

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

Seven Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room  
February 12, 2015 – 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)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing 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)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Brian Mueller	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Victor Pattarozzi	Department of Homeland Security
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)  
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey  
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Laurie Campbell, U. S. Forest Service  
Merritt Blakeslee, The Blakeslee Law Firm  
Kenneth Kambis, The College of William & Mary  
Deborah Nordeen, National Park Service  
Patrick Woodward, Bureau of the Census

1. Opening

Chairman Vandegraft opened the meeting at 9:31 a.m. He welcomed all visitors and asked all BGN members, staff, and visitors to introduce themselves.

## 2. Minutes of the 767<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 767<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014, were approved as submitted.

## 3. Reports

### 3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

Caldwell reported that the BGN is still working with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science to consider and approve the BGN's revised bylaws and the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document.

The next full BGN meeting will take place on Tuesday, April 21<sup>st</sup> at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston.

Caldwell offered to provide a brief overview of the structure of the BGN for the benefit of the visitors to the meeting. He described the composition of the standing and advisory committees. He also explained that the advisory committees require specialized knowledge and so they may include individuals who are not current federal employees. Name proposals submitted to these committees are considered and then presented to the full BGN for approval.

### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reported that the Embassy of Japan has requested an official statement from the BGN on its position regarding the name Sea of Japan.

He also reminded the committee that the planned joint meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, originally scheduled for late February, was postponed to a later date.

The current two-year membership term on the BGN will end on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015, and so the process will soon be underway to prepare and distribute the reappointment letters for the 2015-17 term. Members were asked to provide any updates to their mailing addresses to the staff.

### 3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Westington)

Westington reminded the committee that the SCC would meet after lunch, also in the Kiowa Room. She distributed some artwork that has been developed for use by the BGN during its upcoming 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration. Logo planning is nearly done and she requested feedback by the end of the day.

### 3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reminded the committee about the upcoming Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) meeting in Anchorage, Alaska, from April 28 to May 2. He asked for a quick count of who plans to attend to see if there will be a quorum at the DNC meeting. It appears a quorum will be reached. On the first day of the conference, Dr. James Kari of the University of Fairbanks/Alaska Language Center will conduct a workshop on policies and issues surrounding Native geographic names in Alaska and the Yukon Territory.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reported that Review List 419, which includes 55 new proposed names and name changes, was recently posted online. She also mentioned the work that Bill Logan, former BGN member, has been doing to review the history of the DNC's Principles, Policies, and Procedures. The information will be included in the panel discussion on the status of the PPP revisions at the COGNA conference.

Runyon has asked the organizers of COGNA whether the DNC meeting material and other reports and informational brochures could be distributed in a digital format to the COGNA attendees. There was a brief discussion on the printing of additional BGN trifolds.

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

McCormick reported on the status of data update requests that have been submitted by several federal agencies. Requests from the National Park Service (NPS) have been completed. Requests from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are almost complete except for some National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)-related changes. Requests from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are in progress. Requests from the U. S. Forest Service (USFS) have been received.

McCormick and Runyon recently gave a presentation to the U.S. Geological Survey Science Publishing Network (SPN) on the BGN and the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) and how SPN authors and others should include official names in their publications.

She also reported that the landforms tool is essentially completed, although there are ongoing firewall issues and problems with the listing of polygons. Completed polygons can now be viewed through the GNIS maintenance form, although they cannot be edited at that site. Work on the batch upload tool is still in progress.

Caldwell asked about the possible use of unique agency ID numbers to assist with the maintenance of entries in GNIS. McCormick said that the database could be modified to accept them using a template similar to the one used by the Census Bureau which includes their own internal IDs and codes.

Westington inquired about the requested updates at the BGN Web page to incorporate information on the BGN's 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration. McCormick indicated the task is in the queue and that the updates can be made as soon as the content is provided.

During a short discussion about how best to distribute GNIS data files, McCormick said that she would like to provide geodatabases in addition to flat text files. Yost reported on a recent USGS teleconference on The National Map staged products. They can provide geodatabases, which can handle diacritical marks better than shapefiles, so use of the former is preferred.

### 3.7 Mount William & Mary, Colorado presentation (Kambis)

The Chair welcomed Dr. Kenneth Kambis, who had requested to give a presentation to the DNC on the possible reopening of the proposal to apply the new name Mount William & Mary to a summit in Lake County, Colorado.

Kambis thanked the committee for the opportunity to speak and introduced Dr. Merritt Blakeslee. Kambis noted that he is representing the proponent, who is a Colorado resident and an honorary graduate of the College of William & Mary in Virginia. He distributed material in support of the proposal, along with a photograph of the summit in question. He requested that the DNC reconsider the 2001 decision based on his presentation of new information.

Kambis began by reviewing the 2001 decision. A majority of the interested parties did not support the proposal in part because of a lack of a historical connection between the College of William & Mary and the State of Colorado. The U.S. Forest Service had also indicated that a new trail to the summit would need to be constructed and maintained.

In recommending disapproval of the proposal, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names (CBGN) cited several reasons. First, there were concerns that the proponent was not from Colorado. Kambis stated that the proponent of this new proposal is a Colorado resident. Second, two State legislators opposed the name based on an apparent lack of association between the university and the area. Kambis noted that the two legislators, both now retired from State office, have asked that the BGN consider reopening the case so that they might reconsider their opinions. Third, the USFS representatives to the CBGN stated there was no trail to the summit and that the USFS did not wish to construct one. Kambis stated that in fact the Black Cloud Trail passes over the summit in question enroute to Mount Elbert. The government of Lake County did support the original proposal.

Kambis then invited Dr. Blakeslee to report on the historical connection between the College of William & Mary and Colorado. Blakeslee is an attorney in the District of Columbia who has spent considerable time hiking and climbing in Colorado, in addition to being an historian of note on Colorado geographic names. He has been published in Colorado, and according to Kambis may be the leading expert on Colorado mountain toponymy and the relationship between universities and feature names in the State.

Blakeslee thanked the DNC for the opportunity to speak and distributed a copy of his presentation. He also thanked Runyon for her help in facilitating his attendance at the meeting. He spoke briefly about his 50-year connection to Colorado, and most notably his interest in the naming of the Collegiate Peaks.

Following a summary the previous proposal and the DNC's decision, Blakeslee stated that today's discussion was mostly procedural. The question before the DNC is whether there is any new information that would warrant the DNC reopening the case. He then noted that although the lack of a significant association between William & Mary and Colorado was not the only reason for disapproval, it is clear it was one of the primary factors. Since 2001, "It has come to light that there is a powerful, compelling historical connection between the College of William & Mary and the State of Colorado," a point that was addressed in an article that he wrote for a 2006 issue of the Colorado Mountain Club's magazine *Trail & Timberline*. Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, both "illustrious graduates" of William & Mary, helped broker the Louisiana Purchase. As a result, "All of Lake County – and fully half of the State of Colorado – entered the United States." In Blakeslee's opinion, this significant connection is new information that contradicts the information the DNC considered in 2001 and justifies reconsideration of the case. Blakeslee again thanked the DNC for the opportunity to speak and invited any questions.

Forrest asked for clarification about whether the name would be Mount William and Mary or Mount William & Mary. According to Kambis, the preferred designation by the university president is with an ampersand (&).

Kanalley thanked both Kambis and Blakeslee for their presentations. She said she was present for the 2001 vote and that the reason for the lack of support from the USFS was the lack of a connection between William & Mary and the summit. At the time, she understood that although the college had offered to provide funds to construct a new trail to the summit, there were concerns that adding another trail in an area with an already large number of trails would present a significant burden, especially as the name would add a new feature to the existing list of “Fourteeners.” Fournier requested further clarification of this issue, particularly the comment that the elevation difference between the summit in question and the peak of Mount Elbert was too small to give it a distinct name. Kambis reported that, according to the Colorado Mountain Club, although the summit is above 14,000 feet, it does not meet the CMC’s criteria to be a new “Fourteener.” It was pointed out that the DNC does not include prominence or separation of features when considering a name proposal. Fournier also asked how close the summit is to the Collegiate Peaks. Blakeslee responded that the summit is close but not in the Collegiate Peaks.

Campbell asked for more clarification about the history and extent of the Collegiate Peaks. Blakeslee began by explaining that Mount Harvard and Mount Yale were named in 1869 by a group of surveyors from Harvard University led by Josiah Dwight Whitney. In 1873, two surveying teams explored the area: the Department of the Interior’s Hayden Survey and the War Department’s Wheeler Survey. The Hayden Survey applied the name Mount Princeton. Two additional summits were named for Oxford University and Columbia University in the early 1900s. Sewanee Peak, which Blakeslee contends is part of the Collegiate Peaks, was named by a USGS field geologist in the 1950s. According to Blakeslee, the extent of the Collegiate Peaks is just the five or six peaks with college names, not the intervening summits and other terrain. Another “collegiate” peak might extend the range.

Yost spoke about his understanding of the Louisiana Purchase’s timing and negotiations in Paris. Jefferson’s original intention was to purchase New Orleans from France; Napoleon made the offer to sell all of the Louisiana Territory before Monroe arrived in Paris. He believes it was Robert Livingston, U.S. Minister to France from 1801 to 1804, who initially negotiated the deal.

Flora asked about The Foundation for Aging Studies and Exercise Science Research, of which Kambis is director and president. This foundation funds much of Kambis’s research although it is not affiliated with the college. When Flora questioned why the summit should be named for the school, Kambis replied that William & Mary had established its presence in the 1970s when geology field camp courses were conducted in the area. Kambis made his first high altitude physiology research trip in the 1980s and plans more trips soon. According to him, high altitude medical research has been conducted on the peak “for decades.” Kambis is hopeful that Leadville, as the highest city in Colorado, might one day become a center of high altitude studies. When asked if Kambis’ research presence is continual, he replied that it has been periodical and not annual.

Campbell mused that pre-Revolutionary colleges might legitimately be recognized as being of national importance and wondered if any other prominent institutions were omitted from the toponymic landscape.

Westington asked if local support for the name has changed since 2001. Although the new proponent is a Colorado native, is there widespread local support? Blakeslee replied that throughout the original proposal review process, the Lake County government strongly supported the name. He stressed that local support among residents of Lake County and Leadville is strong, while opposition comes from those further away from Colorado.

Kanalley reiterated that the U.S. Forest Service is also a local authority and that her recommendation is based on feedback from the local forest unit.

Nolan asked if there might be features in Virginia more deserving of a name associated with the College William & Mary, or if the proposed name is related to the kinesiological and geological research carried out in Colorado by university departments. Kambis replied that naming this feature in Colorado was based on the latter reasons. He said he is in the process of developing an environmental sustainability course centered around this summit with both William & Mary and Colorado institutions. He hopes this course could be planned in conjunction with the USFS. Blakeslee stated that, in his opinion, it would be better to associate the university with Colorado's Collegiate Peaks than with a summit in Virginia. He said that George Washington, who earned a surveyor's license from William & Mary, might have surveyed and named mountains after the school but he was "busy winning the Revolutionary War." The proposed name is for the institutions that produced two statesmen (Jefferson and Monroe) who could be considered the founders of Colorado.

Caldwell raised a question about what local support means in this case and what would constitute new evidence. Two former state senators have perhaps changed their opinions, but what other opinions have been changed since the 2001 decision? Kambis acknowledged there is some opposition but he is aware of tremendous support from William & Mary alumni in Colorado. He believes the favorable opinions will far outweigh those against and that he understands that most opposition is from outside Colorado. Kambis fully expects there will be local public hearings and is asking that the DNC "hears people's voices and opinions without prior assumptions."

DeMulder thanked Kambis and Blakeslee for attending the meeting. He said that much of today's discussion seemed to center around the merits of the case rather than merely about the question of new information not available to the Board in 2001. Berman added that the merits will be discussed but that the increased interest in the case might not be enough on its own to reopen it.

Caldwell reviewed the new evidence. First, the new proponent is from Colorado. The residency of the proponent is not a concern to the DNC, even if the CBGN did cite that as a factor. Second, it appears that the two former State officials who opposed the name now support it. Third, a new association between the university and the summit, the county, and the State has been offered. Finally, the existence of a trail to the summit has been clarified and confirmed.

Forrest asked if the Kinesiology or Geology departments use this summit as recruitment or advertising to encourage Colorado students to attend William & Mary, i.e. is this proposal part of a campaign? Kambis replied that there are efforts to develop a partnership between the Colorado Mountain College and William & Mary "to show that there is life after a two-year college in Colorado." The naming of this specific summit is not intended to be used as an advertisement.

The DNC adjourned for a short break and reconvened at 11:07 a.m.

#### 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 **Bennet Creek** (1137922) to **Bennett Creek** and **Bennet Peak** (FID 1117524) to **Bennett Peak**, Oregon (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest) (Review List 418)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes. Discussion followed about the BGN's reluctance to change spelling errors without a compelling reason. One member noted that there have been a number of similar cases recently.

Vote:                   18 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1150222) to **Waqiima Butte** and **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150298) to **Waqiima Spring**, Oregon (Malheur National Forest) (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this application change. A question was raised about the names that the Burns Paiute Tribe requested to be recorded in GNIS as variants. Runyon reminded the members that the BGN agreed previously that it would defer to the staff to determine whether a name warrants be collected as a variant.

Vote:                   18 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstentions

#### **II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

**Warner Peak**, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest) (Review List 417)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of direct association between the feature and the intended honoree, and the negative recommendations of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service. Some members noted that Rev. Warner was a public figure of Statewide significance, and as such, the direct association criteria can be waived. In addition, the large number of positive recommendations from local, State, and national organizations would be dismissed if this proposal were not approved. The question of multiple features named for the same person was raised, but the Board's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* is silent on this matter.

Vote:                   14 in favor  
                              4 against  
                              0 abstentions

The negative votes cited the intended honoree's regional fame and recognition and in the opinion that there was sufficient local support.

Change Spv Run Creek (FID 444027) to Spv Run, Indiana (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change. A question was raised regarding the prevalence of features with apparent double generics and the occurrence of streams with generics of "Run" and "Creek" in Allen County.

Vote:                   7 in favor  
                          10 against  
                          1 abstention

The negative votes cited the fact that the name has been in longstanding published use and in support of the recommendation of the county government.

Big Clinton Lake, Little Clinton Lake, and Searles Lake, Michigan (Review List 418)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these proposals as a group.

Vote:                   18 in favor  
                          0 against  
                          0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the three names. It was noted that townships in Michigan often have more authority than counties. Thus, the township's objection to the naming and suggestion of alternative names might be an important factor. Discussion followed regarding the possibility that the township did not understand the proposal process. Another member pointed out that the county park authority manages the land on which the features are located and that it had proposed the names.

The motion and second were withdrawn. A motion was then made and seconded to detach Big Clinton Lake from the group.

Vote:                   18 in favor  
                          0 against  
                          0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on Little Clinton Lake and Searles Lake until the township was made aware of the naming process and has had an opportunity for better communication.

Vote:                   18 in favor  
                          0 against  
                          0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name Big Clinton Lake (FID 2770922)

Vote:                   18 in favor  
                          0 against

0 abstentions

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

#### **Calligan Point**, Maine (Review List 418) (FID 2770921)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               16 in favor  
                          0 against  
                          2 abstentions

#### **Miller Falls**, Virginia (Shenandoah National Park) (Review List 418) (FID 2770925)

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

Vote:               15 in favor  
                          1 against  
                          2 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name honors a logger who was not a conservationist, which sends a message that is counter to the National Park Service's mission to preserve and protect the land.

### **IV. Revised Decisions – none**

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

#### **Bobwhite Cove**, Missouri (Mark Twain National Forest) (Review List 417) (FID 2770923)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               18 in favor  
                          0 against  
                          0 abstentions

#### **Dells Island**, South Dakota (Review List 419) (FID 2770924)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               18 in favor  
                          0 against  
                          0 abstention

### **5. Other Business**

Kanalley reported that Ms. Campbell will be representing the U.S. Department of Agriculture during the next two or three months while Kanalley is on a detail to Region 9.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 12:06 p.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held March 12th, 2015, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

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Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
February 2015**

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

Change Bennet Creek (1137922) to Bennett Creek  
and Bennet Peak (FID 1117524) to Bennett Peak, Oregon  
(Wallowa-Whitman National Forest)  
(Review List 418)

Stream: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.9986110&p\\_longi=-117.4005560&fid=1137922](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.9986110&p_longi=-117.4005560&fid=1137922)

Summit: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=45.0383330&p\\_longi=-117.3955560&fid=1117524](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.0383330&p_longi=-117.3955560&fid=1117524)

These two proposals, submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Klamath Falls, would change the spelling of the names of two features in Baker County from “Bennet” to “Bennett.” Bennet Creek is a three-mile-long tributary of Eagle Creek, while Bennet Peak has an elevation of 7,037 feet and is located just to the northwest of the head of the stream. According to the proponent, both Bennet Creek and Bennet Peak were named for Frank A. Bennett (1858-1928), a well-known sheep rancher in the area. A list of Baker County pioneer families on an Oregon Genealogy Web site states that Bennett arrived in Keating Valley (approximately 15 miles to the south of the features) in 1870 and was the first to raise sheep in the area. Another account of the history of Keating Valley notes that Bennett was the first to “summer sheep in the high mountains around Little Eagle area and later around Bennett Peak.” A biography of Bennett in *The Centennial History of Oregon* (1912) describes his success in raising the largest sheep flock in the county and states that he lived on a farm along the Lower Powder River in Keating Valley.

The earliest known use of the spelling “Bennet” is in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey’s description of a survey control point “on the summit of Bennet Peak.” The names Bennet Creek and Bennet Peak have appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1954 and on Forest Service maps since 1969.

The Baker County Commissioners were asked by the OGNB to comment on issue; they do not have an objection to the proposed changes. As part of its research, the OGNB also forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all federally recognized tribes located in Oregon. In addition, the BGN staff forwarded a copy to the Nez Perce Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The OGNB and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the proposed changes.

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1150222) to **Waqíima Butte**  
 and **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150298) to **Waqíima Spring**, Oregon  
 (Malheur National Forest)  
 (Review List 405)

Summit: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.285735&p\\_longi=-118.234499](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.285735&p_longi=-118.234499)  
 Spring: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=44.272662&p\\_longi=-118.1899297](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.272662&p_longi=-118.1899297)

These proposals, submitted by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), are to change the names of **Squaw Butte** and **Squaw Spring** in Baker County to **Waqíima Butte** and **Waqíima Spring**, respectively. Both features are also within Malheur National Forest, and have been labeled on USGS topographic maps since 1984. The summit has an elevation of 6,900 feet. The CTUIR believes the existing names are offensive to native people; they report that the word “Waqíima” means “ancient peoples.”

In addition to the proposals for **Waqíima Butte** and **Waqíima Spring**, submitted by the CTUIR, the OGNB also received proposals from the Burns Paiute Tribe to change the names of **Squaw Butte** and **Squaw Spring** to **Waa-Ka-TeTe Butte** (“lots of juniper trees”) and **Tehecha-patsona Spring** (“Deer watering spring”), respectively. The Burns Paiute reported that the latter names were provided by tribal elders, who stated that they are the traditional Paiute names for the sites. The names “describe either an event or where it was located in relation to their use of the area, or a visual in the area.” The Burns Paiute names were not endorsed by the OGNB and were subsequently withdrawn by the tribe, with a request that their names be recognized as variants. The OGNB is asking also that they be recorded as variant names.

The Baker County Commissioners were asked by the OGNB to comment on the issue; they responded that they do not have an opinion regarding the proposed changes. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposals to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all federally recognized tribes located in Oregon. In addition, the BGN staff forwarded a copy to the Nez Perce Tribe. The Nez Perce responded that they have no objection to the Umatilla names. The OGNB recommends approval of **Waqíima Butte** and **Waqíima Spring**, as does the U.S. Forest Service.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

**Warner Peak**, Colorado  
 (San Isabel National Forest/Rio Grande National Forest)  
 (Review List 417)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.3484382&p\\_longi=-106.1923359](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.3484382&p_longi=-106.1923359)

This 12,223-foot unnamed summit is located along the boundary between San Isabel National Forest and Rio Grande National Forest, and at the north end of Sheep Mountain in Saguache County. The proposed name **Warner Peak** is intended to honor Mark T. Warner (1889-1975), who for 56 years served as a pastor in the community of Montrose (located approximately 90 miles west of the summit in question). In the 1930s, Reverend Warner spearheaded the successful effort to have the Black Canyon of the Gunnison designated a National Monument by President Hoover; in 1999 it was designated a National Park. Rev. Warner was also instrumental in the construction of roads along the north and south rims of the canyon. As a conservationist, he served on local committees which provided input into the management of the park and wrote prolifically about the history of the region, including a book titled *Through the Black Canyon*.

During World War II, Rev. Warner was an Army chaplain in the South Pacific and saw action at Guadalcanal. He was also a member of the Montrose Lions Club. In various missionary activities, he promoted the welfare of Native Americans in Colorado and was a member of the committee that helped establish Chief Ouray Memorial Park as part of the Ute Indian Museum operated by History Colorado, which honors the memory of Chief Ouray and his wife Chipeta. The proponent states, “Despite his numerous accomplishments, Mr. Warner has received almost no acclaim for his efforts. I feel strongly that he deserves greater recognition for his hard work.”

When asked why he selected a feature some distance from the National Park, the proponent responded with several reasons: “There is the relative proximity to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison - 60 miles. Second is the short distance of five miles between Mount Ouray, Chipeta Mountain, and the proposed summit [sic]. The relevant connection between these individuals is apparent. The most important reason is to honor the enduring influence of Mark Warner’s life and work in Colorado.”

Letters of support for the name Warner Peak have been received from the Western Colorado Congress (an alliance for community action); the President and CEO of History Colorado; the First Presbyterian Church of Montrose; the Montrose Lions Club; the Director of Public Relations of Muskingum University; the Director of Alumni Relations and the Annual Fund, Antioch College; a professor at Western State Colorado University; the Executive Director of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America; a representative of Bentley Historical Library, The University of Michigan; and one other individual. Letters of support were also submitted by the Board of Commissioners of Montrose County and the Mayor of the City of Montrose, both locations where Warner was active. The opinion of Gunnison County was also solicited by the proponent; representatives responded that they would support the name contingent upon Saguache County’s backing. The Saguache County Commissioners responded that they had no opinion on the matter.

However, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names is opposed to the proposal, citing the negative recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service, which cites a lack of association between the intended honoree and the summit.

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

Warner Point and the associated Warner Point Trail in Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park are named for Rev. Warner. An audio file posted on the Park’s website ([http://www.nps.gov/blca/photosmultimedia/parkcast\\_srtour.htm](http://www.nps.gov/blca/photosmultimedia/parkcast_srtour.htm)) provides an account of Warner’s contributions to the park. It notes also that the name Pulpit Rock was given to another nearby feature because it resembles a pulpit in Warner’s church and is the site where he reportedly conducted many of his sermons.

Change **Spy Run Creek** (FID 444027) to **Spy Run**, Indiana  
(Review List 414)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=45.27251&p\\_longi=-116.1972014](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.27251&p_longi=-116.1972014)

This proposal is to change the name of Spy Run Creek in Allen County to Spy Run. The stream is 8.5 miles long and flows through Washington Township and the City of Fort Wayne to enter Saint Marys River. The proponent believes the use of two generic terms is unnecessary and does not reflect local or historic usage.

The name Spy Run Creek has never been the subject of a BGN decision; however in 1957, the U.S. Geological Survey attempted to clarify the name in local use. The 1956 USGS Fort Wayne topographic map labeled the stream Spy Run, while the 1957 Hometown map immediately to the north labeled it Spy Run Creek. The Name Report noted, “The Allen County Chief Deputy Surveyor, the Allen County Recorder, a local farmer, and five other individuals confirmed local usage of Spy Run Creek.” Also included in the USGS report is the statement, “Based on Fort Wayne’s historical background, this stream acquired the name from having been a ‘spy-run.’ The ‘Run’ does not mean drainage, but rather a body motion.” USGS maps published since the 1960s have labeled the stream Spy Run Creek. That name also appears at the Web sites of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources/Division of Fish & Wildlife, the Indiana Department of Transportation, and the City of Fort Wayne, among others. It also is cited in various weather accounts, primarily related to recent flood events in the city, and is referenced in the name of a USGS stream gage. References to Spy Run are predominantly for a subdivision and a road.

The proponent notes, “Wells Street and Spy Run Avenue are located in the section of land known as Wells Pre-emption. Captain William Wells had been granted the land by an act of Congress in 1808. He was said to have been captain of the mounted spies for Anthony Wayne, so the small brook which ran through his land became known as ‘Spy Run.’ Certainly, ‘Old plat records and maps, old city directories, Griswold’s and Brice’s histories of Fort Wayne [1907 and 1868, respectively], and interviews with descendants of old settlers’ were more authoritative than five or six ‘persons on the street,’ whose information was included in the Name Report of 1957. In Fort Wayne, Spy Run Avenue is a major thoroughfare, and there is a Spy Run neighborhood. Both are correctly named after Spy Run, the watercourse. If these were incorrectly named, they would be Spy Run Creek Avenue and Spy Run Creek neighborhood. So, the watercourse named Spy Run has been known by this name since about 1808.”

In researching the name of the stream further, the proponent learned that a representative of the Allen County Surveyor’s Office referred to the stream as Spy Run. He also located Washington Township and survey maps dated 1866, 1873, 1880, 1897, and 1919 that all labeled the stream Spy Run.

The first occurrence of Spy Run Creek is on a 1935 township map; the proponent believes the generic “Creek” was added simply to clarify the type of feature and that it was not intended to be part of the name. He points out that three other streams in the area have “Run” as the generic without “Creek.”

The Allen County Board of Commissioners does not support the name change, stating, “As noted in your 1957 report, local usage is still to call it Spy Run Creek. Whether ‘run’ and ‘creek’ are redundant or whether ‘run’ implied a body in motion instead of drainage, the community at-large knows it as Spy Run Creek. At this time, we do not see a benefit to the residents of Allen County to change the name.” The governments of Washington Township and the City of Fort Wayne were asked to comment on the proposal but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

The Indiana State Names Authority (SNA) recommends approval of the change. The SNA noted that the generic “Run” is not widely used in the area and so the elimination of “Creek” may lead to some confusion; however, it agreed with the proponent that two generics in the name is redundant, “the locals generally refer to the stream as ‘Spy Run,’” and “the 1956 historic USGS topo quad shows the name as ‘Spy Run.’”

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following tribes, all of which are federally recognized: the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Delaware Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Shawnee Tribe, and the

Wyandotte Nation. Of these, the Peoria Tribe responded in support of the name change. The lack of responses from the other tribes is considered to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Little Clinton Lake**, Michigan

(Review List 418)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.0558333&p\\_longi=-84.5863888](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0558333&p_longi=-84.5863888)

This is the first of three proposals submitted by the Clinton County Parks and Green Space Commission, in an effort to apply new names to three manmade bodies of water in newly established county parks.

The reservoir proposed to be named Little Clinton Lake is approximately 12 acres in size and lies within Clinton Lakes County Park. It is fed by water from a larger reservoir to the south which is proposed to be named Big Clinton Lake (q.v.).

The proposed name has the support of the Clinton County Board of Commissioners. However, when contacted by the proponent, the Greenbush Township Trustees responded that they would prefer the name “Searles Lake” rather than Little Clinton Lake. No counter-proposal was submitted, nor did the township indicate why it believed the name “Searles” should be applied to this lake rather than to the one proposed by the Parks and Green Space Commission. The County Commissioners noted that the township’s comment did not alter its recommendation to endorse the name Little Clinton Lake.

The Michigan State Names Authority supports the name Little Clinton Lake. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, which is federally recognized. The lack of response is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists Clinton Lake and Clinton Creek, both located in Presque Isle County, 150 miles from the feature in question.

**Searles Lake**, Michigan

(Review List 418)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.0549962&p\\_longi=-84.5812496](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0549962&p_longi=-84.5812496)

The new name Searles Lake is the second of the three proposed names for bodies of water in Clinton County. The name is proposed to be applied to an approximately 15-acre reservoir in the newly established Francis Motz County Park. Water from this body of water percolates north through a sand/gravel substrata until it reaches Hayworth Creek County Drain. The proposed name would honor William Searles (d. 1978), founder of the Searles Construction Company, which created the three quarries that later evolved into the present-day reservoirs. The proponent reports that Mr. Searles contributed to the county’s physical development and economic well-being.

The proposed name has the support of the Clinton County Board of Commissioners. However, when contacted by the proponent, the Greenbush Township Trustees responded that they would prefer the name “Campbell Lake” rather than Searles Lake. No counter-proposal was submitted, nor did the township provide the derivation of the name “Campbell.” A locale named Campbell Farms is located approximately five miles southeast of the lake in question. The County Commissioners noted that the township’s comment did not alter its recommendation to endorse the name Searles Lake.

The Michigan State Names Authority supports the name Searles Lake. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, which is federally recognized. The lack of response is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

A query of GNIS for Michigan found no other geographic features using the name “Searles.”

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

**Calligan Point**, Maine  
(Review List 418)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=45.1617144&p\\_longi=-67.7248783](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.1617144&p_longi=-67.7248783)

The cape proposed to be named officially Calligan Point lies along the shore of Big Lake in Greenlaw Chopping Township (Unorganized Territory) of Washington County. The name is intended to honor Thomas J. Calligan (1840-1913), an early settler in the area. The book *Hinckley Township or Grand Lake Stream Plantation* (Atkinson, 1920) reports that in 1871 Thomas Calligan and his wife settled on the property, where they built a home, described by the proponent as “one of the best houses in the area at that time.” Following service as a sergeant in the Maine Light Artillery during the Civil War, Thomas Calligan was chief engineer and overseer of boats for a local tannery company. He also taught school, served on the Superintending School Committee, and in 1897 was elected treasurer of Hinckley Township (present-day Grand Lake Stream Plantation). The proponent, a descendant of the Calligans, reports that the cape has been known locally as Calligan’s Point [sic] ever since. At the recommendation of the Maine State Names Authority (SNA), the proponent agreed to amend the name to the singular form.

The Washington County Commissioners and the SNA both recommend approval of the name Calligan Point. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Passamaquoddy Tribe – Indian Township and the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point, both of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**Miller Falls**, Virginia  
(Shenandoah National Park)  
(Review List 418)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=38.781366&p\\_longi=-78.208533](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.781366&p_longi=-78.208533)

The new commemorative name Miller Falls is proposed for an unnamed 25-foot tall waterfall located approximately one-quarter mile west of Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, and on the northwest slope of Mount Marshall. According to the proponent, the falls are believed to have been formed by a landslide in the late 1990s. He adds that water flow over the falls is consistent through most of the year. There is no direct trail access to the falls. He originally submitted the name Rattlesnake Falls for the feature, but that proposal was withdrawn after the National Park Service expressed concerns that the name might draw unnecessary attention to the very rugged and remote area.

The name Miller Falls is intended to honor John J. Miller (d. 1925), a prominent landowner in Warren County and Rappahannock County prior to the establishment of Shenandoah National Park. According to the 1989 volume *The Undying Past of Shenandoah National Park*, Miller owned 6,666 acres of land within the eventual park boundary. He operated a large logging business on the slopes of Mount Marshall, providing chestnut oak bark for tanneries and American chestnut wood used in the construction of barrels. Most of the timber of these and other tree species was consumed well before the park was established.

Miller's heirs donated the land, either to the Commonwealth of Virginia or directly to the National Park Service.

The Warren County Board of Supervisors recommends approval of the name, as do the Warren Heritage Society and the Virginia Geographic Names Authority. The National Park Service has no objection. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Warren County.

GNIS lists 82 features in Virginia with names that include "Miller" or "Millers." None are falls, and only one, Miller Cemetery, 13 miles to the north, is in Warren County. Millers Head is located 16 miles to the southwest, and Miller Lake and Miller Place Dam are 18.5 miles to the east-southeast. It is not known if any of these names have a connection to the John J. Miller family.

#### IV. Revised Decisions - none

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

##### **Big Clinton Lake**, Michigan

(Review List 418)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.0530555&p\\_longi=-84.5911111](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.0530555&p_longi=-84.5911111)

The new name Big Clinton Lake is proposed for an approximately 90-acre reservoir located in the newly established Clinton Lakes County Park. It is one of three new names proposed by the Clinton County Parks and Green Space Commission (see Little Clinton Lake and Searles Lake, lis above). The reservoir, originally a quarry, is fed by groundwater springs; an underground drain located at the east end of the body of water maintains its elevation at 698 feet.

The proposed name has the support of the Greenbush Township Trustees, the Clinton County Commissioners, and the Michigan State Names Authority. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

##### **Bobwhite Cove**, Missouri

(Mark Twain National Forest)

(Review List 417)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=36.5993543&p\\_longi=-93.3942426](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.5993543&p_longi=-93.3942426)

This 0.8-mile-long, 0.2-mile-wide cove is located in Table Rock Lake within Mark Twain National Forest. The proposed name Bobwhite Cove refers to the Northern Bobwhite Quail, a native Missouri gamebird, which according to the proponent, has a significant meaning to local residents and specifically to her family. The proponent's grandfather, who died in the mid-1970s, was an active and successful bird hunter. He was a member of several Missouri hunting and conservation organizations, who often hunted the bobwhite quail.

The original proposal was to name the feature Quail Cove, but after learning that another small bay, 9.5 miles to the west and also in Stone County, is already known locally by that name, the proposal was withdrawn (the other bay is not officially named, although Quail Cove Resort and Quail Cove Road are

located alongside. A proposal has since been submitted to make official the name Quail Cove (see Review List 419)).

The Stone County Commission, when asked to comment, responded “[We have] no function in making determinations or recommendations concerning geographic names, and no system for doing so.” The Missouri Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend approval of the name Bobwhite Cove. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Osage Nation, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists one other feature in Missouri containing the word “Bobwhite.” Camp Bobwhite, a locale, is in Knob Noster State Park in Johnson County, 150 miles from the bay in question.

**Dells Island**, South Dakota

(Review List 419)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=43.8065446&p\\_longi=-96.7267173](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.8065446&p_longi=-96.7267173)

The new name Dells Island is proposed for a 1.9-square-mile island located along the Big Sioux River in Minnehaha County. Just south of the City of Dells Rapids, the Big Sioux River divides into two distinct branches, reuniting again approximately three miles downstream. The name Dells Island would apply to the area between the two branches, which is believed to be the largest island in South Dakota. The more easterly branch flows through cliffs of red quartzite known as the Dells of the Sioux.

The proposal for Dells Island was submitted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Dell Rapids in response to a previous proposal submitted to the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names to name the same feature Quarry Island. The latter name referred to the fact that a large quarry exists at the north end of the island; Quarry Road also crosses the island in this area. However, the City government indicated that it would prefer the name Dells Island.

After holding a public hearing and learning that the Minnehaha County Commission would defer to the City, the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN) voted to recommend approval of the name Dells Island. As part of its research, the SDBGN forwarded the proposal to The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.