

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

Seven Hundred and Eightieth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
March 10, 2016 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (not voting)
Laurie Campbell	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
Paul Holeva	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chair) (not voting)
Jacquie Nolan	Library of Congress
Ron Salz	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Tischler	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

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

Guests

Nicole Gray, George Washington University
Lance Roddy, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Ted Sickley, National Geographic Society
Juliana Wilhoit, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. Opening

Chairwoman Kanalley opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 779th Meeting

The minutes of the 779th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC), held February 11th, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Gilbert)

Several BGN members attended a recent presentation at the Library of Congress entitled “North Korea Uncovered: The Crowd-Sourced Mapping of the World’s Most Secret State.”

The Foreign Names Committee (FNC) met on March 8th.

Gilbert welcomed Nicole Gray, a student from George Washington University, to the meeting; Ms. Gray is working on a project about the BGN.

The video of the BGN’s 125th anniversary symposium has been completed by the Library of Congress and a link will be posted on the BGN Web site soon.

The DNC’s revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* are being reviewed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Trent Palmer of the Foreign Names Committee will be representing the BGN at the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) session, to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, April 25th-29th. However, there will be no representation from the DNC, even though the primary purpose of UNGEGN is to promote International Standardization through National Standardization, which is the function of the DNC. The UNGEGN sessions are also valuable to the FNC staff as a means to identify name sources.

The BGN is working with its Canadian counterparts to prepare the divisional report for the UNGEGN session. Other papers will be presented, including a report on training at the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).

Leo Dillon was reappointed as FNC chair and Bruce Johnson was appointed as vice-chair.

The American Name Society has put out a call for papers for its next meeting, to be held January 5th-8th, 2017, in Philadelphia.

Yost thanked those who helped transport the large BGN seal (“wooden nickel”) from the Library of Congress back to the U.S. Geological Survey.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Holeva)

The Special Committee on Communication (SCC) has not met since its meeting on January 19th.

Holeva thanked Nolan and the other staff at the Library of Congress who helped in the production of the BGN video.

A meeting will be held at USGS on March 17th to discuss the second volume of the DNC Diary, which was recently compiled by Bill Logan. Topics include proofreading the document, deciding on a standard format, and discussing how best to summarize the information.

125th anniversary BGN mugs are still available from Marcus Allsup.

The next SCC meeting will take place either following the next DNC meeting or on the morning of the next full BGN meeting. Holeva will send out a meeting announcement.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

Legislation has been passed by the South Dakota Legislature to restrict the authority of the South Dakota Board on Geographic Names (SDBGN) and is awaiting the governor's signature. The SDBGN was re-established in the 2000s to address only changing offensive names, but subsequent legislation extended its authority to include all proposals. The current legislation reads: "The South Dakota Board on Geographic Names may only act on a name change for a geographic place name that has been identified by state law as being offensive or insulting, except that the board may hold hearings to consider recommending names to the Legislature as offensive or insulting. The board may not act on any other proposed name change."

A recent *New York Times* article reported on a Connecticut school project to select a replacement name for Negro Heads, a bar in Long Island Sound. The DNC has received an inquiry regarding the name, and U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal and State Senator Ted Kennedy, Jr. have commented on the matter. The Connecticut State Names Authority has been contacted by the senators regarding its involvement in the renaming effort. So far, there has been no official proposal to change the name, although the article indicated the students will likely submit one by the end of the school year. The origin of the existing name is unclear; one source suggests it refers to mussels that were once collected on the rocks to make buttons. However, further research suggests buttons made from mussels with this colloquial name live in freshwater habitats.

A member asked for a clarification on the status of the PPP document; Yost replied that he was informed that it was being reviewed by the Office of the Solicitor.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

The Washington Map Society held its February meeting at the Library of Congress. Cassandra Farrell, map librarian at The Library of Virginia (the Commonwealth's State Names Authority), attended the meeting to speak about the process and progress of the Tyson's Corner renaming proposal. Farrell was hoping to get the sense of the meeting attendees; however, the approximately 20 who were there seemed to not have strong opinions about the proposal. The SNA will submit its recommendation after it completes its investigation.

The proposal to apply the new name Rotary Peak to an unnamed summit in Colorado has been withdrawn by the proponent after both the U.S. Forest Service and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names recommended disapproval of the name.

Quarterly Review List 423, comprising 45 new name and name change proposals, has been posted online.

Mark Webb, a former Grant County (Oregon) Judge, asked the DNC staff to distribute a letter outlining his thoughts on the efforts to rename features that contain the word "Squaw." He wrote this letter to the Oregon Geographic Names Board in 2013 when he was involved in discussions about the proposals.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The recently completed landforms collection tool seems to be working properly, although there are still some issues with how secondary points get calculated relative to topographic cell and county boundaries.

A pilot project is being developed to test the procedures and software to add provisional names to the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). A name cannot be entered as an attribute into the official version of NHD unless it has a corresponding GNIS Feature ID (FID). Currently, if an NHD steward wishes to attach a locally used name to an unnamed NHD vector, the steward must first submit a proposal to the BGN for a decision. This process is cumbersome, as it requires that the steward must exit the NHD editing tools, submit the proposal, await a decision, and if the name is approved re-access the editing tools to add the name and FID. The new software being developed will allow stewards to enter the locally used name and any pertinent details within the NHD editing tools. The name being proposed will be recorded in NHD with a “provisional” status, and along with any information required for a typical BGN proposal, will be forwarded to the GNIS staff for review. If the name is found on an authoritative source and does not violate any BGN policies, it will be entered into GNIS, making it official for Federal use. The new FID will be added to the record in NHD and the “provisional” status removed.

If the review by the GNIS staff determines that the name does not adhere to BGN guidelines, it will be forwarded to the BGN staff for further review and a possible decision by the BGN. Names with a “provisional” status (i.e. without a FID) will not be distributed in the official version of NHD.

Two new maintenance form users from GSA have been trained on how to add GSA/OPM codes to populated place records in GNIS. These data need to be kept up to date for accurate locality pay and duty station salaries. McCormick has hired one new student and requested two additional positions in the GNIS Office.

Fiscal Year 2017 planning continues, with several development issues being carried over from previous years.

The BGN Web site updates will be made soon. In addition, several aspects of the Web site will need to be modified to comply with new USGS Web standards.

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.

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

Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Thachkatnu Creek (FID 1416763) to Lach Q'atnu Creek, Alaska (Review List 423)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote:	12 in favor
	0 against

0 abstentions

Mini-Cup, Alaska (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 419)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing the negative recommendation of the Alaska Board on Geographic Names.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 4 abstentions

Curtis Lake, Idaho (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 417)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendation of the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council.

Vote: 7 in favor
 4 against
 1 abstention

The votes against the motion were cast in the belief that the proposal would make official a name already in local use.

Crystal Lake, New York (Review List 421)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing the negative recommendation of the New York Geographic Names Committee, as well as the possible commercial connotation of the name and duplication with a nearby name.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Wickel Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 419)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, based on the lack of local support.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Holl Lake, Minnesota (Sellevold Waterfowl Production Area/ Fergus Falls Wetland Management District) (Review List 422) (FID 2778665)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change Flatley Brook (FID 950255) to Flatley Brook, New York (Review List 422)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Alberhill Canyon, California (Review List 421) (FID 2778666)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Clowder Creek, Maryland (Review List 422) (FID 2778667)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife member who indicated he could not support any positive portrayal of outdoor cats, because of the large number of native birds and mammals killed by them each year.

Wildcat Pond, Washington (Review List 423) (FID 2778668)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Lance Roddy, from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, briefly spoke with Wallace and Runyon about recent discussions between the BGN staff and the U.S. Coast Guard pertaining to

official names of channels and their geographic locations. NOAA and USCG have determined that there are discrepancies between waterway names and applications shown on maps, charts, and other products of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA, USGS, and the Coast Pilot, and as such the corresponding entries in GNIS need to be examined. Roddy noted that the Coast Survey revises its charted geographic names according to the GNIS when informed of an error by Coast Survey employees or other stakeholders. A future meeting of interested BGN members, staff, and others will be held to discuss how to approach the problem of discrepant geographic names and issues associated with their positions as stated in the GNIS.

The full BGN will meet on Tuesday, April 19th in Room 1548 of the Department of the Interior building.

Yost reminded members to make their reservations for the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) annual meeting, to be held in Reno, Nevada, from May 3rd to 7th. He asked for a show of hands for those planning to attend. Wayne Furr, Executive Secretary of COGNA, has asked members to submit topics for the meeting's State-Federal Roundtable discussion. This event is a good opportunity to discuss processes and policies with State geographic names authorities.

Tischler reported on the upcoming 4th Biennial USA Science & Engineering Festival, to be held April 15-17, 2016, at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center in Washington, DC. More than 350,000 attendees "will celebrate science at the Expo, and engage in activities with some of the biggest names in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM)"; see <http://www.usasciencefestival.org/>. A number of Federal agencies, including USGS, will have exhibits at the festival.

Salz noted that GIS Day will be celebrated this fall at George Mason University. The National Geospatial Advisory Committee, sponsored by the Department of the Interior, is urging participation by Federal employees, in hopes of encouraging students to study GIS and geography.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:05 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held April 14th, 2016, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Betsy Kanalley

Betsy Kanalley, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
March 2016**

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Thachkatnu Creek (FID 1416763) to Lach Q'atnu Creek, Alaska
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=61.4097222&p_longi=-149.1319444&fid=1416763

This proposal would change the name of a stream located near Anchorage from Thachkatnu Creek to Lach Q'atnu Creek in order to make official “the most accurate representation of the Dena’ina name.” According to the proponent, the spelling of the name was “simplified” in a report on native names because the Alaska and U.S. geographic name boards did not allow special characters. He notes that both names are essentially pronounced the same; the existing name is phonetically correct but does not conform to the orthography of the Dena’ina language.

The name Thachkatnu Creek was labeled on the 1979 and 1994 USGS topographic maps. It was entered into GNIS in 2000 with Lach Q'atnu as a variant. The proponent reports that he first learned of the stream’s Dena’ina name in 1977 from an Eklunta resident. A 1979 book on the Anchorage area (*Patterns of the Past* by Michael E. Carberry) spelled the name Latsq’atnu and credits the proponent as the source. However, a November 2015 editorial in the *Alaska Dispatch News* stated that the name Thachkatnu was submitted by the management of Chugach State Park “in deference to the then-accepted spelling of the name” (at that time, the present-day orthography was not yet in use).

According to the aforementioned article, the term “Lach Q’atnu” comes from “Lach Q’a,” the Dena’ina name for the nearby double peaks of East Twin Peak and West Twin Peak. The name is translated as “clay hole” after a mineral lick that is used by large numbers of Dall sheep, which were a primary source of food for the Dena’ina. The article notes also that the words “Lach Q’atnu” already include the Dena’ina word for “creek.”

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names contacted the Municipality of Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Council, and the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks; however, no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Chugach State Park Citizens Advisory Board supports the name change. However, the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) is opposed, citing the lack of active local use of the proposed name and the apparent lack of support from residents of Anchorage. The MCA points out that the name is not recorded on any maps or signs but that there is a sign within the park that refers to the stream as Twin Peaks Creek. Furthermore, “[there is] little benefit of the proposed name change, and substantial detriment due to the difficulties in pronouncing the proposed name and in writing the proposed name using the characters found on a standard computer keyboard.”

The State Board also contacted the following Alaska Native groups: the Eklutna Native Village; Eklutna, Inc.; and Cook Inlet Region, Inc. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The State Board recommends approval of the proposed change to Lach Q'atnu Creek.

Mini-Cup, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=64.595854&p_longi=-141.432933

This proposal is to make official the name Mini-Cup for a 4,410-foot summit located southwest of the community of Eagle, just to the west of American Summit, and off the Taylor Highway. According to the proponent, who serves as a Tribal Workforce Development Specialist with the Eagle Village Council, the name was applied as a nickname in 1975 and since then has been used by many local residents.

The land that contains the summit is designated as “Native selected” by Doyon, Limited (an Alaska Native Corporation) under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (according to the proponent, the land has not yet been transferred).

The name “Mini-cup Trail” [sic] is used to refer to a trail that passes the summit on the way to Mount Wallcutt. The trail is named in a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) environmental assessment for Alaska Peak Air Adventure big game hunting and in an Interior Board of Land Appeals ruling. The latter report notes that “the Mini-cup Trail [is] also known as the American Summit Glacier Mountain Trail...which starts from the Taylor Highway... along ridges across land to be conveyed to Doyon, to Glacier Mountain. The trail has been in use since the mid-1960s by caribou hunters to access the Fortymile Caribou herd, and by moose and bear hunters to access local populations of those animals. BLM reserved the 25-foot-wide easement for the Mini-cup Trail....”

The Alaska Board on Geographic Names contacted the proponent for additional information regarding the name and was told “apparently Mr. [Dan] Kees nicknamed the hill MiniCup [sic] due to something that happened while leading a ‘trail camp’ with teens from the local tribe, Tanacross and Tok. The only person I know who was there has told me a couple varieties to the story so I’m not sure exactly how it happened. I am not even sure why the name stuck at all, but it did and today all locals call the mountain that. Even non-locals who come to hunt the area for caribou call it this as that is what locals call it when giving directions.”

The State Board contacted Doyon, Limited; the Tanana Chiefs Conference; the Hungwitchin Corporation; the Native Village of Eagle; the City of Eagle; and the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA). The Native Village of Eagle recommends approval of the name, while the MCA has no objection. The lack of responses from the other organizations is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The BLM responded that it had no opinion on the matter. Citing a lack of evidence that the name is used for the summit, as well as a lack of a response [sic] from the BLM, the State Board voted to recommend disapproval of the name.

Curtis Lake, Idaho
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 417)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.119018&p_longi=-114.432172

This 11-acre playa lake, proposed to be named officially Curtis Lake, is located on a private inholding surrounded by land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, a resident of Rupert,

says the origin of the name “Curtis” is unknown, although he notes that the BLM grazing allotment that surrounds the lake is known today as the “Curtis Lake Allotment.” He adds, “Lightning started a fire near the lake in 1958” and a related newspaper article was the first mention of the name Curtis Lake that he was able to find. The lake is located on land owned from the 1920s to the early 1940s by Ben Darrah (1868-1950), “who had an Alfred Curtis who was employed by him in his range sheep operation in the 1930s. There was [also] a sheepman by the name of A.A. Curtis that ran sheep along the Snake River in the mid-1890s and frequented Shoshone. George H. Curtis was superintendent of schools in Shoshone during the 1920s. I can’t, however, identify any link between these individuals and the naming of the lake. Curtis Lake was located in what was traditionally sheep range.... This led me to the assumption that the lake honors someone in the range sheep industry.”

The proponent noted also that he had spoken with a member of the Fort Hall Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and a Shoshone language instructor at Idaho State University, “but we were unable to come up with any remembered American Indian names for the area. Although [the name Curtis Lake is] in common local usage among those that are acquainted with the area, those individuals weren’t able to tell me how those names originated. [This proposal is] based on years of my own research of local newspapers and government documents.” General Land Office records for Lincoln County show two land patents under the name of Curtis several miles south of the lake in question.

The Lincoln County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comment, while the BLM has no objection to the proposal. The Idaho Geographic Names Board does not recommend approval, stating “[The] justification was not compelling enough to warrant a name change [sic], [a] lack of evidence of broad support, and [an] incomplete application.” A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, all of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Crystal Lake, New York
(Review List 421)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=41.5319813&p_longi=-73.6749782

This approximately 8.2-acre unnamed lake, proposed to be named Crystal Lake, was formed from a swamp. It is on land owned by Crystal Lakehill, LLC, a professional property/real estate management property co-located with the offices of Crystal Window & Door Systems, Ltd. in Flushing, New York (the unnamed lake, in Dutchess County, is 55 miles from Flushing). According to the proponent, the owner of the window company migrated to the U.S. with very little money, “but with hard work, initiative and perseverance,” he was able to establish and build the business. Twenty-five years later, it has grown into one of the top 40 manufacturers in North America, with many subsidiaries and affiliates. In 2007, the company owner acquired the property on which a portion of the unnamed lake is located.

The proponent states that the property owner is dedicated to practicing “green” environmental initiatives and to helping minority immigrants. He is quoted as saying, “As an Asian-American immigrant business owner, I believe I have a responsibility to set an example for other minority business owners.” By having this lake named, “[he hopes] to make this site a place for increased support and camaraderie among immigrants so that they may not only become successful in their respective fields, but come to surpass [his] achievements.”

The Town of Beekman Board of Supervisors and the Dutchess County Legislature were asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The New York Geographic Names Committee does not recommend approval, citing “[the] potential of duplicate names and [it] appears to be clearly commercial in nature.” According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Dutchess County.

A query of GNIS found 53 features in New York with the word “Crystal” in their names. There are 18 lakes named Crystal Lake, one of which is in Dutchess County, 33 miles to the northwest of the lake in question.

Wickel Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 419)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.229751&p_longi=-75.309246

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.236785&p_longi=-75.290716

The new name Wickel Run is proposed for a 1.2-mile-long stream in Montgomery County. The stream heads in the Borough of Lansdale and flows into Upper Gwentydd Township where it enters Towamencin Creek. The proposal is intended to honor Ralph J. Wickel (1921-2001), a native of Lansdale, who served in World War II in the highly classified 23rd Headquarters Special Troops, also known as the “Ghost Army.” The troop's mission involved tactical deception activities in the European theater. Following his military service, Wickel returned to Pennsylvania and went on to have a successful tennis career. He participated in three U.S. National Championships (known today as the US Open). He was also employed as a teacher and in the publishing business.

The Lansdale Borough Council is not in support of the proposal, citing “no real connection between Mr. Wickel and the water course.” The Upper Gwentydd Township Council and the Montgomery County Commissioners did not respond to requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Lansdale Parks and Recreation Department responded that it did not support the proposal but did not offer a reason. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objections to the name. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Montgomery County.

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

Holl Lake, Minnesota
(Sellevoid Waterfowl Production Area/ Fergus Falls Wetland Management District)
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.886172&p_longi=-95.722779

The new name Holl Lake is proposed for a 120-acre lake in western Douglas County. The lake is partially located within Sellevoid Waterfowl Production Area, part of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service’s Fergus Falls Wetland Management District.

The name is intended to honor Wayne Wallace Holl (1927-1998), who moved to the area from Iowa and farmed in the area around the lake for about 25 years. From 1973 to 1990, Holl was Supervisor for the Douglas Soil and Water Conservation District; in 1965, he won an “outstanding conservationist” award. When Holl and his wife retired from farming, the land was sold to the State and returned to its natural

habitat. The proponent, who is Mr. Holl's grandson, wishes to make official the name Holl Lake "in recognition of Wayne Wallace Holl's contributions to the area during his lifetime."

The proposal included a petition signed by 25 county residents, seven of whom are Holl family members. After holding a public hearing, at which there were no objections, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the name. The name has since been published in the county's GIS file. The Minnesota State Names Authority and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also recommend approval.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the Spirit Lake Tribe, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Upper Sioux Community, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

According to GNIS, there are no other features in Minnesota with the word "Holl" in their names.

Change **Flatly Brook** (FID 950255) to **Flatley Brook**, New York
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.0442429&p_longi=-73.5853938&fid=950255

This 4.9-mile-long tributary of the Hudson River has been labeled on USGS topographic maps with three different names: Flatley Brook, Flatly Brook, and Flatly Brook, with the latter having been used since 1949. The proponent says that a significant portion of the stream is on property owned and farmed by the Flatley family since the late nineteenth century. The property is currently owned by the proponent, a resident of California, and his sister, who lives on the farm.

The 1935 USGS map labeled the stream Flatley Brook. However, on the 1940 edition it was changed to Flatly Brook. In 1947, field research noted that the latter name was incorrect and that the spelling "should be Flatley - a family name." However, when the name was transferred to the map it was recorded as Flatly Brook. The current Washington County map and a number of Web sites agree with the GNIS spelling. The New York Department of State, in a 2007 revitalization plan, uses the proposed spelling.

The Town of Easton Board of Supervisors and the Washington County Commissioners did not respond to requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The New York Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of the change. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Washington County.

IV. **Revised Decisions** - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Alberhill Canyon, California

(Review List 421)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.7323666&p_longi=-117.3932705

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=33.7683033&p_longi=-117.3675458

This approximately 3.3-mile-long valley is proposed to be named Alberhill Canyon in association with the historic mining community of Alberhill, which lies close to the mouth of the valley. The valley is also located partly within the Alberhill Conservation Area. The proponent reports that the community, which has been in existence for more than a century, is soon to be “obliterated by development,” and so applying an official name to the valley would help preserve its history. The stream that flows through the valley is not named, although an online search for “Alberhill Canyon” yielded a list on Wikipedia of streams within the Santa Ana River watershed, one of which is “Alberhill Canyon Creek.” This name is not listed in GNIS, nor was the BGN staff able to find any other documentation to support usage of the name.

The Riverside County Board of Supervisors did not respond to a request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Ramona Band of Mission Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Clowder Creek, Maryland

(Review List 422)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.30918&p_longi=-77.31434

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=39.295368&p_longi=-77.314555

This approximately one-mile-long stream located in Frederick County is proposed to be named Clowder Creek. One of the collective names for a group of cats is a “clowder.” The proposed name recognizes the importance of “working cats” in the history of the rural agriculture of Frederick County. Typically each barn, granary, and mill had several cats to help keep the area free of rodents. This stream was home to several grain mills including the early nineteenth century Cook’s Mill, which was later converted into a distillery; its “Pure Rye Double Copper Distilled Whiskey” had a national reputation during the pre-Prohibition era.

The Frederick County Council “approve[s] the name wholeheartedly,” and the Maryland Geographic Names Authority recommends approval as well. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Frederick County.

A query of GNIS found no features in Maryland with the word “Clowder” in their names.

Wildcat Pond, Washington
(Review List 423)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.0480555&p_longi=-123.2730555

This approximately 10-acre unnamed lake is proposed to be named Wildcat Pond. The proponent, who serves as director of the City of McCleary Department of Public Works, reports that the pond is part of the city's Shoreline Management Plan and as such it would be helpful if it had an official name. The pond has no public access but has been used in the past for fishing and waterfowl hunting. It feeds Sand Creek and is on land currently owned by the Green Diamond Resource Company. The McCleary City Council asked the students of nearby McCleary School to recommend a name. They selected Wildcat Pond because the wildcat is the school's mascot.

As part of its research, the Washington State Geographic Names Committee (WSGCN) requested input from various offices. The Grays Harbor County Board of Commissioners, the Grays Harbor County Sheriff, and the McCleary Chamber of Commerce did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The McCleary City Council and the Green Diamond Resource Company are in support of the name. The Grays Harbor County GIS Office noted that they informally refer to the pond as Sand Creek Pond but would be in support of making official the name Wildcat Pond. The WSGCN also forwarded the proposal to the Washington Department of Natural Resources/Tribal Relations Office, which in turn shared it with the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Quinault Indian Nation, the Skokomish Indian Tribe, and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WSGCN recommends approval of the name Wildcat Pond.

A query of GNIS found 32 features in Washington with the word "Wildcat" in their names, including six lakes, none of which are in Grays Harbor County. Three streams, Wildcat Creek and its east and west tributaries, are in Grays Harbor County; the mouth of Wildcat Creek is located approximately 4.5 miles from the pond in question, while East Fork Wildcat Creek flows within 0.4 miles of the pond but is not connected to it.