree. The Forest Service notes, "Sam Clemens' (Mark Twain's) impact/influence on Lake Tahoe was almost incidental, except for the enjoyable fictional/factual account he left in his 'semi-autobiographical' tale." The majority of his presence in Nevada was in Carson City and Nevada City, and after "he carelessly started a forest fire," he returned to Carson City and his dreams of becoming a timber baron were over. Further, "He is already honored by having a National Forest .... a National Wildlife Refuge, a State Park and so on, named after him." Finally, given the greater recognition of the name Mark Twain, the Forest Service believes such features should be named accordingly.

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

**Breach Pond**, Colorado  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Review List 402)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.816131&p\\_longi=-107.8941](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.816131&p_longi=-107.8941)

The new commemorative name Breach Pond is proposed for a 0.8 acre pond in northern Moffat County, 27 miles northwest of Craig. The name would honor John Addison Breach (1890-1960), a native of Iowa who in 1917 moved with his family to the small but thriving community of Great Divide. Shortly thereafter, he filed for a homestead of 360 acres and built a cabin overlooking the unnamed lake. He and his wife raised seven children on the family property, also planting trees and shrubs, and building a barn. Over the next 23 years, Mr. Breach farmed the land, raised sheep, hunted, and trapped, until deteriorating climate conditions, a lack of irrigation, and a dwindling population in

Great Divide forced the family to sell the land back to the government and relocate to Idaho. During his years in the community, Mr. Breach also served as Justice of the Peace.

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Moffat County Board of Commissioners responded, "We believe this is an appropriate name and have checked with adjacent landowners for agreement also." The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the Bureau of Land Management also recommend approval. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are Federally recognized. No response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Wiley Falls**, Maryland  
(Review List 406)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.683002&p\\_longi=-76.518872](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.683002&p_longi=-76.518872)

This 100-foot high waterfall lies along a small unnamed tributary of Deer Creek in Harford County (the unnamed stream is proposed to be named Falling Rocks Branch (q.v.)). The name Wiley Falls was submitted by a member of the Harford County Council, and is intended to commemorate Matthew Wiley (1751-1840), who acquired property in the area in the late eighteenth century and who was the first of five generations to operate a grain mill and forge close to the site of the falls.

According to the Harford County Preservation Commission, which submitted a letter of support for the proposal, "No history of Harford County would be complete without significant mention of the Wiley family and their contribution to the County's economic development. The property on which the unnamed stream and water fall are located was once owned by James A. Wiley, the great grandson of Mathew Wiley, Sr., who settled in Harford County in 1778 and established the first of at least three mills the family operated in northern Harford County. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as the County's agricultural base shifted from tobacco to grain, the County's swift flowing streams made logical sites for gristmills. Four generations of Wileys successively owned and operated mills in Harford County, making them by far the most distinguished local family in the industry. The official naming of Wiley Falls is an appropriate means to recognize the contributions of the family to the milling industry and the heritage of Harford County as a whole." In addition to the County Council, the Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning/Environmental Planning Section and the Harford County Department of Public Works also submitted letters in support of the name. The Maryland State Names Authority recommends approval as well.

GNIS lists two other features in Harford County with the word "Wiley" in their current or former names. Approximately 2.5 miles north-northwest of the waterfall in question, straddling the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary, lies the small community of Wileys Corner. Another crossroads community, named Amos Mills, is located 1.5 miles from the waterfall; this community was once named Wileys Mill or First Wiley Mill. Research suggests that all features in Harford County named "Wiley" relate to the family in question.

Change Nardeton Creek (FID 723117) to Harrelson Creek, Missouri  
(Review List 405)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=38.3947432&p\\_longi=-93.6435443&fid=723117](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.3947432&p_longi=-93.6435443&fid=723117)

This proposal is to change the name of Nardeton Creek in Henry County to Harrelson Creek. The 3.5-mile long tributary of Nelson Creek is located 7 miles northeast of Clinton; a small section of the stream lies within the Upper Tebo State Wildlife Management Area. During the State of Missouri's ongoing maintenance of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), a name discrepancy between a GNIS record and the current USGS topographic map was noted. The map, published in 1981, shows the name Nardenton Creek. However, GNIS lists the name as Nardeton Creek, which was collected from the 1953 USGS map. Subsequent investigation yielded numerous other variations on the stream's name, some undoubtedly a result of cartographic error. The proposal is to return the name to that of the original landowner.

The 1995 Missouri Department of Transportation general highway map of Henry County labels the feature Nordston Creek. The 1996 Plat Book of Henry County applied the name "Nardston Cr." The 1930 county plat book appears to support the name Nardston Creek, but upon closer inspection, it is apparent that a property line was drawn through the name, and that the "d" in the name is actually "ol," making it Narolston Creek. The 1914 Standard Plat Book of Henry County verifies that spelling with the label NAROLSTON CREEK shown in uppercase. The 1895 Plat Book of Henry County would appear to support the Narolston name, but again, upon closer inspection, a property line intersects the first letter of the name, and what appears to be an "N" is in fact an "H", resulting in Harolston Creek. In support of the name starting with an "H", Campbell's 1873 *New Atlas of Missouri* showed "Heraldson Cr." Based on these findings, it can be concluded that through a series of mistaken cartographic transfers from one document to the next, the name has evolved from Heraldson to Nardeton.

General Land Office land patents for the 1840s and 1850s show that a Bennett Harrelson patented land at the mouth of the stream, and that various patents were recorded throughout the 1840s by him, as well as by Emsley M. Harrelson and Emsley M. Harelson (presumably the same individual). A review of the 1845 Henry County Assessor records shows Emsley Harrelson and Bennett Harrelson, but also records for the same tracts of land, Emsley Hearlson and Bennett Hearlson.

An investigation into current local usage has determined that area residents are not aware of any name for the stream. Although the name Harrelson Creek has never been applied specifically to the stream, it is proposed based on the most common spelling of the name of the original landowners in the area. The proposed change has the approval of the Henry County government and the Missouri Board on Geographic Names. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Osage Tribe, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Nation, and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, all of which are Federally recognized. Of these, only the Peoria Tribe responded, indicating no objection to the name change. The lack

of response from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

According to GNIS, there is a small unincorporated populated place named Harrelson 53 miles to the northwest in Cass County. It is not known whether there is a family connection between the community and the stream in Henry County.

**Doll Peak**, Vermont  
(Review List 406)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=44.9470624&p\\_longi=-72.5404072](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.9470624&p_longi=-72.5404072)

This proposal is to make official the name Doll Peak for an unnamed summit located along the boundary between Orleans County and Franklin County. It was submitted by the Vermont State Names Board on behalf of the Executive Director of the Green Mountain Club. The name is intended to commemorate the former Vermont State geologist Charles Doll (1898-1990). According to the proponent, the name has been used locally since the early 1990s and has appeared in several editions of the Long Trail Guide since 1996. The proposal included a petition of support signed by 43 area residents.

Charles Doll was a distinguished faculty member at the University of Vermont, serving as the State geologist from 1947 to 1976. He was a charter member of the Vermont Geological Society, as well as chief editor of the 1961 Centennial Geologic Map of Vermont. He was committed to the promotion of Vermont's mountains as a recreational resource. In 1930 he served as leading builder of the original path of Vermont's Long Trail from Jay Peak north to the trail's terminus at the international border. A geologist at the University of New Hampshire, who supports the proposal, states, "I remember hearing that this peak was named after Doll to honor his role in completing the last link in the Long Trail." Numerous outdoor enthusiast websites refer to the peak as either Doll Mountain or Doll Peak.

The Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, contacted the Town of Jay Select Board and the Town of Richford Select Board for comment. However, neither responded which is presumed by the State to indicate a lack of objection to the name. The State Names Authority recommends approval. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Orleans County or Franklin County.

**Lowers Lake**, Wisconsin  
(Review List 399)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=45.229448&p\\_longi=-91.274843](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.229448&p_longi=-91.274843)

This proposal would apply the new name Lowers Lake to a lake in the Town of Birch Creek in Chippewa County. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) on behalf of a resident of Kenosha, who wishes to honor his great-uncle Charles Lowers. Mr. Lowers was a World War I veteran who owned the land on which the lake is situated. During the time he owned it, Mr. Lowers constructed a dam at the

western end of the lake, increasing its size from 34 acres to its present-day 100 acres. He sold the property in the 1950's.

Although the WGNC found some evidence that the Chippewa County government was referring to the lake as Meadows Lake West (no maps or documents have been located to substantiate this), the County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Lowers Lake. The Town of Birch Creek and the WGNC also recommend approval, as does the present-day landowner.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally recognized tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa; the Bay Mills Indian Community; the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa; the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; 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 Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Fond du Lac Band, Grand Portage Band, Leech Lake Band, and White Earth Band); the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, the Mille Lacs Band responded in favor of the name, while the Bois Forte Band and the Red Cliff Band stated they had no opinion. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change Knights Lake (FID 1567576) to Mulhern Lake, Wisconsin  
(Review List 404)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=43.6524807&p\\_longi=-89.3531746&fid=1567576](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=43.6524807&p_longi=-89.3531746&fid=1567576)

This 29-acre lake is located in the Town of Buffalo in Marquette County, just outside the French Creek State Wildlife Area. The proposal is to change the lake's name from Knights Lake to Mulhern Lake. The current name first appeared on the USGS topographic maps in 1902. USGS field work conducted in 1980 in preparation for the first large-scale map of the area confirmed that the name Knights Lake was in local usage. The name also was labeled on the 1974 Marquette County highway map.

The request to change Knights Lake to Mulhern Lake was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC), which had conditionally approved the change in 1995, pending receipt of county approval. Although the Town of Buffalo had endorsed the change, Marquette County did not provide input so the information was never forwarded to the BGN. The matter came to the WGNC's attention in 2010 after an attorney noted that State maps and property records still showed Knights Lake.

The 1995 proposal reported that the name Mulhern Lake had been used locally for more than 50 years and that local residents were unfamiliar with the name Knights Lake. The proponent indicated the lake was named for Ben Mulhern, who purchased 200 acres of land surrounding the lake in 1912. After confirming that the Town of Buffalo continues to support the name change, and also obtaining Marquette County support, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council voted to recommend approval. Other supporters include two descendants of Ben Mulhern, as well as the current owner of a substantial part of the lake shoreline, and several other property owners and lake users. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources also recommends approval.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally recognized tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa; the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; 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 Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Fond du Lac Band, Grand Portage Band, Leech Lake Band, and White Earth Band); the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Of these, the Mille Lacs Band and the Sokaogon Chippewa Community responded in favor of the change. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#### **IV. Revised Decisions**

Change application of Turkey Hill (BGN 1988) (FID 1460346), Vermont  
(Review List 406)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=43.7594096&p\\_longi=-72.3705912](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.7594096&p_longi=-72.3705912)

This proposal is to correct the application of the name Turkey Hill, for a summit in the Town of Norwich in Windsor County. Although the BGN approved the name in 1988, the proponent is now claiming the location is incorrect. Instead of being applied to a 1,469 foot peak, she claims it should be the 1,520 foot peak located 0.6 miles further to the northeast. She notes also than the currently named feature is not on her family's property.

The 1988 case file comprised simply a copy of a resolution passed by the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority (SNA), stating that the peak to be named had an elevation of 1,469 feet. The USGS topographic map shows a peak labeled "1469" so that location was approved. The 1988 file did not include a copy of the original proposal, nor a map showing the feature. The resolution further described the summit as being between Beaver Meadow Road and Chapel Hill Road, which could refer to either peak.

A copy of the complete 1988 proposal, recently forwarded by the State Names Authority, reveals that the name was chosen because wild turkeys are often seen on the hill and also because the proponent's maiden name is Turkevich. After confirming that local

usage of the name is for the 1,520 foot peak, the State Names Authority recommends that the application be corrected. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Windsor County.

#### V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

**Nen' Yese' Ridge**, Alaska  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Review List 406)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=62.438705&p\\_longi=-146.250018](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=62.438705&p_longi=-146.250018)

This proposal is to make official the locally used name Nen' Yese' Ridge for a 20-mile long ridge in Valdez-Cordova Census Area, 145 miles northeast of Anchorage. The northern half of the ridge lies on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The name Nen' Yese' Ridge is of Ahtna origin and is reported to mean "land ridge" or "earth ridge." According to the proponent, professor emeritus at the Alaska Native Language Center in Fairbanks, the name Nen' Yese' Ridge is well known to Ahtna speakers. He notes also that the ridge serves as a focal point of east-west and north-south trails. The name has appeared already in two publications: *Ahtna Place Name Lists* (1983), published by the proponent, and *Copper River Place Names* (2005), authored jointly by the proponent and the BLM. The proponent states that the writing marks in the name are "single quotation mark apostrophes as rendered in Times New Roman font."

Ahtna, Inc., an Alaska Native Regional Corporation, supports the proposal. After receiving no objections from the Glennallen Improvement Association, the Copper Valley Chamber of Commerce, or the Lake Louise Non-Profit Corporation, the Alaska Geographic Names Board voted to recommend approval of the proposal.

**Mount Os**, Kansas  
(Review List 405)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.146662&p\\_longi=-99.04143](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.146662&p_longi=-99.04143)

This proposal is to apply the new name Mount Os to the highest point in Osborne County. The feature has an elevation of 2,088 feet and lies in the southwest corner of the county, 3.1 miles south-southwest of Natoma. According to the proponent, who serves as president of the Osborne County Genealogical and Historical Society, the proposed name is a shortened version of "Mount Osborne" and a play on "Oz" which is a nickname for Kansas. This proposal has the support of the Osborne County Commissioners, Osborne County Tourism, Inc., and the Natoma Heritage Seekers. The Kansas State Names Authority supports the name as well. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, a Federally recognized tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A search of GNIS found no other feature in Kansas using the word “Os” in its name. One feature named “Oz”, the OZ Museum, is located in Wamego, 145 miles to the east. There are 23 features using the word “Osborne”, primarily administrative features in Osborne County; none of the features are summits.

**Falling Rocks Branch**, Maryland

(Review List 406)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.6809653&p\\_longi=-76.517285](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.6809653&p_longi=-76.517285)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.6870277&p\\_longi=-76.5177155](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.6870277&p_longi=-76.5177155)

This 0.9-mile long tributary of Deer Creek in Harford County is proposed to be named Falling Rocks Branch. According to the Harford County Council member who submitted the name on behalf of the proponent, this “pristine creek” contains “quite possibly a close rival of the Kilgores Falls.” The latter name refers to the second highest waterfall in Maryland, located a few miles north of the stream in question and within the Falling Branch area of Rocks State Park. Falling Branch is a 6.1 mile long stream, which also flows into Deer Creek and which is located 4 miles east-southeast from the stream proposed to be named Falling Rocks Branch. A waterfall located along the stream is proposed to be named Wiley Falls (q.v.).

In addition to the County Council, the Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning/Environmental Planning Section and the Harford County Department of Public Works also support the proposal. The Maryland State Names Authority recommends approval as well. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in Harford County. A search of GNIS found no other features in Maryland with the words Falling Rocks in their name.

**Sylvan Gorge Burn**, Maryland

(Review List 405)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.507958&p\\_longi=-76.361377](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.507958&p_longi=-76.361377)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.515213&p\\_longi=-76.356589](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.515213&p_longi=-76.356589)

This 0.6 mile long stream heads 1.4 miles southwest of Bel Air and flows southwest to enter Winters Run 1.1 miles east of Benson in Harford County. The proposed name, Sylvan Gorge Burn, reflects the sylvan (arboreal) nature of the gorge and “burn” is a Scottish word for a small stream. According to the proponent, the gorge is “somewhat unique to the area and an interesting feature” (although he has not submitted a proposal to name the valley). He adds that the term burn is “a nod to one of the original immigrant groups of the area.”

The Harford County Planning And Zoning Department, speaking on behalf of the Harford County Council, is in support of the proposal. The Maryland State Names Authority recommends approval as well. According to the NAGPRA Native American

Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Harford County.

A search of GNIS indicates nine features in Maryland containing the word Sylvan, none of them streams and none in Harford County. There is one stream in Maryland with the generic term Burn; Moy Burn, also in Harford County, is 11 miles the northwest of the stream. The latter name was approved by the BGN in 1993.

**Coyote Run**, Ohio  
(Review List 406)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.859336&p\\_longi=-82.7559543](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.859336&p_longi=-82.7559543)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.8703544&p\\_longi=-82.7507615](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.8703544&p_longi=-82.7507615)

This proposal is to apply the new name Coyote Run to an unnamed stream in Violet Township in Fairfield County. The stream heads just outside the city of Pickerington and flows south into Sycamore Creek. The proposed name Coyote Run is associated with nearby Coyote Farm and refers to the coyotes often seen near the stream.

The Violet Township government and the Fairfield County Board of Commissioners both expressed support for the new name. The Ohio State Names Authority has no objection to this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are no other streams in Ohio named Coyote Run, although there is a trail named Coyote Run Trail in Delaware County, just north of Columbus and 25 miles from the stream in question.