

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

Seven Hundred and Fifty-sixth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B
November 14, 2013 – 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)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
John St. Louis	Department of Homeland Security
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

Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Steve Boerner
Patrick Woodward, Bureau of the Census

1. Opening

In the absence of the newly appointed DNC Chairman Doug Vandegraft, Chairman Emeritus Gilbert opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m.

Item 3.8, Review of Gardiners Bay/Napeague Bay, New York application change, was added to the agenda. The Chair welcomed Mr. Boerner, who will be presenting information on the new agenda item.

Runyon introduced Matthew O'Donnell, who has joined the staff of the Domestic Names Committee at the USGS in Reston.

The DNC did not meet in October due to the partial shutdown of the Federal Government.

2. Minutes of the 755th Meeting

The Minutes of the 755th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held September 12th, 2013, were approved with one typographical correction.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

Caldwell reported that in late October several members of the BGN attended a retirement luncheon for former Chairman William Logan. Mr. Logan received numerous commendations for his contributions to the U.S. Coast Guard and to the BGN.

The BGN will meet the week of November 18th with the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN) at the State Department. The next meeting of the full BGN will take place during that meeting, on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 19th. Members who plan to attend were asked to provide their name to Leo Dillon. The agenda will include several Antarctic name proposals requiring a BGN vote. Members were asked to review the material in advance and to forward any questions or concerns to Yost prior to the meeting.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The DNC staff recently relocated to new office space at the U.S. Geological Survey. This resulted in the consolidation of the BGN's research materials and case files into dedicated space within the USGS Library.

The BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) met at USGS on November 5th. This was the committee's first meeting in almost two years and as such there were several issues to be discussed. ACAN Chairman Jerry Mullins retired from Federal service during the past year, and so Scott Borg of the National Science Foundation was nominated and agreed to serve as the new chair. There was an extensive docket of names, resulting in decisions on most. These will be presented to the full BGN at the aforementioned November 19th meeting. A few outstanding issues remain to be addressed. Some of the approved names will be forwarded to the British and New Zealand Antarctic naming committees for their consideration. These will be presented to the full BGN at its January meeting.

The Foreign Names Committee will hold its next meeting at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency on December 3rd.

3.3 Communications Committee (Fournier for Westington)

No report.

In recent months it was agreed that the Special Committee on Communications would hold a meeting on the morning of each quarterly BGN meeting. However, because the upcoming BGN meeting will take place during its meeting with the PCGN, the committee will not meet in November.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The reappointment letters for the next two-year term (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2015) have been mailed by the Department of the Interior (DOI) to the heads of all departments and agencies other than those within DOI. The DOI letters are being reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior and presumably will be distributed shortly.

Yost provided an update on the issue of geographic names maintenance as addressed in the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) Data Life Cycle Management Plan (DLCMP). Mark DeMulder, as director of the NGP, has responded to the DNC's latest concerns, noting that since the BGN member agencies have stated that they are unable to maintain the data, the NGP will only maintain those feature categories that are

identified in the DLCMP as being necessary for USGS topographic mapping. Yost offered to share the letter with the DNC, along with a list of the specific categories in question. Caldwell indicated he would draft a response.

Congresswoman Dina Titus of Nevada has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to apply the new name Maude Frazier Mountain to a peak on Frenchman Mountain, in honor of the first female lieutenant governor of Nevada. This is the same peak as is already proposed to be named Mount Reagan (BGN Review List 413). In accordance with the DNC's Policy I, which states "The U.S. Board on Geographic Names will not render a decision on a name or its application if the matter is also being considered by the Congress of the United States," the DNC will suspend any further action on the Mount Reagan proposal.

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

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

In previous months, the staff has reported on the receipt of numerous proposals from a class of geography students at DuPage College, to name unnamed geographic features in several counties around Chicago. The BGN has received several new proposals this month and was also copied on another list of approximately 36 new names that were proposed directly to the Illinois State Names Authority (IL SNA). The IL SNA has stated that it will decline to review the list and any future submissions because the naming project "trivializes" the Federal naming process. The class professor who is overseeing the project has indicated that if the IL SNA will not consider the names he will submit them to the BGN instead.

The South Dakota State Geographic Names Board continues to address the issue of offensive names in that State. In an effort to comply with legislation passed in 2001, the State Board is working with local communities and interested parties to address the remaining "Negro" and "Squaw" names. However, in the course of soliciting input, the State Board has learned that many individuals, including representatives of the South Dakota African American History Museum, do not find the word "Negro" offensive. As a result, the State Board has suspended its review of the pending proposals. The State Board has indicated it will ask the State Legislature during its 2014 session to amend the previous legislation to remove the word "Negro" from consideration.

For several years, GNIS has provided a link to Google Maps from the Feature Detail Report. However, USGS was notified that effective September 18th, the Department of the Interior would be assessed a fee for usage of the Google Maps API, and so alternative mapping options were explored. The decision was made to adopt the Esri map interface as a replacement to Google Maps. This has made it necessary to replace each of the existing map links that are included in the DNC quarterly review lists and monthly dockets; this is being done as resources permit.

In the course of discussions regarding the status of pending proposals in the State of Washington, it was noted by the Executive Secretary of the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WACGN) that the recent Federal Government shutdown greatly impacted the committee and its users. Several users contacted the WACGN to express disappointment that the BGN's web site and the Geographic Names Information System were unavailable for an extended period.

In late September, Runyon gave a presentation on geographic names to members of a genealogy group at a local retirement home.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Runyon for McCormick)

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

The USGS server on which the BGN’s online proposal form resides is being replaced, and so a new form has been designed and is being tested. The interface should look the same to the user.

At this point, Ms. Kanalley arrived at the meeting. Chairman Emeritus Gilbert thanked the DNC for allowing him to serve as chair for the past two years. He then passed the gavel to Kanalley, who as vice chair for the new two-year term chaired the remainder of the meeting in Vandegraft’s absence. She also indicated she would be voting on the names on the docket. The DNC members and staff extended their appreciation to Gilbert for his dedication and diligence during his term.

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

Kanalley reported that the Interim Draft of Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names has been reviewed by the Department of the Interior Solicitor’s Office and was recently submitted to the DOI Tribal Governance Officer. Fordham has suggested that the policy be shared at a tribal GIS meeting to be held next week.

3.8 Review of Gardiners Bay/Napeague Bay, New York application change (Runyon/Boerner)

Runyon introduced Boerner, a historian and surveyor from Long Island, New York, who is attending this meeting to present to the DNC his recent findings on the ongoing issue of defining the extent of Gardiners Bay and Napeague Bay, two adjacent bodies of water off the north shore of Long Island (the proposal is on BGN Review List 398). The names are not in dispute, but a question has arisen regarding the application of the names on Federal maps. Boerner thanked the DNC for allowing him to present the results of his research, a copy of which he has provided for the case file. He noted that the name Gardiners Bay appears in numerous early town maps and real property records, and that there is general agreement as to the location of Napeague Bay. After some discussion, it was agreed that the BGN staff should once again contact all interested municipalities to determine present-day local preference. It is hoped that the issue can be presented to the DNC for a vote in the next few months. Boerner offered to also solicit local opinions and to forward any additional material he uncovers.

4. Docket

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

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

Change **Franz Number 1 Reservoir** (FID 199001) to **Frantz Lake**, Colorado (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:	12 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Big Hill** (FID 1330606) to **Mount Alamo**, Texas (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing the negative recommendations of the county and the Texas State Names Committee.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member left the meeting.

A motion was made and seconded to affirm the name **Big Hill** as a 2013 BGN decision.

Vote: 11 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

There was discussion regarding the “affirmation” of names in GNIS as “new” BGN decisions, after which a motion was made and seconded to affirm the name **Big Hill** for Federal use. As such, the name will receive a 2013 BGN decision in the record. The staff reminded the members that all names in GNIS are equally official, whether by decision or by policy, but that applying a decision date to an existing name indicates to the GNIS user that there was some action that required the BGN to review the name. This typically occurs when a proposed name or application change is not approved and the BGN wishes to note that the existing name or its application should remain official.

Change **Southeast Point** (FID 1508572) to **Casperson Point**, Washington (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was “no coherent argument” for changing the name.

Change **Erland Point** (FID 1512955) to **Erlands Point**, Washington (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Glencanaan Mountain, Washington (Wenatchee National Forest) (Review List 409)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the Washington Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Change **Petrel Creek** (FID 662165) to **Petrell Creek**, Minnesota (Superior National Forest)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Chris LeDoux Point, Wyoming (Review List 414) (FID 2760656)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wilkum Creek, Ohio (Review List 414) (FID 2760756)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

Wenas Mammoth Mountain, Washington (Review List 414) (FID 2760757)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name violated the BGN's Long Names Policy.

5. Other Business

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held December 10, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Room 7000B.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

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

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

Change **Franz Number 1 Reservoir** (FID 199001) to **Frantz Lake**, Colorado
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.5436355&p_longi=-106.0227146&fid=199001

This 12.5-acre reservoir, named currently Franz Number 1 Reservoir, is located within the Franz Lake State Wildlife Area in Chaffee County, 1.5 miles northwest of Salida. The proposal is to change the name and spelling to Frantz Lake. According to the proponent, a GIS specialist with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDW), which manages the wildlife area, there is confusion regarding the spelling of the name. He concedes that his own agency uses both “Frantz” and “Franz” in its documents. As an example, on one of its web pages, the CDW shows a photograph of a posted sign at the head of the “Angler Trail to Frantz Lake” alongside another entitled “A View of Franz Lake.”

The proponent contends the reservoir was named for Horace Frantz, a World War I pilot and founder of the Frantzhurst Trout Farm that operated from the 1930s to 1953. A July 2010 article published in *Colorado Central Magazine* was entitled “Raising Rainbows - Howard Frantz’s legacy is a lake that bears his name.” Mr. Frantz’s home, built in 1926, still stands on County Road 154 near the lake and is owned by the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

The body of water is shown but not named on USGS topographic maps. The GNIS entry for Franz Number 1 Reservoir was compiled from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs (1981), along with a second entry for Franz Number 1 Dam. USACE no longer maintains information on reservoirs that are not under its purview, so it does not have an official recommendation on this issue. However, the USACE member on the BGN did contact the City of Salida Public Works Department, which responded initially that the name was Franz Lake. A follow-up inquiry asked the department whether that spelling should be retained, to which it replied that the name should be corrected to Frantz Lake. The Chaffee County Board of Commissioners and the City of Salida City Council also support the change, as does the Colorado Board on Geographic Names. All interested parties have confirmed that “Lake” is the

preferred generic. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The dam is on property now managed by the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and so the proponent reports that if the BGN approves the change in spelling for the reservoir, the names of the dam and the state wildlife area will be corrected also.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Big Hill** (FID 1330606) to **Mount Alamo**, Texas
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=30.1040975&p_longi=-98.8055894

This proposal is to change the name of a 2,010-foot summit in Kendall County from **Big Hill** to **Mount Alamo**. According to the proponent, “It is a ridge [sic] that has been called **Mt. Alamo** for at least 100 years. On maps it is designated as “**The Big Hill**” [sic]. It was once a working cattle ranch that was developed into a subdivision named ‘Alamo Springs Ranch.’” Although the proponent provided several references to support her claim, a closer review indicates that only one (John Cooper’s 2009 volume *The Pinta Trail from the Guadalupe River to Fredericksburg*) actually refers to the summit as **Mount Alamo**; the author notes that it is also known as the **Big Hill**. All other references and several additional sources indicate that the name **Mount Alamo** refers to a community that was planned in the early 20th century but never developed.

The establishment of a railroad to serve Fredericksburg promoted land speculation and the proposed development of a community which was to be called **Mount Alamo**. According to various publications, including a 2006 article entitled *The Little Engine that Couldn’t: The Fredericksburg & Northern Railroad*, “Mount Alamo” was promoted as a mountaintop resort and the “Saratoga of Texas.” In 1913, an article in *Electrical World* stated, “The Mountain Townsite Co., San Antonio, is reported to be contemplating the development of 1500 acres at Mount Alamo, in Kendal [sic] County. The plans provide for installation of water works, electric-light plant and sewer system.” However, the development company was dissolved in 1923 and the land returned to its original owner “with nothing more than a few roads laid out and some minor grading done.” **Mount Alamo** is listed as a historical populated place in GNIS.

Another article, published in 2007 in *The Austin Chronicle*, described the history of the area: “A short spin along back roads brought us to the Old Railroad Tunnel. Hand-hacked in 1912, this 920-foot bore under **Mount Alamo** accommodated trains from San Antonio to Fredericksburg until 1942. Once the line was abandoned and the tracks removed, thousands of bats moved in...”

The Kendall County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposed change for the name of the summit. The County Court responded that contrary to the proponent’s claim, the feature has always been known as **Big Hill** and so it does not support the proposal. The Texas State Names Committee, citing “little local support and the lack of [a] historical reference to the Alamo [in San Antonio],” also does not recommend approval of the change. One of the Texas Committee members, who represents the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, forwarded the proposal to one of his colleagues who is employed at a nearby park. She responded, “I would say that most people in the area refer to the hill as Mount Alamo.” Nonetheless, because the summit is not located within the park, the Committee preferred to defer to the opinion of the county. The NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database does not listing any federally recognized tribes with an interest in Kendall County.

Change **Southeast Point** (FID 1508572) to **Casperson Point**, Washington
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.5289942&p_longi=-122.5729483

This proposal is to change the name of Southeast Point, located on Guemes Island in Skagit County, to Casperson Point. The existing name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1973 and on NOAA charts since 1975; however, the proponent of the change, as president of the Guemes Island Property Owners Association, is asking that it be changed to Casperson Point. The proposed name would honor Gary Casperson (1946-2006), who purchased the property in 1978 and who was a harbor master for the Port of Anacortes for seven years until he joined the Guemes Island ferry crew in 1992 as captain. The proponent reports that the proposed name came into local use after Mr. Casperson's death.

A petition signed by 633 area residents supporting the change to Casperson Point was included with the application. The Skagit County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments from the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN), which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Ferry Operations Division Manager and the Skagit County Public Works Department support the proposal. However, two of the Caspersons' neighbors and one other individual submitted letters opposing the name change; the individual stated that he believes the name change does not serve the public interest, and that there is no compelling need to change the existing name. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposal. The WCGN contacted the Snohomish Tribe of Indians for a comment. The tribe is not federally recognized. They responded that they do not support the change, stating "We oppose the renaming of a place when it erases the previous naming which recognizes effort by an indigenous person. The continued extermination efforts of the dominant culture to erase indigenous people is not supported."

Change **Erland Point** (FID 1512955) to **Erlands Point**, Washington
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.6059277&p_longi=-122.6865335&fid=1512955

This proposal is to change the name of a cape that is named currently Erland Point to Erlands Point, to be consistent with that of the community near which it is located. The existing GNIS entry for the cape notes that the name in the singular form was compiled from the 1981 Kitsap County highway map. The entry for the name of the community (Erlands Point) derives from USGS topographic maps, where it has been published as such since 1953. The 1937 topographic map labeled the community, as well as a geodetic survey point at the cape, Erland, but did not label the cape itself. NOAA charts published from the 1960s to the present appear to label the general area Erland but do not show a name for the cape. The road that runs through the community and to the cape is named Erlands Point Road NW.

Research conducted by the proponent, a local historian, determined that the feature "was originally named Steve's Point, for Steve Wilson, an Indian, who was involved in the construction of a Catholic church." The Kitsap County Historical Society noted that it was also known as Chico Head "after Chief William Chico."

According to the Tacoma Public Library's database of Washington place names, "Knute and Marie Erland bought land on the point for a summer camping place beginning in 1912. The Erlands were owners of a tent and awning company in Seattle and summered at the point for many years." The Census Designated Place that contains the cape is named Erlands Point. An online search indicates that both forms of the name are used; Erland Point Water Company is located in nearby Silverdale, while a local real estate company advertises the Erlands Point Apartments. A 1934 news story referred to an incident at Erland's Point.

The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) contacted the government of Kitsap County for comment; the commissioners responded they did not have a preference. The Kitsap County GIS Office has no objection. The Kitsap County Historical Society and the Suquamish Museum both support the change. The WCGN, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and the Office of Coast Survey all recommend approval of the change.

The WCGN forwarded the proposal to the Suquamish Tribe, which is federally recognized, and to the Snohomish Tribe of Indians, which is not. The Suquamish Tribe expressed support for the change; a member of the tribe stated “My elders have always called this place Erlands Point.” The Snohomish Tribe responded that they do not support the change, stating “We oppose the renaming of a place when it erases the previous naming which recognizes effort by an indigenous person. The continued extermination efforts of the dominant culture to erase indigenous people is not supported.”

Glencanaan Mountain, Washington
(Wenatchee National Forest)
(Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.8755555&p_longi=-120.925

This 5,603-foot unnamed summit is located on Wenatchee Ridge in the Wenatchee National Forest in Chelan County. According to the proponent, the proposed name Glencanaan Mountain means ‘valley’ and ‘promised land.’ He suggests the name is appropriate because his property, located at the base of the summit, is named Glencanaan. He also owns a consulting firm in Woodinville named Glencanaan, LLC; however, he claims the proposed geographic name has no commercial implications. The proponent notes also that this area is one of the first settled by Europeans in the mid-1800s, suggesting that several generations have considered the area their “promised land.”

The Chelan County Commissioners have no objection to the proposed name. However, the Chelan County GIS Office and the U.S. Forest Service are opposed. The USFS notes that the area is frequently referred to as “the old Duncan place,” and so if it is to be named, the name should honor the Duncan family (no counter proposal was submitted). The Washington Committee on Geographic Names recommends disapproval of the name, citing the lack of local support and USFS opposition. As part of its research, the WCGN forwarded the proposal to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, the Snoqualmie Tribe, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington, the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington, the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

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

Change **Petrel Creek** (FID 662165) to **Petrell Creek**, Minnesota
(Superior National Forest)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.2993707&p_longi=-91.934065&fid=662165

This 11-mile-long stream heads in Superior National Forest and flows southwest through Breda Lake into Wolf Lake. The proposal is to correct the spelling of the name of the stream from Petrel Creek to Petrell Creek. The Petrell family lived in the Brimson area of St. Louis County in the early 1900s and operated the Petrell Post Office from 1909 to 1920; Olga Petrell served as the postmistress in her home. In 1911, Edwin and Olga Petrell sold land to the Town of Fairbanks to be used for its new town hall, which was constructed

the following year and named Petrell Hall. A local road is named Petrell Road. According to the proponent, the first log school in the area was named Petrell School.

The Saint Louis County Board of Commissioners and the Minnesota State Names Authority both recommend approval of the spelling change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Grand Portage Band, Mille Lacs Band, Fond du Lac Band, and White Earth Band), all of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Chris LeDoux Point, Wyoming
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.7779242&p_longi=-106.6111734

This 4,862-foot summit, proposed to be named Chris LeDoux Point, is located on the north side of the North Fork Powder River, 4.7 miles north of the community of Kaycee. The name would honor Chris Lee LeDoux (1948-2005), rodeo star, songwriter, and recording artist. Before becoming the 1976 World Champion Bareback Rodeo rider, Chris was champion in the 1964 Little Britches, 1967 Wyoming High School State, and 1969 Intercollegiate competitions. The summit is located on property owned by the LeDoux family, who are the proponents of the new name. They have asked that the full name be applied to the feature.

In addition to his rodeo achievements, Chris LeDoux established an independent record label in 1971, and also recorded for Liberty Records. According to one biography, “Known for his high-powered, pyrotechnic-filled rodeo rock and roll shows, Chris traveled and entertained with the same focus and dedication he had given to his rodeo career. He released 40 albums selling over six million records.” He received the 2005 Academy of Country Music Pioneer Award, the 2005 Country Music of America Award of Merit, and in 2007 was drafted into the Texas Trail of Fame. He is also listed in the Wyoming Sports Hall of Fame, the Cheyenne Frontier Days Hall of Fame, the ProRodeo Hall of Fame, the National Cowboy Museum Rodeo Hall of Fame, and was posthumously awarded the Cowboy Keeper Award.

According to the proponent, “Chris was respected by his peers and admired by his fans. He was a cowboy, an artist, and a troubadour in the true meaning of the word.” In 2005, following LeDoux’s death from a rare liver disease at the age of 56, Garth Brooks recorded “*Good Ride Cowboy*” as a tribute to him. Mr. Brooks is quoted as saying “I knew if I ever recorded any kind of tribute to Chris, it would have to be up-tempo, happy...a song like him...not some slow, mournful song. He wasn’t like that. Chris was exactly as our heroes are supposed to be. He was a man’s man. A good friend.”

In 2010, the Chris LeDoux Park and “Good Ride Cowboy” Monument were dedicated in nearby Kaycee. In June 2013, the community celebrated the third annual Chris LeDoux Days and Rodeo Tribute.

The Johnson County Board of Commissioners and the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names both recommend approval of the name Chris LeDoux Point. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, the Crow Tribe of Montana of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, the Santee Sioux Nation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota, all of which are federally recognized. Of these, only the Santee Sioux Nation responded, stating that they have no objection to the name.

V. Revised Decisions - none

VI. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wilkum Creek, Ohio

(Review List 414)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4744382&p_longi=-81.1047685

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4511247&p_longi=-81.0617281

This 3-mile-long stream flows northwest through the Village of Middlefield into Sperry Pond in Geauga County. According to the proponent, who serves as the Watershed Superintendent for the City of Akron, Middlefield is the fourth largest Amish settlement in Ohio. She reports that “wilkum” means “welcome” in Pennsylvania Dutch, which is the language most commonly spoken by the residents of the area. GNIS lists no other features in Ohio with names containing the word “wilkum.”

The Village of Middlefield Council and the Geauga County Commission both responded that they have no objection to the name. The Ohio State Names Authority also has no objection. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Geauga County.

Wenas Mammoth Mountain, Washington

(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.7113888888889&p_longi=-120.614722222222

This proposal is to apply the new name Wenas Mammoth Mountain to a summit approximately four miles long and two miles wide, with an elevation of 2,217 feet, in Yakima County. The summit lies southwest of the Wenas Valley and northwest of U.S. Route 12. In 2005, remains of an Ice Age mammoth were found at this location. The proponent and her husband are the owners of the property, as well as president/director and secretary of the Wenas Mammoth Foundation, which according to their web site was established “to preserve and promote this important piece of our local and state history.” The Wenas Creek Mammoth Project reports, “A mammoth was uncovered that is well above the Ice Age flood outburst, meaning that the mammoth lived and died on this mountain that overlooks the Wenas Valley. The site was signed as the Wenas Creek Mammoth from 2005 - 2010 during the Central Washington University summer field schools. Many news articles were written concerning the site, and it has appeared in video documentaries by Central WA University and the History Channel.” The project also involves creating a life-size mammoth silhouette.

The Yakima County Commissioners have no objection to the proposal, while representatives of the Yakima Valley Technical Skills Center and Yakima Valley Community College expressed support for the name. Several archaeologists and anthropologists involved in the field study, along with friends and neighbors of the proponent, submitted letters in support of the name. The Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN) also recommends approval. The WCGN forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, both of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.