

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

Seven Hundred and Seventy Second Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room  
June 11, 2015 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Laurie Campbell	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
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)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Ron Salz	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (Chairman)

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

Lola Ajilore, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management  
Paul Holeva, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. Opening

Chairman Vandegraft opened the meeting at 9:34 a.m. He welcomed visitors and asked all BGN members, staff, and visitors to introduce themselves.

Vandegraft also commented on the success of the recent Council of Geographic Name Authorities (COGNA) meeting.

2. Minutes of the 771<sup>st</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 771<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC), held April 30<sup>th</sup>, were approved as submitted.

### 3. Reports

#### 3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

The next full BGN meeting will take place on Tuesday, July 14th at the offices of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in Crystal City, Virginia. The date has been changed from the normally scheduled date of July 21st. Caldwell encouraged members to ensure that at least one member from each department would attend in order to have a quorum.

The BGN's revised by-laws have been reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Water and Science and are now being formatted for presentation to the Secretary of the Interior.

At the most recent Foreign Names Committee (FNC) meeting, the ceremonial name for the city of Bangkok, Thailand, was approved for use as a variant. Krungthepmahanakhon Amonrattanakosin Mahintharayuththaya Mahadilokphop Nopparatratthachathanihurirom Udomratchaniwetmahasathan Amonphimanawatansathit Sakkathattiyawitsanukamprasit, which translates to "City of angels, great city of immortals, magnificent city of the nine gems, seat of the king, city of royal palaces, home of gods incarnate, erected by Vishvakarman at Indra's behest," is the longest geographic name approved by the FNC. The city already has a variant short form name that has been approved for use, and another long form name that is not approved.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost had no report.

#### 3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Caldwell for Westington)

The SCC continues to prepare for the BGN's 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration, which will include a symposium and exhibit at the Library of Congress. The next meeting will take place following this DNC meeting. Information cards created for the event and printed by the U.S. Forest Service were distributed to members and staff for posting in appropriate locations within their agency buildings and elsewhere.

With Forrest's assistance, the SCC is making arrangements to design commemorative lapel pins for the event. Forrest distributed a sample design and asked members if they would make a donation to help cover the costs of ordering enough pins for all BGN members, staff, and symposium speakers.

#### 3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost reported that a request was made at the COGNA meeting regarding the addition of Alaska Native variant names to GNIS. Adding variants is straightforward, and the GNIS staff already compiles such names (including misspellings) from numerous sources, but in this instance the requester has also asked that GNIS identify the one preferred variant. A suggestion was also made that GNIS should identify the language from which a name is derived. The Alaska Native Language Center volunteered to conduct a linguistic evaluation of the names, but Yost cautioned that in order for GNIS to indicate the preferred variant, a restructuring of the database would be needed; no resources are available for this effort, nor is this a primary mission of the BGN. These are very complicated issues but may warrant future discussion by the DNC's Tribal Subcommittee. Yost expressed a concern that a similar requests could be made for other linguistic regions in the U.S.

The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a bill to name a previously unnamed summit in the John Muir Wilderness in California Sky Point in honor of Sky Mote, a U.S. Marine who died in Afghanistan in 2012. There is currently no companion bill in the Senate.

Legislation has been introduced by Rep. Crescent Hardy of Nevada to apply the name Mount Reagan to an unnamed peak on Frenchman Mountain. The name Maude Frazier Mountain had previously been submitted in legislation by Rep. Dina Titus and is still pending. The latter name is intended to be applied to the highest peak, while the Mount Reagan legislation refers to the next highest, 0.6 miles to the north. So far, no action has been taken on either bill.

An article was published in the *Frederick News-Post* (Maryland) about the DNC's recent approval of the name Old Bridges Creek for a stream in Frederick County. The article briefly described the name-that-stream contest and included an interview with the couple who submitted the winning entry.

United States Senators Lisa Murkowski and Dan Sullivan of Alaska have introduced legislation to change the name of the Lake Clark Wilderness in Alaska to Jay S. Hammond Wilderness in honor of the former governor of Alaska. If approved by Congress, the name change will be reflected in GNIS.

Senator Murkowski has also introduced legislation to change the name of Mount McKinley to Mount Denali. Yost referenced a newspaper article where Sen. Murkowski mentioned looking into having the DNC amend its Policy I "Names Being Considered By Congress." The members noted that the BGN has always been and continues to be deferential to Congress. A brief discussion followed, including the possibility of briefing the Senator regarding the BGN's longstanding policies. Campbell offered to pursue the matter with the USGS Congressional Liaison Office.

The BGN has received a letter from a retired lawyer in South Dakota in support of the proposal to change the name of Harney Peak to Black Elk Peak. The letter requests a copy of the draft revision of Policy X: *Tribal Geographic Names*. It also questioned whether the BGN follows formal "conflict of interest guidelines." It was agreed that the draft policy X is considered pre-decisional and as such it would be premature to release a copy. The members then discussed recent developments in the Harney Peak case. Following a series of public meetings, the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the name Hinhan Kaga (Making of Owls). The SDBGN is scheduled to hold a final meeting on June 26<sup>th</sup>, after which it will submit its formal recommendation to the BGN. It was noted that only the original proponent of Black Elk Peak can withdraw that proposal.

Yost distributed copies of a 1913 article on the BGN's discussion of the naming of a glacier Forsythe Glacier. Henry Gannett, then chair of the BGN, was quoted regarding the policy on not naming features for living individuals.

### 3.5 Staff (Runyon)

Runyon provided additional comments regarding the COGNA meeting. The symposium on Native Names that was held on the day prior to the conference was well received. It brought together representatives of many Alaska Native groups who have been working to collect names from the tribes' elders in an effort to preserve native culture and languages. A number of the groups have recorded sound files and developed Web sites that include photographs of the features. The focus of the presentations was to share lists, maps, and experiences rather than to have the names recorded in GNIS, although requests to

do so might be forthcoming. It is unclear whether some of the groups will request that the names be recorded as variant names or as non-recorded names for unnamed features. The DNC discussed the criteria for variant names from native languages. The nature of native names was also discussed. For example, names often refer to places where events took place, while others may apply to just a portion of a larger feature that the BGN would consider a single feature, such as a stream, summit, or valley. The primary point of a stream in a native culture might be its headwaters rather than its mouth, as is recorded in GNIS. Some native groups are known to be protective of place names in their languages, although this did not appear to be the case among speakers at COGNA.

The COGNA program also included a presentation on the Mount McKinley/Denali issue. The presenter stated that many people in Alaska are “tired of waiting for the name to be changed” although it was apparent that most are unfamiliar with the BGN’s policies. There was some suggestion of seeking an Executive Order to change the name.

The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names has tentatively offered to host next year’s COGNA meeting, most likely in Reno. Caleb Maki, Executive Secretary of the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names, has offered to assume the role of COGNA Executive Secretary following Wayne Furr’s retirement.

Vandegraff’s presentation and subsequent tour of historic bars of Anchorage was well received, both for the information on the bars themselves and for the other historic sites and events that were pointed out.

Runyon reported that the Town Selectmen of Plainfield, Vermont, recently passed a resolution to propose the name Mskaskek Brook for the feature that had been proposed previously to be named Garth Brook (the latter name was not approved by the DNC at its April 9<sup>th</sup> meeting). The selectmen expressed interest in the naming process and asked the Town Conservation Commission to select a more appropriate name. Many locals favored a name from the Abenaki language. Runyon was interviewed by a reporter from the *Barre-Montpelier Times-Argus* about the issue.

The BGN received a letter regarding a resolution passed in February 2015 by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, to change the name of Negro Mountain in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Although historical details are unclear, the feature was named during the French and Indian Wars in recognition of the bravery shown by a slave or free servant during a skirmish with Native Americans. The resolution refers to the individual as Nemesis but does not specifically state that that would be the name proposed for the feature. The letter stated that the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources would be submitting a formal proposal; the BGN has not received any proposal thus far. In 1994, the BGN voted to disapprove a proposal to change the name of the mountain to Black Hero Mountain in honor of the same individual and the thirteen African-Americans from Pennsylvania and Maryland who had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. The decision was made citing the negative recommendations of a number of local governments and State agencies, and both State Names Authorities.

There was a discussion of the deferral by the DNC at its last meeting of four Gwich’in proposed name changes (to change the names and application of Chandalar River and North Fork Chandalar River to Teedriinjik River, Middle Fork Chandalar River to Ch’idriinjik River, Birch Creek to K’iidootinjik River, and Beaver Creek to Tseenjik River). One of the reasons for the deferral was that two of the changes would affect features that are designated in part as National Wild and Scenic Rivers, a designation that is made by Congress. The Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had

expressed concerns that changing the names of the streams, which are advertised globally for recreation and tourism, would result in inconsistency and confusion. In 2005 the DNC approved a proposal to change the name of a stream in Oregon named Squaw Creek, which also has wild and scenic designation, although it is worth noting that efforts to change the name of the administrative feature are still pending ten years later. Some members voiced the opinion that having different names adds a layer of complexity and confusion. It was agreed that the committee should discuss the issue in more detail. Salz suggested that the four names should have been voted on individually rather than as a group as only two of the proposed changes affected Wild and Scenic Rivers. There is also some confusion as to whether the Alaska Board on Geographic Names intends to revisit the issue, so Runyon indicated she would follow up on that question.

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

McCormick reported on the ongoing development of a tool to collect landform polygons. The tool is still being tested and documentation is being written. Although it is more stable, editors continue to experience time-out issues; if the polygon is not completed within 30 minutes it will not be saved.

By the end of the summer, the GNIS Web page will provide geodatabases and shapefiles of geographic names for download, in addition to the existing text files. The National Map is enhancing its place names search using GNIS as the base layer.

New Web forms are being developed for the GNIS Web page. The developers are currently learning what the current forms do, how they are used, and how to best update the forms for efficient use.

Work is still underway to determine how many secondary feature points were shifted to an adjacent topographic map during the conversion of GNIS from North American Datum (NAD) 27 to NAD 83.

McCormick has received new files from the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names that will be used to correct orthography and diacritics in GNIS. Staff recently discovered that the okina character (‘) used in GNIS is incorrect. Previous efforts to add diacritics used Unicode character U+2018 (‘), whereas the recently approved Appendix G: Characters Approved for use in Geographic Names designated the character U+02BB (‘) for the okina. Until this is corrected, it is best to omit the writing mark when searching for Hawaiian names. A question was raised as to whether this information could be noted at the GNIS Web site; McCormick agreed it could be included in the help files. Members also asked if the BGN’s approval of the okina character matched the one used by the Hawaii BGN. Staff reported that there appears to be a mix of characters used on the HBGN Web site but that the recently received files use only U+02BB (‘).

The National Park Service office in Anchorage contacted the GNIS staff regarding the use of native variant names on newly revised maps. The NPS was reminded that the variant name cannot be printed alone and can only be labeled in parentheses after or below the official name. The NPS will be submitting a list of variants for inclusion into GNIS. There may be issues if these refer to features that do not have an official name.

Caldwell has submitted additional spreadsheets with GNIS corrections. McCormick reported that these are still being processed.

The geographic names coordinator for U.S. Forest Service Region 4 has requested a geodatabase comprising all features in Utah. He is analyzing the geographic extent of features with Wild and Scenic River designation in anticipation of more rivers being so designated in the State.

McCormick has received four requests for GNIS Feature IDs as a result of this year's COPS Hiring Recovery Program (CHRP) grant applications. Even though these refer to features no longer being maintained in GNIS (school districts, administration buildings), she will try to accommodate the requests.

McCormick has been asked to give a short presentation on the new landforms tool to the USGS Geological Mapping Community.

The USGS development team is generating a file of Antarctic feature names to send to the University of Minnesota's Polar Geospatial Center for use in its ongoing project to improve the accuracy of Antarctic feature coordinates. A field will be added to the file to accommodate the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) identification number.

#### 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 **Bayou Dee** (FID 46175) to **Bayou de Chute**, Arkansas (Review List 419)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:	10 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstention

**Change names of four features in South Dakota** (Review List 415)

A motion was made to consider the four changes as a group.

Vote:	10 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

Change **Squaw-Humper Table** (FID 1262500) to **Tahc'a Okute Aglehan** (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation/Nebraska National Forest / Buffalo Gap National Grassland), change **Little Squaw-Humper Table** (FID 1261979) to **Tahc'a Okute Aglehan C'ikala** (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation), change **Squaw-Humper Creek** (FID 1262499) to **Tahc'a Okute Wakpa** (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation), and change **Little Squaw-Humper Creek** (FID 1261978) to **Tahc'a Okute Wakpa C'ikala** (Badlands National Park/Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                               0 against  
                               0 abstentions

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

**Island Rock**, Colorado (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 410) (FID 2771903)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name. Discussion followed regarding the level of local support for the proposal.

Vote:                   8 in favor  
                               2 against  
                               0 abstention

The negative votes cited the lack of support from the Colorado Board on Geographic Names.

**Thirty-one new names in Illinois** (Review Lists 414, 416)

### **Cook County, Illinois Names**

A motion was made and seconded to group the first fifteen names, which are for features in Cook County.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                               0 against  
                               0 abstention

**Ahlstrand Lake, Bluegill Slough, Burnham Pond, Crown Retention Pond, Elk Island, Flight 191 Plain, Ghost Lake, Grand Reservoir, Hidden Twins Lake, Humphrey Pond, Lost Beach Lake, Olympic Pond, Rosehill Pond, The C Lake, Tiger Pond** (Review Lists 414, 416)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove these fifteen names citing the lack of local support and the disapproval of all these names by the Illinois State Names Authority.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                               0 against  
                               0 abstention

A motion was made to group the next four names, which are for features in four different counties. Noting that one of the names did receive a response from the county government, there was no second, and so the motion was withdrawn.

**Stick Figure Pond** (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove this name.

Vote:                   10 in favor

0 against  
0 abstention

**LaSalle Island** (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove this name.

Vote:           10 in favor  
                  0 against  
                  0 abstention

**Trione Island** (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove this name.

Vote:           10 in favor  
                  0 against  
                  0 abstention

**Princely Lake** (Review List 416)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove this name.

Vote:           10 in favor  
                  0 against  
                  0 abstention

**Will County, Illinois Names**

A motion was made and seconded to group the last twelve names, which are for features in Will County.

Vote:           10 in favor  
                  0 against  
                  0 abstention

**Airway Pond, Aquila di Italia, Conrad Lake, Indian Chase Pond, Lake Justice, Little Feathersound Pond, Lucky Pond, Patriot Pond, Pike Island, Triangle Pond, Winchester Pond, Yankee Rock**

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove these twelve names.

Vote:           10 in favor  
                  0 against  
                  0 abstention

Change application of **Jericho Creek** (FID 1567158) and **Mukwonago River** (FID 1570019), and new name **Wambold Channel** (Review Lists 417, 420)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove the original proposal and to approve the recommended amendment by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstention

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

Change **Reservoir Number 3** (FID 517271) to **Lake Hickman**, Kentucky (Review List 419)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstention

### **IV. Revised Decisions**

Change **Seven Pools** (BGN 1971) (FID 364258) to **Pools of 'Ohe'o**, Hawaii (Haleakala National Park) (Review List 372)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstention

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

**Rose Creek**, Arkansas (Review List 419) (FID 2771904)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstentions

**Butt Rock**, California (San Bernardino National Forest) (Review List 415) (FID 2771905)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:                   10 in favor  
                              0 against  
                              0 abstentions

**Escape Island**, Georgia (Review List 413) (FID 2771906)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               9 in favor  
                      1 against  
                      0 abstentions

The negative vote cited the lack of a response from the county, which the member suggested implies a lack of local support. The vote also reflected the concern expressed by the State Names Authority that the name could be construed to refer to efforts by slaves in the nineteenth century to use the island as an escape route.

**Little May Hall Island**, Georgia (Review List 413) (FID 2771907)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               10 in favor  
                      0 against  
                      0 abstentions

**Shine Mountain**, Georgia (Review List 414) (FID 2771908)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               9 in favor  
                      0 against  
                      1 abstention

**Flatrock Falls**, Tennessee (Review List 419) (FID 2771909)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:               10 in favor  
                      0 against  
                      0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Caldwell reminded members to let Forrest know by the following day if they are able to contribute toward the commemorative lapel pin order.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 12:07 p.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held July 9<sup>th</sup>, 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  
June 2015**

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

Change **Bayou Dee** (FID 46175) to **Bayou de Chute**, Arkansas  
(Review List 419)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=34.4075918&p\\_longi=-92.8512814&fid=46175](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=34.4075918&p_longi=-92.8512814&fid=46175)

This proposal is to change the name of Bayou Dee, a 5.3-mile-long tributary of the Ouachita River, to its historical name of Bayou de Chute. The proposed name translates from the French as “bayou of [the] falls.” The proponent, a local historian, notes that the name Bayou de Chute appeared on a map published by the Geological Survey of Arkansas in 1890 and was also found in *The Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas 1887-1893*. He believes the original French name should be restored. He notes also that the area has historical significance as the route traveled by the Hunter-Dunbar expedition up the Ouachita River in 1804-1805; many French names appear on the expedition’s maps and in journals.

The name Bayou Dee has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps since 1948. Field work conducted in 1978 confirmed the name was correct. Bayou Dee is also labeled on the Hot Spring County highway map and in a 2010 report by the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality. Other online references, including Web sites dedicated to Arkansas lake locations, sport fishing, and the mapping of bird locations, appear to derive the name from the listing in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS).

The Hot Spring County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposed change, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Arkansas Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the change. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Hot Spring County.

**Change names of four features in South Dakota**

(Review List 415)

These proposals were submitted by the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names on behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, to change the names of four geographic features that contain the words “Squaw-Humper.” The Tribe believes the existing names are offensive.

The features in question are two summits (Squaw-Humper Table and Little Squaw-Humper Table) and two streams (Squaw-Humper Creek and Little Squaw-Humper Creek). The features lie wholly or partially on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. One of the summits is also partially on land administered by the U.S. Forest Service, and one of the streams is partially on National Park Service land.

The volume *South Dakota Geographic Names* (Sneve, 1973) notes that the summit (Squaw-Humper Table) and its associated features “bear a name which is a translation of the Sioux name of [a nearby] creek. ‘Squaw-humper’ is the derisive term used by the Indians to denote a white man who cohabited with squaws. There were two or three such men along [Squaw-Humper Creek]; hence the name.” However, a letter submitted to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1974 provided evidence that appears to contradict this story. The writer, a realtor from Rapid City, reported that while working in the area, he was told by a young Indian woman that the Sioux word for “moccasin” was “Hompa,” and therefore the names should in fact be Moccasin Creek, Moccasin Table, and so forth. As further evidence of his claim and to avoid the negative connotations of the word “Humper,” the writer noted that the South Dakota Department of Highways had shortened the names on its official county highway maps to simply Little Squaw Creek and Squaw Creek. No proposals were ever submitted to change the names to “Moccasin.” Further research confirms that the word “Hompa” (or “Humpa” or “Umpah”) appeared in accounts of French trappers to refer to moccasins (*Early western travels, 1748-1846: a series of annotated reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel: descriptive of the aborigines and social and economic conditions in the middle and far West, during the period of early American settlement*; Reuben Gold Thwaites, 1904). Another volume, *The Mandans: A Study of Their Culture, Archaeology and Language, Volume 3* (Will, 1906), lists “humpa” as the local word for “moccasin.”

In 2005, the BGN was advised that in 2001 the South Dakota State Legislature had enacted legislation to change the names of many geographic features throughout the State that included the words “Squaw” and “Negro.” The legislation listed Two Bulls Table, Little Red Shirt Table, Two Bulls Creek, and Little Red Shirt Creek as replacement names for the four features in question. These proposals were listed on BGN Review List 390. The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN) was inactive at the time, but the staff inquired of the State Legislature whether it had solicited input from the county government and the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, as three of the features were on or partially on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. No further response was received, other than a comment that “several members of the tribe were aware of the name change effort.” The Legislature was also asked to provide information regarding the origin of the proposed names. No response was received, but an online search suggested that Two Bulls is a common family name among the Oglala Sioux in the Pine Ridge area. The “Red Shirt” names were chosen because the mouth of the primary stream is located just to the west of a summit named Red Shirt Table. The latter feature was “named for an Indian by the name of Red Shirt, who was a member of a community of 15 families which banded together under the reorganization act and built a town for themselves on the Cheyenne River bottoms.”

In 2009, the SDBGN was re-established by the Governor's Office, with the Director of the State Office of Tribal Government Relations serving as its new chair. In a statement, it was noted that "The board's purpose is to press forward on recommending replacement of place names that are offensive, an effort that gained momentum with [the] 2001 legislation."

The SDBGN asked the Oglala Sioux Tribe to comment on the pending names. The THPO responded that the tribe would prefer names in the Lakota language. He reported that the streams and the area around the summits "were noted by Lakota people for their high value as deer hunting grounds"; as such, he proposed the Lakota word for "deer hunting ground." The staff attorney for the State Legislature, who had informed the BGN of the 2001 legislation and who was appointed to serve on the new SDBGN, withdrew the names Two Bulls Table, Little Red Shirt Table, Two Bulls Creek, and Little Red Shirt Creek.

In reviewing the new proposals, the SDBGN asked the government of Shannon County (since renamed to Oglala Lakota County) for its input, and for the Squaw-Humper Table proposal, the SDBGN contacted the governments of Custer County and Fall River County as well. No responses were received, which is presumed by the SDBGN to indicate a lack of an opinion. The SDBGN also posted public notices in the local communities and distributed the proposals among local and State agencies, historical societies, local and State legislators, and the media. After receiving positive responses from the majority of organizations and individuals, the SDBGN voted to recommend approval of the four names "in the Lakota language, to honor and respect the Lakota people who have long resided in the area in question."

As part of its investigation, the SDBGN also forwarded the proposals to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, the Santee Sioux Nation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Squaw-Humper Table** (FID 1262500) to **Tahc'a Okute Aglehan**  
(Pine Ridge Indian Reservation / Nebraska National Forest/ Buffalo Gap National Grassland)  
[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=43.5088455&p\\_longi=-102.9738235&fid=1262500](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.5088455&p_longi=-102.9738235&fid=1262500)

The name Tahc'a Okute Aglehan is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw-Humper Table, a 3,077-foot summit centered on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County and extending west into Custer County and Fall River County. The western portion of the feature lies within the Buffalo Gap National Grassland, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service. In the Lakota language "Tahc'a Okute" means "deer hunting ground", and "Aglehan" means approximately "a place to stand on." The U.S. Forest Service recommends approval of this proposed change.

Change **Little Squaw-Humper Table** (FID 1261979) to **Tahc'a Okute Aglehan C'ikala**  
(Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)  
[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=43.5690737&p\\_longi=-102.9191923&fid=1261979](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.5690737&p_longi=-102.9191923&fid=1261979)

The name Tahc'a Okute Aglehan C'ikala is proposed as a replacement name for Little Squaw-Humper Table, a 3,087-foot, four-mile-long summit in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in the northwestern

corner of Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County. The new name was chosen because the feature is located just to the south of the larger summit that is named Squaw-Humper Table and proposed to be changed to Tahc'a Okute Aglehan. "C'ikala" is the Lakota word for "little."

Change Squaw-Humper Creek (FID 1262499) to Tahc'a Okute Wakpa  
(Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=43.6119325&p\\_longi=-102.980746&fid=1262499](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.6119325&p_longi=-102.980746&fid=1262499)

The name Tahc'a Okute Wakpa is proposed as a replacement name for Squaw-Humper Creek, a 15-mile-long stream that flows through the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in northwestern Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County. "Wakpa" is the Lakota word for "river."

Change Little Squaw-Humper Creek (FID 1261978) to Tahc'a Okute Wakpa C'ikala  
(Badlands National Park / Pine Ridge Indian Reservation)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=43.6138771&p\\_longi=-102.955745&fid=1261978](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.6138771&p_longi=-102.955745&fid=1261978)

The name Tahc'a Okute Wakpa C'ikala is proposed as a replacement name for Little Squaw-Humper Creek, a nine-mile-long stream that heads just inside the Badlands National Park before flowing north-northwest across the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon) County. The National Park Service strongly supports this proposed change.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Island Rock, Colorado  
(Bureau of Land Management)  
(Review List 410)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p\\_lat=37.1116454&p\\_longi=-105.8656845](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic.getesricoor?p_lat=37.1116454&p_longi=-105.8656845)

This 11-acre monadnock is located on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and rises to an elevation of 8,007 feet. It lies south of the western end of the Piñon Hills in Conejos County. The proponent reports that he selected the name Island Rock in an effort to recognize the small historical Spanish settlement of La Isla, which is located approximately three miles west of the feature (the community today comprises no more than a few buildings). "La Isla" translates to "the island." The proponent adds, "The area in and around this settlement is one which has very good views of the rock formation, and I can only speculate that early Spanish settlers noticed the solitary rock formation and thought it looked like an island amid its barren surroundings. Perhaps they chose to name their settlement after the appearance of the rock."

The Conejos County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names (CBGN) does not support the proposal, in the belief that "the historical connection to the 'La Isla' community is speculative. There is no documented evidence that the community is named for this feature. Thus, it concerns the Board that endorsing this name may, in a sense, contribute to creating a history that may not be true." The Bureau of Land Management recommends approval of the name, although its local historian expressed concern that "while the proposed feature could be a landmark, and the legends of Spanish trails, landmarks, secret Spanish mines/treasure signs and such are rumored to be

rock shapes and other landmasses recognizable from a good distance,” he notes also that there is another solitary summit to the southeast that could also be interpreted as an “island rock.”

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

### **Thirty-one new names in Illinois** (Review Lists 414, 416)

The following 31 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 Illinois State Board on Geographic Names (ISBGN) does not support any of the names submitted as a result of the geography class assignment, citing several reasons: “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 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 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.

At the March 12, 2015 meeting, the BGN voted to approve one name and not to approve eleven names also submitted through the geography class project. At the April 9, 2015 meeting, the BGN approved seven names and disapproved 23 names. At the April 30, 2015 meeting, one name was approved.

### **Fifteen new names in Cook County**

The Cook County Commissioners were 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. No response was received from the commissioners, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Acting Director of the Cook County Forest Preserve District commented that there are “colloquial names” for the five features in the district, but no counter proposals were received.

#### **Ahlstrand Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.9926116&p\\_longi=-88.1521305](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.9926116&p_longi=-88.1521305)

The 1.7-acre reservoir that is proposed to be named Ahlstrand Lake is located in Ahlstrand Park, within the Hanover Park District. The park was named for Hanover Chief of Police Carl Ahlstrand (1907-1959), who was struck and killed by a tractor-trailer while conducting a traffic stop.

### **Bluegill Slough**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.7123697&p\\_longi=-87.8562818](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7123697&p_longi=-87.8562818)

This 8.3-acre lake in Cranberry Slough Nature Preserve is proposed to be named Bluegill Slough. The bluegill is the Illinois state fish, and according to the proponent, the island in the center of the lake is “a perfect spot from which to fish for bluegill.” There are no other features in Illinois known to contain the word “bluegill” their name.

### **Burnham Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.635614&p\\_longi=-87.5359](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.635614&p_longi=-87.5359)

This small lake is proposed to be named Burnham Pond for Daniel Hudson Burnham (1846-1912), an American architect and urban planner whose impact on American city design was substantial. He was instrumental in the development of the skyscraper and was noted for his highly successful management of the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893. He also designed Washington, D.C.’s Union Station. The lake is located on Burnham Woods Golf Course, which is operated by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

A query of GNIS found 24 features in Illinois with the word “Burnham” in their names. Of these, seventeen are in Cook County with eight on the same topographic map as the lake in question. The community of Burnham is one mile to the west. None of the features are lakes.

### **Crown Retention Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.6550742&p\\_longi=-87.9397037](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6550742&p_longi=-87.9397037)

This small reservoir is proposed to be named Crown Retention Pond because the proponent believes that when viewed from above the reservoir resembles a crown.

### **Elk Island**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.0422222&p\\_longi=-88.0033333](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.0422222&p_longi=-88.0033333)

This area within the Busse Woods Forest Preserve is proposed to be named Elk Island for the elks that were imported from Jackson Hole, Wyoming, to the preserve in the 1920s. The elk pasture within the preserve is one mile to the southeast.

### **Flight 191 Plain**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.010558&p\\_longi=-87.928219](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.010558&p_longi=-87.928219)

This approximately 0.5-acre plain is located just outside the boundary of Chicago-O’Hare International Airport, and immediately northwest of runway 32R. The proposed name Flight 191 Plain is intended to commemorate the site where 273 people were killed when American Airlines Flight 191 crashed shortly after takeoff on May 25, 1979. The proponent reports that the area of the crash is off-limits. The only item that notes the site is a faded cloth sheet hanging on the fence surrounding the area that reads “In Remembrance of Flight 191 1979.” A memorial to the crash sits two miles east of the site, but the proponent feels the actual crash site needs a name. Until the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the crash of Flight 191 was the deadliest air disaster in U.S. history.

**Ghost Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.1425&p\\_longi=-88.1663888](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.1425&p_longi=-88.1663888)

This 13-acre lake is proposed to be named Ghost Lake because of its shape.

**Grand Reservoir**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.926315&p\\_longi=-87.880802](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.926315&p_longi=-87.880802)

This proposal is to apply the new name Grand Reservoir to an unnamed reservoir in the Village of Franklin Park. The proponent reports that the reservoir is used to catch flow from nearby streams, in order to prevent flooding of surrounding homes and buildings. The name refers to the feature's proximity to Grand Avenue, which is 0.25 miles to the north.

A GNIS query of Illinois found 101 features using the word "grand" in their feature names. Of these, 10 are in Cook County: a building, a church, a crossing, two parks, two populated places, two schools, and a stream.

**Hidden Twins Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.558109&p\\_longi=-87.9000856](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.558109&p_longi=-87.9000856)

This small reservoir is proposed to be name Hidden Twins Lake for the two roads encompassing the reservoir, Hidden Valley Cove and Twin Lakes Drive.

**Humphrey Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.6425&p\\_longi=-87.9027777](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6425&p_longi=-87.9027777)

This small reservoir is proposed to be named Humphrey Pond. Humphrey House is a historical landmark in Orland Park and was the home of the first village president and Illinois State Senator John Humphrey (1838-1914). The reservoir is located 2.4 miles northwest of Humphrey House.

**Lost Beach Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.6077777&p\\_longi=-87.5663888](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6077777&p_longi=-87.5663888)

This small lake, located in the Sand Ridge Nature Preserve, is proposed to be named Lost Beach Lake. The proponent reports that he chose the name because the trail that surrounds the lake is known locally as the Lost Beach Trail.

**Olympic Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.0231594&p\\_longi=-88.0395149](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.0231594&p_longi=-88.0395149)

This drumstick-shaped 5.9-acre reservoir is proposed to be name Olympic Pond because it is located just west of Olympic Park.

**Rosehill Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.986514&p\\_longi=-87.681667](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.986514&p_longi=-87.681667)

This proposal is to name an unnamed reservoir located in Rosehill Cemetery, Rosehill Pond. The reservoir has been shown on USGS maps since 1929, but has never been named.

### **The C Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.0341666&p\\_longi=-87.9413888](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.0341666&p_longi=-87.9413888)

This 1.4-acre reservoir is proposed to be named The C Lake due to its shape.

### **Tiger Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.920512&p\\_longi=-87.836378](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.920512&p_longi=-87.836378)

The name Tiger Pond is proposed as a new name for an unnamed 0.2-acre lake in the Fullerton Woods area of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. The name refers to the mascot of nearby Elmwood Park High School. According to the proponent, the lake is known informally within the Forest Preserve District as Pond 1 but current online maps of the area do not apply a name to the feature.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Stick Figure Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.0209614&p\\_longi=-88.5652251](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.0209614&p_longi=-88.5652251)

This 2.4-acre lake is proposed to be named Stick Figure Pond in reference to its shape. The elongated pond appears to have a head, arm, and large foot. When asked to comment on the name, the Kane County Water Resources Department responded that the pond is known locally as Rosary Pond. The county forwarded instructions on how to submit a proposal to the landowner, but no counter proposal was received.

### **LaSalle Island**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.1547222&p\\_longi=-87.9166666](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.1547222&p_longi=-87.9166666)

This island, in Kankakee County, is proposed to be named LaSalle Island, a name that would honor the French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle (1643-1687), who according to the proponent, was the first European explorer to navigate the Kankakee River. In 1679 LaSalle traveled from the southern end of Lake Michigan to the Kankakee River, which eventually led him to the Illinois River. The Kankakee County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

### **Trione Island**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.3869444&p\\_longi=-88.0688888](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.3869444&p_longi=-88.0688888)

This triangular-shaped island in Lake County is proposed to be named Trione Island because the proponent thought the word “trione” was related to triangle and the name “sounded nice.” However, the dictionary states that “-trione” is an organic chemistry term denoting the presence of either three keytone groups or three carbonyl groups. The Lake County Commissioners responded that they did not support the proposal, citing the Village of Round Lake Beach government’s “desire to reserve the island’s naming rights for a prominent local citizen and/or community leader.” The County was advised of the BGN’s Commemorative Names Policy; no counter proposal was received.

### **Princely Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=40.9279923&p\\_longi=-89.7283474](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.9279923&p_longi=-89.7283474)

This 24-acre lake is proposed to be named Princely Lake after the nearby community of Princeville. The Peoria County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Twelve new names in Will County**

The Will County Commissioners were 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. No response was received from the commissioners, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

### **Airway Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.6076277&p\\_longi=-88.133843](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6076277&p_longi=-88.133843)

This 7.6-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Airway Pond. The proponent chose this name because the feature is shaped like a runway or landing strip and because Lockport Airport Road is a major road in Romeoville. The Lewis University Airport is two miles to the east.

### **Aquila di Italia**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.4938888&p\\_longi=-88.0980555](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.4938888&p_longi=-88.0980555)

The proponent of the name Aquila di Italia reports that it means “Eagle of Italy.” He claims that when viewed on Google Earth, the reservoir “kind of looks like Italy with its boot-like form. Then when looking at it from the south it looks like an eagle with its wings all the way down and almost clapping.” The reservoir lies at the bottom of an inactive quarry which is now used for scuba diving. Its shape changes as the water level fluctuates, although it has been consistent since 2008.

### **Conrad Lake**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.5705205&p\\_longi=-88.1656871](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.5705205&p_longi=-88.1656871)

This reservoir is proposed to be named Conrad Lake for Dr. Conrad Will (1779-1835). Dr. Will was a businessman involved in salt production in southern Illinois. He was also a member of the first Illinois Constitutional Convention and served in the Illinois Legislature until his death. Will County, formed in 1836 from Cook County and Iroquois County, was named for him.

### **Indian Chase Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.6888289&p\\_longi=-88.1371754](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.6888289&p_longi=-88.1371754)

This small reservoir proposed to be named Indian Chase Pond is named for the park in which it is located, Indian Chase Meadows.

### **Lake Justice**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.515&p\\_longi=-88.0608333](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.515&p_longi=-88.0608333)

The name Lake Justice is proposed for this 14-acre reservoir because the Will County Court House is in Joliet, and with the higher levels of crime in the area, naming “something simple like Lake Justice will give the residents hope.”

### **Little Feathersound Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.7251214&p\\_longi=-88.0483074](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7251214&p_longi=-88.0483074)

This small lake is proposed to be named Little Feathersound Pond. According to the proponent, the larger lake located immediately to the east is already named Feathersound Pond, although no evidence has been found to support this claim. The lake is located within the Feathersound neighborhood and along Feathersound Drive.

### **Lucky Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.7208333&p\\_longi=-88.1683333](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.7208333&p_longi=-88.1683333)

This 3-acre lake is proposed to be name Lucky Pond in reference to its horseshoe shape.

### **Patriot Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.688404&p\\_longi=-88.195938](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.688404&p_longi=-88.195938)

This 1.3-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Patriot Pond. The proponent reports that the adjacent Kendall Elementary School was named for Oliver Julian Kendall (1898-1918), a local hero of World War I, and so she believes it would be appropriate to name the reservoir Patriot Pond to honor his heroism. The “Patriots” are also the mascot of the elementary school.

### **Pike Island**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.5691666&p\\_longi=-88.0811111](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.5691666&p_longi=-88.0811111)

This 0.7-acre island is located along the Des Plaines River. The name Pike Island was proposed because the most abundant game fish in this portion of the Des Plaines River is the northern pike.

### **Triangle Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.697411&p\\_longi=-88.076597](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.697411&p_longi=-88.076597)

This proposal is to apply the new name Triangle Pond to an unnamed 2-acre reservoir. The name refers to the shape of the reservoir, which is labeled on the 1998 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map as a sewage disposal pond. The Village of Bolingbrook has converted the area into a small community park named Meyer Park, but does not show any name for the reservoir on its publications. The Mayor responded that the Village does not support the proposal, in the belief that the name “is not very imaginative or appropriate.” He indicated he may submit another name the future; to date, none has been received.

### **Winchester Pond**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.3380555&p\\_longi=-88.0863888](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.3380555&p_longi=-88.0863888)

This 17-acre reservoir is proposed to be named Winchester Pond. The proponent reports that when the present-day community of Wilmington, located 3.7 miles to the southwest of the reservoir, was first established, it was named Winchester. The location of the reservoir was once part of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, which was closed in the 1990s. It is now the site of the Apprenticeship and Skill Improvement Program Local 150 Training Facility.

### **Yankee Rock**

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=41.568538&p\\_longi=-88.0813471](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.568538&p_longi=-88.0813471)

This 0.2-acre island is located along the Des Plaines River. The name Yankee Rock was proposed because the original name of nearby Lockport was Yankee Settlement.

### **Change application of two stream names and apply a new name in Waukesha County, Wisconsin**

(Review Lists 417, 420)

The following three proposals were submitted by a dam operator with the Eagle Spring Lake Management District, to change the application of two existing names and to make official a third name for a currently unnamed feature. He believes that correcting these names will help to eliminate confusion that has occurred when emergency responders are sent to the area. As he notes, "Having a standard nomenclature for this watercourse would assist in evacuation directions and the proper placement of expedient emergency flood works." He is also asking that the nomenclature be standardized to help with environmental studies.

The graphic provided below compares the current situation (Map 1) with the proposed names and applications (Map 2), followed by the situation as proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and supported by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (Map 3).

Change application of **Jericho Creek** (FID 1567158)

Mouth: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.8539771&p\\_longi=-88.4327543](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8539771&p_longi=-88.4327543)

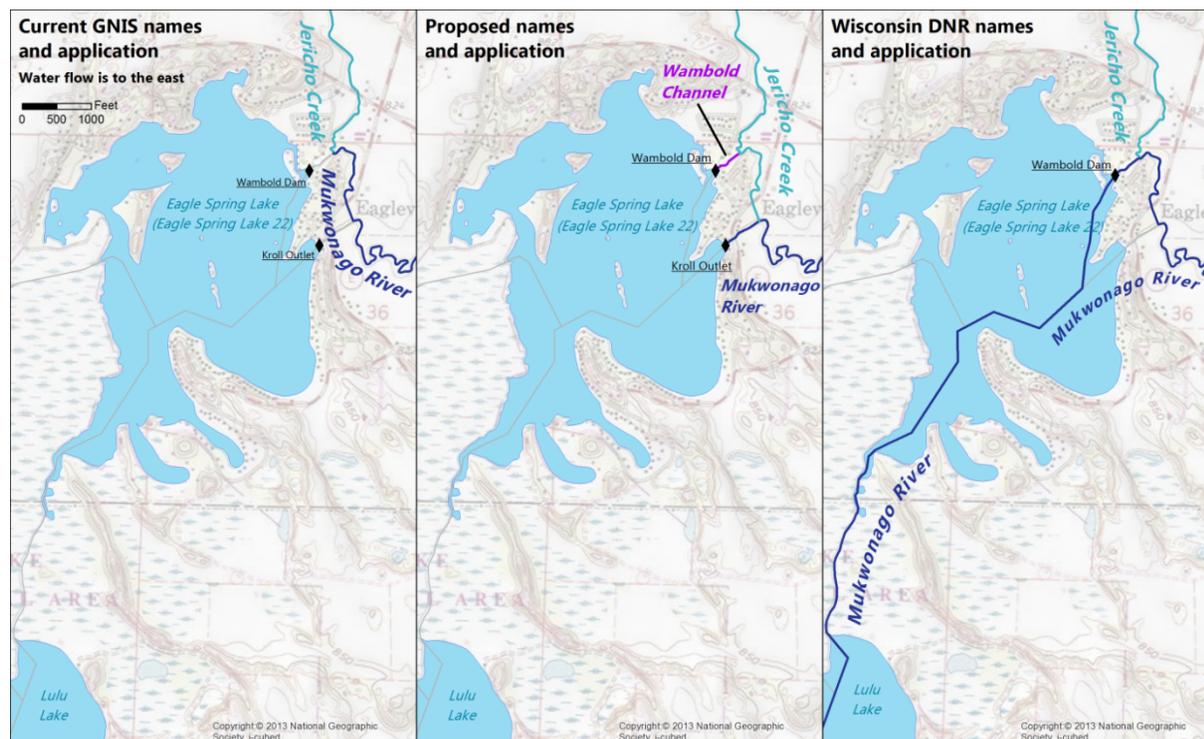
Source: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.9258449&p\\_longi=-88.4192635](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.9258449&p_longi=-88.4192635)

The name Jericho Creek is applied currently to an approximately 5.4-mile-long stream that flows generally from north to south to join the Mukwonago River a short distance northeast of Wambold Dam. However, the proponent believes the current application of the name Mukwonago River is incorrect, and so if it is corrected, the mouth of Jericho Creek would also need to be moved. The proposed new source of the Mukwonago River is 0.25 miles further to the south of its current location, at Kroll Outlet on the shore of Eagle Spring Lake, and so the mouth of Jericho Creek would consequently be moved 0.2 miles to the south. It would continue to be a tributary of Mukwanogo River, but its revised length would be 5.7 miles.

### Change application of Mukwonago River (FID 1570019)

Mouth: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.8684804&p\\_longi=-88.299495](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8684804&p_longi=-88.299495)

Source: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.8530509&p\\_longi=-88.4344765](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8530509&p_longi=-88.4344765)



This is the second proposal submitted by the Eagle Spring Lake Management District, in this case to correct the application of the name Mukwonago River. The existing GNIS entry places the source of the stream northeast of Wambold Dam, after which it flows to the south and then east to eventually join the Fox River. However, the proposal is to move the source 0.25 miles further to the south so that the stream begins instead at Kroll Outlet, a dam on the shore of Eagle Spring Lake. According to the proponent, this was the original course of the Mukwonago River before Eagleville Mills and its associated dam were built in the 1830s. He believes that standardizing the name and its application is important because “[the] discharge point is an environmentally sensitive area and is home to several special species of endangered fish, clams and other organisms. By having a single name for this area, regulations and ordinances can be properly developed and enforced to protect this area. Also, in the event of a dam failure or high water event, a single name would greatly assist in public protection and emergency response activities.”

### Wambold Channel

Mouth: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.8566035&p\\_longi=-88.4338507](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.8566035&p_longi=-88.4338507)

Source: [http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=42.85615&p\\_longi=-88.43489](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.85615&p_longi=-88.43489)

This third proposal would make official the name Wambold Channel for a stream that heads on Eagle Spring Lake at Wambold Dam and flows northeast for a distance of 400 feet to join Jericho Creek. Although the stream is very short, the proponent believes an official name is needed because during high

water events Wambold Dam is opened to supplement the capacity of Kroll Outlet which serves as the primary outlet of Eagle Spring Lake. He notes also that some maps mistakenly label this stream as part of Jericho Creek while others refer to it as “an unnamed waterway.” Because the stream flows from Wambold Dam, the most widely used name has become Wambold Channel.

The Town of Eagle Town Board and the Waukesha County Board both recommend approval of the proposed changes. However, the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) does not support the changes, citing evidence submitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) that shows that the Mukwonago River heads considerably further to the southwest, in Troy Township in Walworth County. The WDNR GIS file labels the stream flowing northeast, through Lulu Lake and Eagle Spring Lake, where it continues on its existing path to the Fox River. FEMA maps place the source of the Mukwonago River at the upper reaches of Eagle Spring Lake, which would support the WGNC’s proposed change, but do not label the stream further upstream. The governments of Waukesha County and Walworth County were asked to comment on the WGNC’s counter-proposal but responded that they did not have a preference and would defer to the WDNR.

A copy of the proposal was 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.

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

Change **Reservoir Number 3** (FID 517271) to **Lake Hickman**, Kentucky  
(Review List 419)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=38.0025134&p\\_longi=-84.4708394&fid=517271](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=38.0025134&p_longi=-84.4708394&fid=517271)

The new name Lake Hickman is proposed as a replacement name for a reservoir located in the southeastern part of the City of Lexington. It is the third in a series of three numbered reservoirs along West Hickman Creek. According to the proponent, dams were constructed by the Lexington Hydraulic & Manufacturing Company for Reservoir Number 1, Reservoir Number 2 (proposed as Lake Fontaine), and Reservoir Number 3.

The proponent, secretary for the Lakeview Estates Lake Association, Inc., which owns the reservoir, reports that Reservoir Number 3 was built in 1903 for use as a water source. In 1963, it was sold to a development company. He says that many local residents mistakenly believe it is owned by Kentucky American Water and that it is still a drinking water source. The new name will “dispel this myth and enhance the value of the lake.” Members of the association voted to propose a name reflecting the Hickman Creek watershed and Hickman Creek, which was flooded to create the feature.

The Mayor of Lexington and the Fayette County government submitted letters in support of the proposal, as did the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation. The Kentucky Geographic Names Committee (KGNC) also recommends approval. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Fayette County.

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) lists several features within the Hickman Creek watershed with names that contain the word “Hickman.” Besides Hickman Creek and its two branches, populated places named East Hickman and Little Hickman are located about four and fourteen miles

south-southwest, respectively. Hickman Creek was named for James Hickman, a Revolutionary War colonel who was given the land southeast of Lexington for his military service.

The second proposal, to change name of Reservoir Number 2 to Lake Fontaine, is pending a recommendation from the KGNC.

#### IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Seven Pools** (BGN 1971) (FID 364258) to **Pools of ‘Ohe‘o**, Hawaii  
(Haleakala National Park)  
(Review List 372)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p\\_lat=20.6634253&p\\_longi=-156.0428953&fid=364258](http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=20.6634253&p_longi=-156.0428953&fid=364258)

This proposal was submitted by an employee of Haleakala National Park, on behalf of the park’s superintendent and the chief of interpretation, to change officially the name of Seven Pools to Pools of ‘Ohe‘o, in order to recognize the name used within the park. The proposal was included in a list of over one hundred names that the National Park Service intended to apply to its revised park brochure, although the majority of these names were already in GNIS and the only change was to add the special writing mark (okina or macron). The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names began to process these updates in the late 1990s and is continuing the effort today. The project has been expanded to address all names throughout the State of Hawaii.

The name Seven Pools was made official by the BGN in 1971, following a proposal by the then-Hawaii Advisory Committee on Geographic Names to change the name from Seven Sacred Pools. Evidence compiled by the Hawaii Committee and the National Park Service prior to the 1971 decision suggested that the name Seven Sacred Pools was “created” in the 1940s to enhance tourism in the remote Hana area, and that not only was the site not sacred, there were likely more than seven pools. The Hawaii State Transportation map (199?) labeled the area Ohe‘o Gulch (Seven Pools). *Place Names of Hawaii* (Pukui et al, 1974) described the pools as “crystal-like pools of water where, in the past, Hawaiian women used to wash and bleach tapa-cloth clothes.”

In 1994, the Hawaii Committee submitted a request to the BGN to remove the name Seven Pools from its official names database, but it was unclear whether this implied that the names were “fabricated,” or whether the features themselves did not exist, so the name was not removed.

In 2012 the NPS affirmed its support for the proposed change, noting that Pools of ‘Ohe‘o remains the name used locally and by park staff. In recent years, the NPS brochure for Haleakala National Park has simply shown the feature with the descriptor “Pools.” The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the change. The HBGN noted that the volume *Sites of Maui* (Sterling, 1997) states that each pool likely had an individual name but that they were not recorded.

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

### **Rose Creek**, Arkansas

(Review List 419)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.064722&p\\_longi=-92.989722](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.064722&p_longi=-92.989722)

This proposal is to make official the locally used name Rose Creek for a small unincorporated community in Rose Creek Township in northern Perry County. According to the proponent, the name has been in use for 125 years, although it has not been found on any maps. In addition to officially naming the community, the proponent states that locals “are currently organizing a community crime watch program and wish to install community boundaries.” The Arkansas State Department of Transportation has informed the proponent that it will not install road signs until the name is made official.

The name “Rose Creek Community” is used to refer to birth or death locations in many online obituaries. Meetings of various local clubs and societies are held in the Rose Creek Community Building. According to the Perry County Historical Museum Web site, the 1860 Perry County census lists a “Petit Jean Township, Rose Creek Community.”

The Perry County Judge recommends approval of the name, and has indicated that if the name is approved, he will work with the community to delineate approximate boundaries for the crime watch program. He and the proponent are aware that unincorporated communities, by definition, do not have legal boundaries. The Arkansas Geographic Names Authority, noting that Rose Creek Church and Rose Creek Mountain are also found in the area, has no objection to the proposal. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Perry County.

### **Butt Rock**, California

(San Bernardino National Forest)

(Review List 415)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.359805&p\\_longi=-117.099348](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.359805&p_longi=-117.099348)

The proponent, a captain with the Rattlesnake Mountain Volunteer Fire Rescue Department, is proposing to make official the name Butt Rock for an approximately 106-foot-tall pillar in the San Bernardino National Forest. He reports that the feature is a locally known landmark due to its distinctive shape (the name is descriptive), especially within the rock climbing community. He also claims the name has been “used for 300 years,” and that it is “Native american origin after its looks [sic] like a giant Butt they used it as a land mark.”

The proposal included links to various rock climbing Web sites, as well as mountainproject.org and a Flickr page, all of which refer to the feature as Butt Rock. A Facebook page includes a number of photographs of the “butt rock fire.” There is some evidence that the feature is also known locally as Gnome Dome. A recent article in the *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin* noted that “Gnome Dome is another nickname that would officially fade away if Butt Rock is adopted.”

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



A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists five other geographic features in California with the word “Butt” in their names: a dam, a reservoir, a stream, a summit, and a tunnel. None are in San Bernardino County.

**Escape Island**, Georgia  
(Review List 413)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=31.3607625&p\\_longi=-81.3878962](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.3607625&p_longi=-81.3878962)

This 1.6-acre privately owned island is located on the north bank of the Darien River, 2.8 miles east-southeast of the community of Darien. The island is one of eight owned by the proponent, who operates Private Islands of Georgia, a vacation resort rental company. According to the proponent’s Web site, two of the eight islands, Eagle Island and May Hall Island, have lodges, while the other six are being developed. In 2010, the BGN approved a proposal by the same proponent to change the name of Cow Island to Eagle Island. The proponent has submitted a proposal to name an additional island Little May Hall Island (q.v.). Two other names, Mick Island and Jagger Island, were submitted for two of the remaining islands, but were not accepted as they are construed to be for a living person.

According to the proponent, “We chose [the name] Escape Island as a name to imply escapism to our guests, guests of Eagle Island, located further up May Hall Creek. Escape meaning a place to escape to. This will be part of our future lodges and outdoor glamping [glamorous camping] experience.”

The McIntosh County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Georgia State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) checked its library of current and historical maps but found no existing names. It was suggested that “the small size and

constant shifting of land probably explains why no names were ever applied.” The SNA does not object to the name, although he did express some concern that the word “Escape” carries a different connotation “in a region where slaves frequently escaped their plantations to flee to Spanish Florida.” According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in McIntosh County.

**Little May Hall Island**, Georgia  
(Review List 413)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=31.372775&p\\_longi=-81.384806](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=31.372775&p_longi=-81.384806)

This is the second of two proposals submitted by the owner of the Private Islands of Georgia vacation resort. This 6.2-acre island lies 0.4 miles north-northeast of May Hall Island and 0.6 miles east of May Hall Creek. The origin of these two names has not been determined. Both names have appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1956.

The McIntosh County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Georgia State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) checked its library of current and historical maps but found no existing names. The SNA does not object to the name. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in McIntosh County.

**Shine Mountain**, Georgia  
(Review List 414)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=34.5638987&p\\_longi=-83.7966943](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=34.5638987&p_longi=-83.7966943)

This proposal is to apply the new name Shine Mountain to a 2,070-foot summit located 3.5 miles southwest of Cleveland in White County. The proponent states, “Locals in the area know these lands to have been seized during Prohibition by revenuers. At that time they were the property of now deceased Larry Roberts, Sr. He was a reknowned [sic] moonshiner who is widely quoted as having complained that he would have to buy a new truck to haul shine so he could pay his legal bills. He offered 100 acres to an Atlanta attorney to remove the lands from seizure, but by the time he’d met the attorney at the gate with a shotgun, the attorney was glad to settle for just under 80 acres. Mr. Roberts, his still, and (presumably) most of the product he had hidden on the lands are gone now. What remains are barrel rings and broken glass jars.”

The White County Board of Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Georgia State Geographic Names Authority (SNA) checked its library of current and historical maps but found no existing names. The SNA does not object to the name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists no other features in Georgia with names that include the word “Shine.”

**Flatrock Falls**, Tennessee

(Review List 419)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p\\_lat=35.191575&p\\_longi=-85.2850761](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.191575&p_longi=-85.2850761)

This approximately 25-foot high falls is located along an unnamed stream on the Cumberland Escarpment in Hamilton County, just outside Falling Water Falls Natural Area. The proposed name Flatrock Falls refers to a flat rock located at the top of the falls. According to the proponent, the falls are a common destination for local hikers.

The Hamilton County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal, 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. The proposal was forwarded to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A query of GNIS found 14 features in Tennessee with the word “Flatrock” in their names: one locale, one falls, one school, and 11 streams. None are in Hamilton County. Flatrock Falls is in Morgan County, approximately 80 miles to the northeast.