

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

Seven Hundred and Sixty-Ninth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
March 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)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
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
Deborah Nordeen	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)
Patrick Woodward	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

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

Guests

Laurie Campbell, U. S. Forest Service
Kate James, Library of Congress

1. Opening

Chairman Vandegraft opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. He welcomed all members and guests. He encouraged everyone to attend the upcoming Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) conference in Anchorage, Alaska at the end of April.

2. Minutes of the 768th Meeting

With the correction of one minor typographical error, the minutes of the 768th meeting of the Domestic

Names Committee, held February 12th, were approved.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

Caldwell reported that a response was sent to the request from the Embassy of Japan for a statement regarding the BGN's position on the name Sea of Japan. He thanked the Secretariat and staff for their assistance in preparing the response.

The BGN bylaws are still undergoing review by the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science. Bill Lukas has advised the Chair that the Department of the Interior legal counsel has reviewed the revisions and that they will now be forwarded to the Secretary. Vandegraft asked if there were any outstanding issues of concern to the BGN, to which Caldwell responded that the intention is to align the wording with the BGN's operating procedures.

The revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document will be processed and reviewed following the review of the bylaws.

Regarding the BGN's 125th anniversary celebration on September 18th, the Secretary of the Interior has been invited to speak during the opening of the symposium. The event has been added to her calendar, although final confirmation may not occur until shortly before the event.

The next full BGN meeting will be on Tuesday, April 21st at the Department of the Interior in Washington D.C.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reported on a recent teleconference in which he, Runyon, and McCormick participated with the National Science Foundation (NSF), the University of Minnesota Polar Geospatial Center (PGC), and the staff of the USGS National Geospatial Technical Operations Center (NGTOC) regarding the development of software to enhance geographic coordinates for features in Antarctica. Approximately 98% of features recorded by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) have been compiled only to the nearest minute. The previous process, which involved updating the coordinates manually, has proven to be too tedious and time-consuming. The new tool will enable compiling coordinates to the nearest second, while the NGTOC staff will ensure that the updates are reflected in GNIS. The BGN staff will develop a process to forward the updates to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research Composite Gazetteer.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Westington)

Westington reminded the committee that the SCC would meet at 1 p.m., also in the Kiowa Room, to discuss primarily the BGN's 125th anniversary symposium and celebration.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

The staff had recently received several requests for the DNC to revisit previous decisions; Runyon will provide more details in the staff report.

Yost reported on his recent participation in an interview by Pittsburgh's National Public Radio station on the history of the name of Pittsburgh and how it lost and then regained the "h." The interview aired on March 6th.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

Runyon spoke about several recent requests received by the staff to revisit previous decisions.

Raccoon Hollow Branch in Florida was approved by the DNC in 2012. Yost received a call a few months ago from an individual who lives along the stream and who claims that when she bought property she was told it was called "Crooked Creek." Yost requested that the individual provide documented usage of that name. Thus far, no response has been received, so the case is closed.

The DNC has also received a request to revisit its 2003 decision not to approve the name Rain Dance Pond for a lake in New York. At the time the name was not approved, the proponents owned a business named Alpacas of Rain Dance Pond, LLC and so the DNC was concerned that the name was intended to endorse a commercial venture. There was also some discussion as to whether the term "rain dance" might have a spiritual meaning or connection to local tribes (no tribes had responded to the staff's requests for input). The original proponents have indicated that they no longer own the business and so they are requesting that the case be reopened. The staff will prepare an updated case brief and once again ask the county and State Names Authority to comment on the proposal.

A proposal to name a waterfall in South Carolina Sids Falls was not approved in 1995 citing a belief that it did not satisfy the BGN's commemorative naming policy's requirement for direct association with the feature. The proponent has resubmitted the proposal because the name is now in use on State waterfall lists and State agency Web pages. The staff will prepare an updated case brief and once again ask the county, the State Names Authority, and the Forest Service to comment on the proposal.

The proposal for Lake Fontaine, Kentucky (Review List 419) has been withdrawn. This name, proposed to replace the name Reservoir Number 2, was chosen by the local community association in honor of Elizabeth Fontaine, wife of the second Kentucky Speaker of the House. The lack of direct association between Mrs. Fontaine and the feature was questioned by both DNC staff and the Kentucky Geographic Names Committee. The proponent has indicated he might propose to apply Mrs. Fontaine's name to a different feature.

The most recent edition of *Adirondack Peeks* magazine includes an article on the recently approved name Grace Peak. The Adirondack Forty-Sixers will host a celebration of the naming on June 20th in the Town of North Hudson, to which all DNC members and staff are invited to attend.

BGN staff participated in a conference call with the Crook County, Wyoming Board of Commissioners regarding the proposal to rename Devils Tower (summit and community) to Bear Lodge. The detailed and productive conversation covered many topics, including the roles and responsibilities of the BGN, the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names (WYBGN), and the county government. The executive secretary of the WYBGN and the acting superintendent of Devils Tower National Monument also participated in the discussion. The county commissioners were made aware of the BGN process and the timeline for the case review. They will work with the WYBGN to evaluate local opinions on the name change. Yost mentioned also that he received a call from U.S. Senator Mike Enzi's office asking about the process and timeline.

At the February DNC meeting, the proposal to change the name of Spy Run Creek in Indiana to Spy Run was not approved. The staff neglected to ask at the time if the members wished to affirm Spy Run Creek as a BGN decision. A motion was made and seconded to make the name Spy Run Creek a BGN decision.

Vote: 11 in favor
 3 against
 1 abstention

Runyon then asked the DNC if it wished to discuss the presentation made last month about the request to reopen the Mount William & Mary proposal. The members reviewed the original proposal along with the proponent's new evidence, primarily the claim that there is a direct association between the College of William & Mary and the State of Colorado because of the Louisiana Purchase. The staff clarified that today's decision would only be on whether or not to reopen the case, rather than a vote on the merits of the proposal. After discussing the information provided in the new application, along with the material presented to the Board at its February 12th meeting, a motion was made and seconded to reconsider the case.

Vote: 2 in favor
 13 against
 0 abstentions

Since the motion failed the case will not be reconsidered.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick reported on the ongoing efforts to develop a tool to collect landform polygons. There are still some minor bugs to be fixed. The Digital Raster Graph (DRG) Web service that had been used has been replaced by one offered by Esri that is more reliable.

A new tool has been developed for use when updating GNIS features. This allows for easier correction and updating of features that are located on multiple topographic maps ("cells"). The tool also allows for easier updates to cell names, such as when the BGN approved the change from Black River to Draanjik River. This change resulted in a need to rename 488 cells.

McCormick is in the process of reviewing a draft report on automating parts of the conflation process for the names of boundaries, structures, and transportation features. A teleconference will be scheduled in the near future to discuss the findings in the report with Yost.

Several brainstorming sessions have been held within NGTOC to update the GNIS Web maintenance forms. It is hoped that both the capabilities and the aesthetic design of the forms can be improved. This is expected to be a two-year effort.

A deadline of March 17th has been put in place for updates to be made to the BGN Web page to accommodate the announcement of the BGN's 125th anniversary celebration. McCormick will update Westington and Nolan on the progress.

In the course of shifting the GNIS from North American Datum (NAD) 27 to NAD 83, a number of coordinates were shifted from one topographic map to the adjoining map, most noticeably when the coordinates were very close to the neat line. As such, a number of features in GNIS now have two points on one map and none on the adjacent map. This is of particular concern when the point is secondary, i.e. not the mouth or source of a linear feature. Most of the issues will be resolved with the implementation of the landform polygons but some manual corrections will still need to be made. Yost asked McCormick to provide him with any metrics that are available regarding the situation.

Caldwell has submitted a number of spreadsheets with GNIS corrections. McCormick reported that only ten files remain to be processed.

The members were polled to determine if a quorum of voting members will be present at the DNC meeting during the COGNA conference. Four out of eight departments will be represented. Runyon reminded the members that assuming there is a DNC meeting at COGNA, the regularly scheduled meeting on May 14th will not take place.

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

Tlaxatanjin, Alaska (Tongass National Forest) (Review List 416) (FID 2770984)

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

Vote:	16 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

Change application of **Alexander Lake** (FID 1505452) and **Heins Lake** (FID 1532241), Washington (Not review listed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these application changes.

Vote:	15 in favor
	0 against
	1 abstention

Following the vote, there was a brief discussion regarding the name of the dam that is listed in GNIS as being at the southern end of what was previously named Alexander Lake and is now Heins Lake, and which is named in GNIS as Alexander Lake Dam. This name was added to GNIS from a 1981 inventory of dams and reservoirs provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but it is no longer listed in the National Inventory of Dams. BGN staff has been unable to verify the existence of the dam and so it was suggested that the Washington State Dam Safety Office might be able to assist. If it is determined that the dam no longer exists, the GNIS entry will be amended to note that the feature is “historical.”

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Burnell Pond, Colorado (Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness) (Review List 418)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing the BGN's Wilderness Policy and the lack of support from the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the National Park Service.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

After the vote, Nordeen reported that the park superintendent had already met with the proponent and the NPS expressed a willingness to find a feature outside the wilderness that might be named for Ms. Burnell.

Alligator Island, **Army Trail Pond**, **Clintonville Lake**, **Hansen Lake**, **Holy Pond**, **Neshnabek Island**, **Ravlin Pond**, **Riverwalk Island**, **Two Swans Pond**, **Viking Lake**, **Weston Ghost Lake**, and **Waubonsie Hill**, Illinois (Review Lists 416, 418)

A motion was made and seconded to group together the first eleven proposals, specifically those that are not supported by either Kane County or the Illinois Board on Geographic Names).

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded not to approve these eleven names.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

At this point, Fordham joined the meeting.

A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name **Waubonsie Hill** (FID 2770985)

Vote: 12 in favor
 3 against
 2 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the negative recommendation of the State Board.

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

Calanthe Creek, Oregon (Review List 419) (FID 2770993)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Change **Keseberg Canyon** (FID 1122712) to **Kaseberg Canyon**, Oregon (Review List 419)

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

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

IV. Revised Decisions – none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Turtle Rock Lake, Illinois (Review List 419) (FID 2770986)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Bridgeport Brigade Creek, Cookerlys Creek, Old Bridges Creek, Oneega Creek, Plankstone Creek,
 and **Unity Branch**, Maryland (Review Lists, 417, 419) (FIDs 2770987, 2770988, 2770989, 2770990,
 2770991, 2770992)

A motion was made and seconded to group together these six proposals.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

A motion was made and seconded to approve the six names.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Goldenwing Mountain, Tennessee (Review List 418) (FID 2770994)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 16 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Dickenson Mountain, Washington (Review List 418) (FID 2770995)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:	16 in favor
	0 against
	1 abstention

5. Other Business

Nolan mentioned a recent BBC news report with photographs of a volcanic island that has recently formed off the coast of Tonga.

Westington announced that she will be moving to Boulder, Colorado, in early May to join the Extended Continental Shelf Project. It is possible April 9th might be her last DNC meeting, although she will continue to serve as chair of the SCC until the end of the year. On behalf of the BGN and staff, Vandegraft thanked Westington for her years of service to the DNC, the SCC, ACUF, and the full BGN and said she will be missed. He also wished her well in the move and the new position. The members gave her a hearty round of applause.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:07 a.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held April 9th, 2015, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(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
March 2015**

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

Tlaxsatanjín, Alaska
(Tongass National Forest)
(Review List 416)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=58.3865092&p_longi=-134.5023377

This proposal, to make official the name Tlaxsatanjín, was submitted by an assistant professor of **Alaska Native Languages at the University of Alaska Southeast**, in response to a previous proposal to name the same feature Mount Scribner. The latter name was listed on Review List 414 but was subsequently withdrawn after the proponent learned that there was more local support for the name Tlaxsatanjín.

The summit in question has an elevation of 3,610 feet and is located within Tongass National Forest, at the southwest end of Heintzleman Ridge near Juneau. According to the proponent, Tlaxsatanjín is a Tlingit word that means “Idle Hands” or “Hands at Rest.” He reports that the name has been used by the Tlingit people for 400 years. It is listed (albeit with the spelling Tleixsatanjín) in Thomas Thorton’s 2012 volume *Haa Léelk’w Hás Aaní Saax’ú: Our Grandparents’ Names on the Land*.

Regarding the lack of a generic term in the name, the proponent commented, “The preference of the Tlingit speaking community would be to not include English terms like ‘Mount Tlaxsatanjín’ or ‘Tlaxsatanjín Ridge’ because having to include English in the name is disrespectful to the integrity and sovereignty of our Tlingit language.”

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names (AK BGN) voted in 2013 to recommend approval of the original proposal for Mount Scribner, a name that was intended to honor Jonathon Wynn Scribner (1942-2005), a U.S. Army veteran, Southeast Region Director of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, community activist, and avid hiker. The City and Borough of Juneau expressed support for the name. The AK BGN contacted several Alaska Native groups but no responses were received. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska was opposed to the name, noting that it does not endorse any commemorative names. The Forest Service (USFS) also did not support the name.

After the AK BGN’s approval of Mount Scribner was publicized in the *Juneau Empire*, a proposal to apply instead the name Tlaxsatanjín was submitted to the BGN. The AK BGN was asked if it wished to revisit the issue. The USFS solicited public comments on the matter and received 26 emails in favor of Tlaxsatanjín and five for Mount Scribner.

After learning of the counter proposal, the original proponents of Mount Scribner withdrew that name, stating “When the Scribner family first learned of the second proposal to restore the mountain’s original name, we all agreed that we wanted to support the makers of this proposal. There was never intent to replace a given name. We endorse the restoration of this mountain’s indigenous name and greatly appreciate the efforts of many to share the profound history and stories of place. We look forward to a community dialogue and collaboration that seeks to restore Tlingit place names throughout this region.”

The AK BGN once again solicited comments on the new proposal. The City and Borough of Juneau was informed of the withdrawal of Mount Scribner and the new proposal, and decided to “stay neutral” on the matter. Support for Tlaxsatanjín was received from the Mountaineering Club of Alaska; Goldbelt, Incorporated; and the Sealaska Heritage Institute. The USFS also recommends approval of the name. The AK BGN then voted to recommend approval of Tlaxsatanjín.

Change application of **Alexander Lake** (FID 1505452) and **Heins Lake** (FID 1532241), Washington
(Not review listed)

Alexander Lake (proposed):

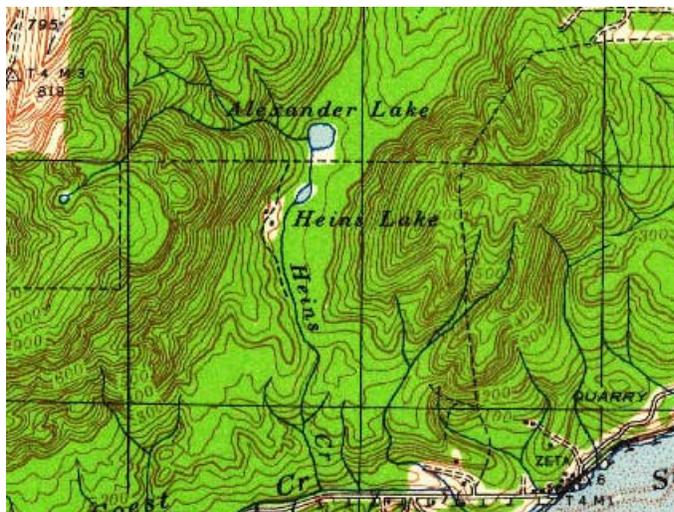
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.5506544&p_longi=-122.7186491&fid=1505452

Heins Lake (proposed):

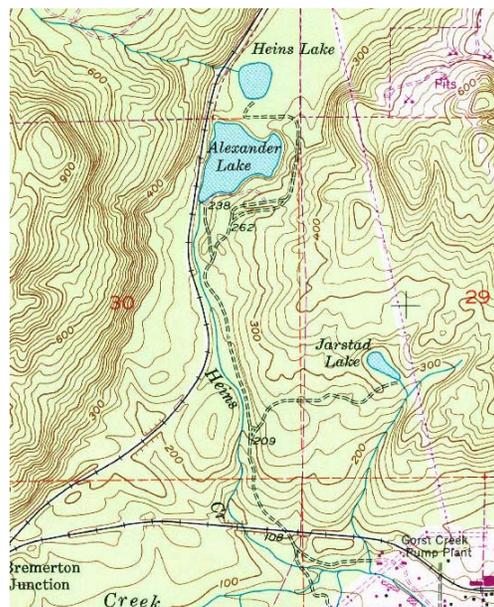
http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=47.5474171&p_longi=-122.7197213&fid=1532241

This proposal is to change the application of the names Alexander Lake and Heins Lake by reversing the names as they are listed currently in GNIS. The proponent of the change is a descendant of the Hein family who believes the names were mistakenly switched by USGS in the 1950s.

The names in question refer to two small lakes, both located along Heins Creek in Kitsap County. Maps and deeds published prior to 1953 labeled Alexander Lake as the smaller, more northerly body of water, while Heins Lake was the larger southern one. These maps include the 1937 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, Kroll’s *Atlas of Kitsap County* (1926), a Department of Highways map (1936), a map of Kitsap County by J.H. Pattison published in 1949, a Puget Sound Naval Shipyard map of 1951, and Metzger’s *Map of Kitsap County*, undated.



USGS PORT ORCHARD, WA 1:62,500 (1937)



USGS BREMERTON WEST, WA 1:24,000
(1953, photorevised 1981)

In 1953, a USGS field party was asked to clarify local names in preparing for the publication of the new 1:24,000-scale topographic map. Although the Bremerton City Engineer confirmed that the southern lake was Heins Lake, “and [the lake] is locally known this way,” two operators at the nearby Gorst Creek Pump Station stated that the southern lake was in fact Alexander Lake and that Heins Lake was the one to the north. The field party chief noted “It would seem that the personnel at the watershed [sic] would be correct since they use the names in their work.” The name sheets both stated “This name comes from people who first lived in the area.”

The proponent provided a copy of the aforementioned Kroll’s Atlas, on which the lakes are labeled as proposed, albeit with the spelling “Heinz Lake.” The map also shows the original Hein family claim. She states that in 1892 Nicholas Hein (1843-1924) received a homestead grant on the lake that she believes should be Heins Lake. After arriving in Seattle by steamship from San Francisco, the family “cut their way through the woods for three and a half miles to their homestead on the shore of an unnamed lake where they built an eight-room house, a barn and outbuildings.” In 1926, the Bremerton Water Department acquired the property and in 1986, the company permitted the Hein family to hold a family reunion at the lake. She also submitted a portion of the 2014 Kitsap County tax assessor’s map on which the names have already been corrected to show the names as proposed.

A search of General Land Office records shows that Eleanor Alexander also acquired a land patent in the same section as the Hein family in 1891. It appears that the two families owned property on opposite sides of the lake.

The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names, which forwarded this request to the BGN, was contacted by the City of Bremerton Parks and Recreation Department and by the Kitsap County Assessor’s Office, both of which confirmed that the names should be reversed. According to the Parks Department, “The family of J. Nicholas Hein the original homesteader of property on Heins Lake remain[s] active in our community and we believe restoring accuracy to the name of this geographic feature is important to the family and for our city’s history.” The WSCGN recommends approval of the changes.

In addition to the two lakes, GNIS includes a third entry for Alexander Lake Dam. This name was compiled from the 1981 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs, which placed the dam at the southern end of the lake that GNIS currently names Alexander Lake. A search of the present-day National Inventory of Dams shows that the dam is no longer listed; as such, USACE does not have an opinion regarding the proposed changes. Imagery of the area does not show the existence of a dam.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Burnell Pond, Colorado
(Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness)
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.4555555&p_longi=-105.6208333

This 0.6-acre unnamed lake is proposed to be named Burnell Pond in honor of Esther Burnell (1889-1946). The lake is located approximately 100 feet above the Lawn Lake Trail, between Potts Puddle and the Roaring River, in Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness.

At the age of 25, Esther Burnell vacationed at Longs Peak approximately 14 miles to the south of the lake, soon becoming enthralled with the area. Subsequently, she established a homestead near Horseshoe Park, approximately four miles from the lake. One of very few female homesteaders in the area, she drew up plans for her cabin, assisted in clearing the land and constructing the cabin, which included shingling the roof herself. She built her own furniture, planted, and harvested vegetables. She would hike four miles into Estes Park for supplies and mail.

Ms. Burnell became one of the first female trained naturalists licensed by the Rocky Mountain National Park. She guided visitors up Longs Peak and promoted tourism and interest in the area. According to the proponent, it was not unusual for her to hike 15 miles on Christmas Day to celebrate the holiday or to snowshoe 30 miles over the Continental Divide to visit friends. In 1918 she married Enos Mills, known as “the Father of Rocky Mountain National Park.” She assisted him in running the Longs Peak Inn, which she continued to own and manage 20 years after his death. She also published several books, including *A Baby’s Life in the Rocky Mountains*, *Enos A. Mills of the Rockies*, and *The Story of Longs Peak Inn*. At the time, the area was not designated wilderness.

The proponent notes that many features within Rocky Mountain National Park are named for people who never visited the area. According to *High Country Names* (Louisa Ward Arps, 1994), of the 120 named features in the park, only 23 are named after women, and all except one use the woman’s first name. When asked to address the BGN’s Wilderness Names Policy, the proponent noted that Esther Burnell spent most of her life teaching visitors about nature and wilderness. Although not the first woman to climb Longs Peak, for many years she guided visitors up the summit. Finally, “Compared to the entire Park, this pond is insignificant. It is highly doubtful that hikers would visit it just because it is named.” For these reasons, the proponent believes “It is time to recognize the determination, spunk, and valuable contributions of early pioneer women to civilize and promote the American West.” There are no other features in Colorado known to include “Burnell” in their names.

The Director and Curator of Exhibits of the Estes Park Historical Museum, and Janet Robertson, author of *The Magnificent Mountain Women*, both recommend approval of the proposed name. The Larimer County Commissioners responded that they have no opinion on the matter.

However, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the National Park Service responded that they do not recommend approval, citing a belief that there is no overriding need for an exception to the Wilderness Policy. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, the Northern Arapaho Business Council, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Twelve new names in Kane County, Illinois
(Review Lists 414, 416)

The following twelve new names were proposed by a professor and students in a geography class at the College of DuPage in DuPage County. A class assignment asked the students to review the Federal geographic naming policies and procedures, and to identify unnamed geographic features in the area for which they could propose new names. The professor indicated that his goals are to “contribute to the area’s cultural and historical geographies,” “name places we are documenting,” and “honor worthy individuals when appropriate.”

The Kane County Board of Commissioners was asked to comment on the proposals and to share the information with other county agencies, as well as local landowners and municipalities that might have an interest. After a review of local responses, the County Commissioners are recommending that the first eleven names listed below not be approved. The County noted that “the proposed names [are] typically not applicable to the geologic or historic nature of the feature.” In addition, “A few of the features have been named in the past, although unofficially, and the owners would wish the names they desire be considered instead of the current proposals.” In one case, a counter proposal was submitted and is noted below.

The Illinois State Board on Geographic Names (ISBGN) also does not support any of these names, citing several reasons: “The fulfillment of academic requirements is not part of the function or mission of the ISBGN; for a student to be required to submit a geographic names proposal to fulfill an academic requirement is completely counter to the spirit and desires of the Illinois Geographic Names program. The Illinois Board views this activity as unacceptable as well as abusive; a legitimate request or proposal should come from the heart with forethought and reverence.” The ISBGN also objects to the quantity of names being proposed without involving the local municipalities in the process.

The proposals were forwarded to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

One additional proposal, for which the County Commissioners do recommend approval, is listed following the eleven names, although the ISBGN also does not support that name. A final proposal, which the County and ISBGN Board both support, and which was a counter proposal to one of the names submitted by a student, is listed under Category V below.

Approximately 60 additional proposed new names from the same class project are pending in adjoining counties.

Alligator Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.9690014&p_longi=-88.3086868

This 0.5-acre island is one of the unnamed islands that comprise the Five Islands in the Fox River that flows through Chicago’s western suburbs. According to the proponent, the proposed name Alligator Island refers to the island’s shape. However, the Kane County Commissioners noted that “[it] does not look like an alligator and its form [is] always changing.”

Army Trail Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.9513888&p_longi=-88.2911111

This small reservoir is proposed to be named Army Trail Pond in association with Army Trail Road, along which General Winfield Scott’s army of U.S. troops marched during the Blackhawk War in 1832. The pond appears to be on a private house lot.

Clintonville Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.9966666&p_longi=-88.2822222

This 25-acre lake is proposed to be named Clintonville Lake. Clintonville was the name of the original settlement in 1835, remaining in use until 1897 when the area was incorporated and renamed South Elgin.

The County Commissioners dispute the classification of this feature as a lake and state that it is in fact a marsh.

Hansen Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.9457023&p_longi=-88.4719921

This reservoir is proposed to be named Hansen Lake because it lies on the north side of Hansen Road.

Holy Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8453667&p_longi=-88.3450179

This small reservoir proposed to be named Holy Pond is located at the new location of the Holy Cross Catholic Church.

Neshnabek Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7619767&p_longi=-88.3109778

The name Neshnabek Island is proposed for this island in the Fox River because the Potawatomi Indians (originally native to this area) refer to themselves as Neshnabek, which means “the True People.” The Potawatomi Tribe’s web page notes that the word refers to “original people.”

Ravlin Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.8419444&p_longi=-88.5016666

This 86-acre quarry lake is proposed to be named Ravlin Pond after Rev. Thomas Ravlin (1780-1846). In 1845, Ravlin acquired the land where the Village of Kaneville is now located. The County Commissioners noted that the quarry is still active but that “when the life of the quarry is done,” they will consider whether the lake needs a name and if so what that name should be.

Riverwalk Island

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.97&p_longi=-88.2969444

This 0.5-acre island is located along the Fox River that flows through the Jon J. Duerr Forest Preserve. The name Riverwalk Island is proposed because the island is crossed by a bridge between the Fox River Trail and the River Bend Bike Trail. The County Commissioners stated “the island is more of an abutment area” and that “it is part of the Five Islands complex which is already named.”

Two Swans Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.729774&p_longi=-88.271699

This proposal is to apply the new name Two Swans Pond to an unnamed 6.8-acre reservoir located within the grounds of the Rush Copley Medical Center. The proposed name reflects the fact that two swans make this reservoir their home. The County Commissioners do not support the name because the owners of the hospital property do not wish it to be named.

Weston Ghost Lake

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.86&p_longi=-88.3286111

This 0.9-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Weston Ghost Lake. Prior to the mid-twentieth century, West Field was a small unincorporated farming community of about 100 homes. In 1964, William G. Riley announced plans to develop “the wondrous city of Weston” which would contain more than 11,000 residences, the world’s largest shopping center, churches, and schools. However, due to financial problems and lawsuits, Riley was forced to withdraw his plans after only a small number of houses were built. A short time later, Illinois officials decided to build the FERMI National Accelerator Laboratory on land that included Weston. The existing houses were demolished, turning Weston into a ghost town. The proponent believes it would be appropriate to name the small reservoir, which is located a few miles northwest of the FERMI Lab, Weston Ghost Lake. The County Commissioners object to the name because “it is not near the Village of Weston site and has no connection to it.” The reservoir lies 5.5 miles from the historical village site.

Viking Pond

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.88026&p_longi=-88.32774

This 1.3-acre reservoir, proposed to be named Viking Pond, is located one mile southwest of Geneva High School, home of the Vikings.

Waubonsie Hill

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7368953&p_longi=-88.2629765

This proposal is to name a summit on the northeast bank of Waubonsie Creek in Waubonsie Lake Park, Waubonsie Hill. The proponent reports that the hill is a popular site for sledding. According to the Waubonsie Lake Park Master Plan, it currently has no name.

The Kane County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of this proposal. However, the Illinois State Board on Geographic Names does not support it, citing the same reasons as stated above.

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

Calanthe Creek, Oregon

(Review List 419)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3863888&p_longi=-122.0558333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.39059&p_longi=-122.03522

The new name Calanthe Creek is proposed for a 1.3-mile-long tributary of the Sandy River in Clackamas County. The name is intended to honor Inez Calanthe Mathisen (1892- 1980), who along with her husband Leonard, were longtime owners of property along the stream. In 1945, the Mathisens purchased the land, developing it into 23 riverfront recreational homesites. They retained five of the lots for their own use and by 1948 had “handcrafted a log cabin, cleared a large garden, and created their ‘Isle of Tranquility.’” According to the proponent, “For over 6 decades our family have enjoyed weekends, vacations, birthdays, weddings, and memorials with friends and family.” She notes that as a result of her family’s ongoing efforts to nurture the stream and its surrounding natural, native forest, the stream has been designated an Essential Salmonid Habitat by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon State Lands. Letters of support from two neighbors were included with the application.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) contacted the county government and historical society for comment. The Clackamas County Commissioners have no objection to the name. The Clackamas County Historical Society responded with a concern that the proponent had not submitted a name with more historical significance to the area, noting that “although [Calanthe] is a pretty word it is also a type of orchid that does not grow in this area,” and as such the name could cause confusion; the society rendered a decision of “no preference.” As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all federally recognized tribes in the State. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The OGNB recommends approval of the name.

Change Keseberg Canyon (FID 1122712) to Kaseberg Canyon, Oregon
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=45.8509675&p_longi=-118.2788465&fid=1122712

This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Keseberg Canyon, a 4.4- mile-long valley in Umatilla County, to Kaseberg Canyon. Although the current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1964, the proponents, who are members of the Kaseberg family, report that the feature was named for their ancestor Wilhelm “Billy” Kaseberg (1839-1896), a native of Germany who arrived in Oregon from Missouri in 1861 and homesteaded in the area. He was the first of three brothers to eventually settle in the area. Research indicates that the family name has been spelled various ways in land deeds and local histories, including Caseberg, Kaseberg, and Kaseburg.

The proposed change from Keseberg Canyon to Kaseberg Canyon is supported by the Umatilla County Board of Commissioners and the Umatilla County Historical Society Museum. As part of its research, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which shared it with all tribes having an interest in Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation responded that they support the name change. The OGNB also recommends approval of the change.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Turtle Rock Lake, Illinois

(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=41.9889377&p_longi=-88.4157194

The name Turtle Rock Lake was submitted as a counter proposal to the name Seahorse Lake, one of the proposals submitted by students at the College of DuPage (Review List 416). The Kane County Board of Commissioners solicited comments on the original proposal from the property owner, who indicated she was opposed to the name Seahorse Lake and preferred the name Turtle Rock Lake instead. She notes that this name refers to a rock on an island in the lake where turtles sun themselves. The proponent’s children and grandchildren try to catch the turtles, so the name has special meaning for the family. The proposal for Seahorse Lake has since been withdrawn. The Kane County Commissioners and the Illinois State Board on Geographic Names both recommend approval of this name.

A query of GNIS found 11 features in Illinois with names that include the word “Turtle”; however, none are “Turtle Rock” and none are in Kane County.

Six Monocacy River tributaries, Maryland
(Review Lists 417, 419)

The following six proposals were submitted by a resident of Frederick on behalf of the Monocacy Scenic River Citizens Advisory Board, which sponsored a public stream naming contest for six unnamed streams, three in Carroll County and three in Frederick County (<http://frederickcountymd.gov/DocumentCenter/View/255179>). According to an account of the project in the *Chesapeake Bay Journal*, “[The] river’s advocates suggest people are more likely to care about things if they know their names.” The Advisory Board received approximately 24 submissions, which were evaluated “for their community context, historical significance, extent of research and originality.” The six proposals were added to BGN Review List 417.

The BGN staff contacted the governments of Carroll County and Frederick County for comment. The Frederick County Board of Commissioners responded that it endorsed the three names in that county. The Carroll County Commissioners stated that they supported one of the three names in its jurisdiction, Unity Branch, but did not endorse the other two (Corbits Charge Creek and Terra Rubra Creek), noting that while both names represented significant events in the county’s history, the streams in question were located some distance from the site of those events and so the names would likely lead to confusion among tourists and historical researchers.

The proponent was advised of Carroll County’s concerns. He indicated he would work with the Advisory Board and the community to solicit alternate names. Subsequently, two new proposals were submitted, for Bridgeport Brigade Creek and Oneega Creek. These names were added to Review List 419.

The Maryland State Names Authority was asked to comment on the original six proposals and again on the amendments. No responses were received. A follow-up email from the BGN staff indicated that if no response was received, the BGN would presume the SNA had no objection to the names. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Carroll County or Frederick County.

Bridgeport Brigade Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.6938888&p_longi=-77.2263888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.6866666&p_longi=-77.2130555

The new name Bridgeport Brigade Creek is proposed for a one-mile-long stream in northwestern Carroll County. A local resident reports that in the early 19th century, the nearby community of Bridgeport hosted an annual muster. All male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to attend. Not all these men brought rifles; many carried “sticks, fence stakes, and primarily corn stalks; as a result, they were nicknamed the ‘Corn Stalk Brigade.’” The proponent wishes to recognize this chapter in Carroll County’s history with this new name.

Cookerlys Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5822222&p_longi=-77.3116666

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5658333&p_longi=-77.2866666

The new name Cookerlys Creek is proposed for a 2.9-mile long stream in northeastern Frederick County. The stream flows within one-tenth of a mile of a house which was the site of Cookerly's Tavern until at least 1809. A State historical marker near the house reads "George Washington on his way to Philadelphia Friday July 1, 1791 stopped in this building known as Cookerlys Tavern." The proponent adds, "Taverns at that time were not only a place to get food and drink, but also a place to spend the night. They were important social places for locals, as well as provide a place for travelers. This building has historic significance."

Old Bridges Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5288888&p_longi=-77.3588888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5383333&p_longi=-77.3666666

The new name Old Bridges Creek is proposed for a 0.8-mile long stream in north-central Frederick County. This stream flows into the Monocacy River approximately 260 feet downstream of the site of a bridge that was washed away in 1972 during Hurricane Agnes. While walking along the stream, the proponent discovered another "fine little stone bridge with a metal culvert" hidden in the woods. He recommends the new name based on the association with the two bridge sites.

Oneega Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5661111&p_longi=-77.0697222

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5816666&p_longi=-77.0725

The new name Oneega Creek is proposed for a 2.2-mile-long stream located approximately four miles west of Westminster in Carroll County. In the Susquehannock language, the word "oneega" means "water." The Susquehannock Tribe inhabited an area from the Chesapeake Bay north along the Susquehanna River and west into the eastern Blue Ridge. The proponent states that because "the Susquehannock tribe was located in modern Westminster, they made an impact on the way we live today. With this new name, the history of Westminster is brought back in remembrance of our noble and heroic ancestors of the Susquehannock Native American Tribe."

Plankstone Creek

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.3894444&p_longi=-77.3783333

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.3802777&p_longi=-77.3447222

The name Plankstone Creek is proposed to be made official for a 2.2-mile long stream near Frederick. According to the proponent, a small plankstone quarry is located south of the stream. He also referred in his application to two land deeds: one from 2005 referring to the stream as "Plankstone Creek" and one from 1946 referring to it as "Plankstone Branch." A housing development named "Plankstone Branch" is currently planned near the mouth of the stream.

Unity Branch

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5688888&p_longi=-77.1555555

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.5880555&p_longi=-77.1461111

The new name Unity Branch is proposed for an unnamed 1.5-mile-long stream in west-central Carroll County. The proponent reports that in 1757 William Farquhar, an early Quaker settler in the area, donated a 25-acre parcel of land known as “The Unity” for the construction of Quaker meeting houses, schools, and burial grounds. This parcel of land includes the source of the stream now proposed to be named Unity Branch.

A 1757 Frederick County land deed records the transfer of a 25-acre property called “the Unity Situate” from William Farquhar to Solomon Miller and Nathan Hains. The parcel boundary description states that it begins near the head of “Muddy Run,” which flows into Little Pipe Creek; this “Muddy Run” appears to be the same feature considered in this proposal.

GNIS lists a populated place named Unity 25 miles south-southeast of the stream in question.

Goldenwing Mountain, Tennessee

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=36.2901052&p_longi=-84.2589016

This 3,163-foot round-top summit in Campbell County is proposed to be named Goldenwing Mountain in recognition of the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). The proponent suggests that because this summit has over 100 feet of prominence from the nearest summit, it warrants its own name. According to the proponent, “The Golden-winged Warbler is listed as ‘Near Threatened’ on the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Red List of Threatened Species and its population is declining globally.” He further states that the Cumberland Mountains of southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee are one of its few remaining breeding grounds. Furthermore, the Cross Mountain area is the most reliable location within the Cumberland Mountains to find the birds. The species is typically found in open scrubby areas that are in the process of reforestation, such as is found on the unnamed summit.

The government of Campbell County was asked to comment on the name, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Tennessee Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, which is a federally recognized tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Dickenson Cove, Washington

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.163887&p_longi=-122.8482283

This approximately 17-acre bay is proposed to be named officially Dickenson Cove. The point of land immediately to the west of the bay is named Dickenson Point. According to the proponent, the cove has been known informally as Dickenson Cove for over 40 years, and because it is an important focal point of the community, an official name is needed. Dickenson Point was named for Thomas Dickenson, a carpenter’s mate on the 1841 U.S. Exploring Expedition. The name Dickenson Point has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1937 and on NOAA charts since 1934.

The proposal for Dickenson Cove is supported by the Thurston County Commissioners, the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, and 34 local residents who signed a petition in favor of the name. As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, all of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The WSCGN recommends approval of the proposal. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of Homeland Security both have no objection to the name.