

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

Seven Hundred and Eighty-eighth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
November 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)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chair) (not voting)
Ron Salz	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Tara Wallace	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Trent Palmer, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Foreign Names Committee
(by teleconference)

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

Staff

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)

Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Thad Ellerbe, Office of Coast Survey

Michael Fournier

Jackie Hunke, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Meredith Westington, Office of Coast Survey (by teleconference)

Scott Zillmer, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

Chair Kanalley opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. She asked the members, staff, and guests to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 787th Meeting

The minutes of the 787th meeting, held October 13th, 2016, were approved with one edit.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Gilbert)

The full Board met on October 18th at the Department of the Interior. At that meeting, the chair of the Executive Committee provided a report from the committee's August 25th meeting, which involved

discussions on the public availability of BGN documents; the member and deputy member appointment process; the policy on gifts to BGN members; and the consequences of reduction in foreign names and domestic names staff on names activities.

Gilbert reported on the recent meeting between the BGN and representatives of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN), held October 31st to November 4th at the Library of Congress. He expressed his thanks to the library for hosting the event, and reaffirmed the importance of these meetings, at which issues of mutual interest can be discussed.

Preparation of the Annual Report for FY 2016 is underway, and a status report will be provided at the next meeting.

The 30th Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) will be held in New York in August 2017, along with the 11th UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

The video of the BGN's 125th Anniversary Symposium, held in September 2015, has been posted to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency website.

The next full Board meeting will be held Tuesday, January 17th, 2017 at the Department of the Interior, Room 1352.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Palmer affirmed the success of the recent PCGN meeting. He will present a summary of the outcomes at the next Foreign Names Committee (FNC) and full Board meetings. The FNC will meet on December 13th at NGA.

Yost remarked on the connections and similarities between the work of the FNC/PCGN and the DNC, even though the former deals with different naming issues.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Caldwell)

The SCC has not met since the last DNC meeting. The next meeting will take place on January 17th, before the full Board meeting.

The updated versions of the BGN informational brochures are complete. Kanalley and Runyon have copies and will review them prior to a new printing.

Work on the updated DNC Diary has stalled, with neither of the working groups having met since August. Although there are no significant issues outstanding, the groups should meet soon to make final edits.

Caldwell thanked McCormick for updating the BGN website to include the schedules of Board and Committee meetings, following a decision by the Executive Committee that this would be useful information. The update is expected to be completed shortly.

The updated BGN bylaws will also be posted on the BGN website soon. Once the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document (PPP) is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, it will be posted,

along with appendices on diacritics and special characters in geographic names.

Caldwell will work with Nolan to coordinate an informational meeting between BGN members and staff and the U.S. Senate GIS Working Group.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

The DNC staff participated in a teleconference with Bay County (Florida) officials regarding the proposal to apply the name Lake Powell to an unincorporated community. County officials and GIS staff will work with the proponents to review the matter at the local level and will report back to DNC staff.

Yost and Runyon participated in a teleconference with Patrick Mahoney and Brian Mueller (current and former Bureau of Land Management deputy members of the BGN) to discuss the status of the proposed renaming of Negro Bill Canyon in Utah. Mahoney and Mueller will consult with BLM management as to how the agency wishes to proceed. The trailhead at the valley has been renamed to Grandstaff Trailhead, although it seems the issue continues to generate controversy within the local and wider community.

Yost was interviewed by the Arkansas Public Radio station in Fayetteville regarding the BGN mission and processes. The interviewer mentioned foreign names; Yost gave a brief overview and encouraged him to contact the FNC Secretary, Trent Palmer.

The UNGEGN Secretariat has asked to post the DNC's updated PPP at its website. Yost informed them that the updated version is expected to be approved soon, but until then the link should point to the current version. The DNC's PPP has been used as a model by several other countries.

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

The new name Lone Coyote Lake has been proposed for a lake in Montana. After the Montana State Names Advisor posted a notice in local newspapers, other names for the lake were uncovered, including Mohn Lake and Moon Lake (likely a corruption of "Mohn"). The proponent has indicated she would be amenable to having one of these other names approved instead, and the State Names Advisor continues to review the matter.

Runyon participated in a teleconference with the interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Steward Council. The USGS wants to show the boundaries of these designated river sections on USTopo maps, but there is much confusion between the physical feature (the stream) and the extent of the designated section (classified in GNIS as a park or reserve). It is unclear to many involved in the issue whether the latter are specific administrative areas with defined boundaries or just legislated designations of stream sections with "fuzzy" boundaries. Runyon was invited to participate in the teleconference to advise the Council on how the BGN establishes and maintains official names.

Approximately two dozen Wild and Scenic Rivers were added to GNIS during Phase I name collection, but there are about 125 designated sections. These should be included in GNIS, but the current National Geospatial Program policy directive on the maintenance of administrative feature names prevents GNIS or DNC staff from adding or updating them. The USGS Boundaries group considers this to be outside its purview, which highlights the complications of shared management of the geographic names layer. Yost reminded the members that one of the reasons stated in Public Law 80-242 creating the BGN was for the purpose of eliminating duplication of work by individual agencies.

Shelton noted that although the designation by Congress of a Wild and Scenic River doesn't apply a formal name to the designated sections, the National Park Service (NPS) has a policy of formally naming sections that the agency manages. Salz compared the Wild and Scenic River issue to how geospatial data for marine protected areas are managed: the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) manages the data, while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) provides the boundary designations. A central geospatial repository of Wild and Scenic River extents could be used by all parties if it had accurate geometry and names. Members will examine geospatial data of Wild and Scenic Rivers at the rivers.gov website.

At its upcoming meeting, the Alaska Board on Geographic Names will revisit the proposals to change the names of all or parts of Beaver Creek and Birch Creek to Tsèenjik River, Ikhèenjik River, and K'iidòotinjik River.

Shelton reported on an email he received from a resident of California inquiring about the naming of a peak in a federally designated wilderness area. He provided the inquirer with an overview of the BGN policies and procedures, and discussed the DNC's concerns regarding wilderness names.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The collection of polygons for valleys in Hawaii has been completed. The names will be applied to the new USTopo maps in the future. Staff will also be verifying the accuracy of diacritics in the names.

Valleys on USTopo maps are now being labeled with linear names rather than points; the mapping staff is appreciative of the polygon collection, which allows more traditional text placement.

In addition to the aforementioned updates to the BGN website, an updated member list will also be posted.

The Montana State Names Advisor has inquired about small deviations in the geographic coordinates for a number of cemetery and census entries in GNIS. McCormick noted that batches loaded into GNIS from Census Bureau data use polygon centroids, which may not match the precise center, especially if the shape is irregular. It is also possible that The National Map Corps volunteered geographic information effort is resulting in some coordinates being "tweaked."

Kanalley reported on a potential conflict between two U.S. Forest Service (USFS) boundary files: the administrative layer showing the name of the administrative unit and the proclaimed boundary layer showing the name of the USFS unit as designated by Congress. For example, if the administrative boundary layer is used, the Black Kettle Grasslands would show the name Cibola National Forest, which manages the unit. But because some recently established units were not designated by proclamation, the proclaimed boundary layer is incomplete. To address this discrepancy, the USFS is developing a new layer with the conventional or "common" name of the unit reflecting the name used by unit staff and visitors.

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 - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Wolf Lake, Michigan (Ottawa National Forest) (Review List 422)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve the name, citing the lack of local, State, and land management agency support, and in the belief that the name would violate the Duplicate Names Policy.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Waterman Brook** (FID 872865) (in part) to **Starch Factory Brook**, New Hampshire (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded to not approve the change, citing the fact that Waterman Brook is a long-standing name and the lack of local support.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to affirm the name Waterman Brook as a 2016 BGN decision.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Baillies Pond, Michigan (Review List 425) (FID 2785692)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Malcolm Creek, Montana (Fort Peck Indian Reservation) (Review List 423) (FID 2785693)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

New names for three summits, Multnomah County, Oregon (Review List 424)

A motion was made and seconded to consider the three names as a group.

Vote: 9 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast citing some questions about the long-term association for one of the commemorative names. After discussion, a motion was made and seconded to consider the three names separately.

Vote: 9 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

Hogan Butte, Oregon (FID 2785694)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Jenne Butte, Oregon (FID 2785695)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Towle Butte, Oregon

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on the name to allow staff to further research the association between the feature and the intended honoree. The motion passed by consensus.

Change **Hicks Bay** (FID 1505487) to **Hix Bay**, Washington (Review List 425)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names Agreed to by all interested parties

Princess Peak, Oregon (Review List 420) (FID 2785696)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Mike Fournier, former DNC deputy member from the Census Bureau, informed members that since 2010 he had been involved in a project to publish a book titled *Placing Names: Enriching and Integrating Gazetteers*, edited by Merrick Lex Berman, Ruth Mostern, and Humphrey Southall. The book was recently published by Indiana University Press. Fournier wrote the chapter “Standardizing Names Nationally: The Work of the United States Board on Geographic Names” in which he reviewed not only the history of the BGN but also the state of toponomy in the United States during the 1800s. Fournier mentioned that a section of his chapter on the history of the renaming of Rat Island in Alaska was borrowed from work by the DNC staff.

Caldwell inquired about the status of the proposal to change the name of Coon Creek in California to Raccoon Creek, following last month’s decision by the DNC to defer the matter. Discussion followed regarding the reason for the deferral. Caldwell prepared a statement to be sent by the staff to the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names inquiring as to how it reached its recommendation not to support the name change.

It was decided to cancel the January DNC meeting because of holiday leave schedules.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:24 p.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held December 8th, 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
November 2016**

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Wolf Lake, Michigan
(Ottawa National Forest)
(Review List 422)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=46.4076508&p_longi=-89.7861594

The new name Wolf Lake is proposed for an unnamed 4.5-acre lake in Ottawa National Forest in Gogebic County. The proponent, a representative of ML Forestry, a forestry consulting firm in nearby Wakefield, reports that the name was suggested by the new owner of the property and that the name is associative. The lake is located south of Wolf Mountain Creek, south-southwest of Wolf Mountain, and south-southeast of the intersection of Wolf Mountain Road and U.S. Route 2.

The Supervisor of Marenisco Township and the Gogebic County Commissioners were asked to provide their opinions on the proposal; no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The U.S. Forest Service does not support the proposal, citing the existence of another, more well-known, Wolf Lake in Gogebic County within 25 miles of the feature in question. The Michigan State Names Authority also does not recommend approval, stating, “The close proximity of a lake with an existing name of Wolf Lake makes the request for another Wolf Lake in the area confusing and a potential safety issue.”

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 of the Bad River Reservation, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, 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 Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe replied in support of the proposal. No other responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists 59 features in Michigan with names containing the word “Wolf,” including 33 with “Wolf Lake.” Of these, 23 are lakes; one, located 25 miles to the east-southeast in Gogebic County, is mentioned above.

Change **Waterman Brook** (FID 872865) (in part) to **Starch Factory Brook**, New Hampshire
(Review List 395)

Starch Factory Brook:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.1358974&p_longi=-71.960089

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.1113504&p_longi=-71.9515347

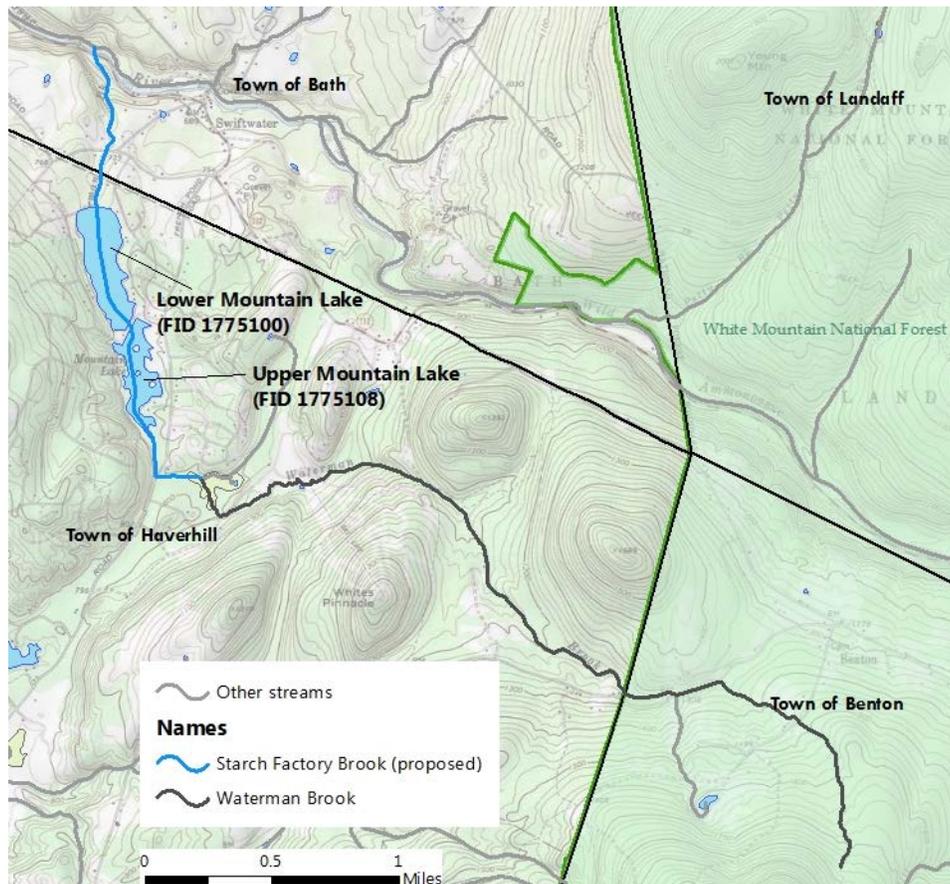
Waterman Brook:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.1113504&p_longi=-71.9515347

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=44.0892318&p_longi=-71.9014756

This proposal is to change the name of the lower section of Waterman Brook to Starch Factory Brook to recognize the name that the proponent reports to be in local use. The name Waterman Brook applies currently to a 5.3-mile-long tributary of the Wild Ammonoosuc River. The stream heads in the Town of Benton and within the White Mountain National Forest, then flows generally northwest and north through Upper Mountain Lake and Lower Mountain Lake and into the Town of Bath.

The proponent, a longtime resident of Bath, reports that the downstream portion has long been known locally as Starch Factory Brook. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, the stream's water was used for potato farming and the production of starch from potatoes for collars in a nearby factory. Starch Factory Brook would head at the confluence of an unnamed stream and what would become the new mouth of Waterman Brook, approximately 0.3 miles upstream of Upper Mountain Lake in the Town of Haverhill.



For much of its history, the stream has been considered one continuous feature. The name Waterman Brook first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1929, and was verified during USGS field work in 1967. Sometime in the twentieth century, two reservoirs, named Upper Mountain Lake and Lower Mountain Lake, were constructed along the course of the stream. The 1958 Grafton County highway map and the 1996 *DeLorme Atlas of New Hampshire* also labeled the entire stream Waterman Brook.

The proponent reports that his family has owned and lived on a farm which borders the lower portion of the stream since 1820 and that they have used the name Starch Factory Brook for that portion of the stream since at least 1893. Ruins of the factory were still present along the stream in the mid-1930s. The proponent claims that the name “Waterman” has no local significance and that there is no reference to any individual with that name living in the area. However, a review of online genealogical records indicates that there were a number of families named Waterman in both Bath and Haverhill as early as the 1820s, and two individuals with the surname are buried in a cemetery just to the southeast of the mouth of the stream. A 2012 thesis, prepared by a student at Southern New Hampshire University, in cooperation with the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department, addresses recommendations for conservation “on Waterman Brook (also known as Starch Factory Brook).”

At first, the proponent wished to change the name of the entire Waterman Brook but he later amended the proposal to just the section downstream from Lower Mountain Lake. After further review, the BGN staff advised the proponent that names cannot change at an arbitrary point such as the exit point of a waterbody, and so he agreed to move the source of the proposed Starch Factory Brook to the unnamed tributary junction above Upper Mountain Lake, as described above.

The Haverhill Town Manager and Selectboard are opposed to the proposed name change, but declined to provide a reason for their opinion. The Town of Bath Selectmen are opposed to the proposed change, stating, “The Waterman Brook name is on all USGS Maps and Atlas maps and probably is referenced by that name on land surveys and in deeds. A name change will cause way too much confusion. I also talked with the Haverhill town manager. She said that this was brought up to their board several years ago and that they are not in favor of any name change. If there are local residents that want the starch factory history noted maybe they should look into some type of historic marker.” However, the Bath Historical Society supports the proposal. The Haverhill Historical Society was asked for an opinion but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Grafton County Commissioners have no objection to the change.

Despite the opposition of the two town governments, the New Hampshire Board on Geographic Names has “no objections or concerns” about the proposal and states, “the case for usage of the proposed name is strong.”

According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Grafton County.

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

Baillies Pond, Michigan

(Review List 425)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.016448&p_longi=-83.759146

This proposal is to make official the name Baillies Pond for a 2.7-acre reservoir in Flint Township. The name would commemorate Thomas Baillie, Jr. (1917-1969), a native of Scotland who with his wife moved

to Canada after World War II, and then to Flint in 1955. The reservoir was constructed in the early 1960s and in later years was expanded by Mr. Baillie and then by his son who owns the property today.

The proposal was submitted by a Flint Township Supervisor, on behalf of Mr. Baillie's daughter-in-law. The township passed a resolution in support of the name, although most of the accomplishments that are cited appear to refer to the currently living family members. A resolution passed by the Genesee County Board of Commissioners uses the same language. Both resolutions highlight that Steven Baillie has maintained the pond since he was 14, when his father died. The proponent claims local residents have referred to the pond as Baillie's Pond [sic] for fifty years.

A portion of the land adjacent to the pond is owned by Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Catholic Church. In addition to the township and county resolutions, the proposal included an email from the church's pastor, who states that the parish council has no objection to the name and praises Mr. Baillie's son for his ongoing efforts to maintain the reservoir. He suggests the name "will be a tribute to your husband and his family." The Michigan State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. There are no other features in Michigan with names containing the word "Baillie."

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, both of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Malcolm Creek, Montana
(Fort Peck Indian Reservation)
(Review List 423)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.59494&p_longi=-104.77582

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.71185&p_longi=-104.88215

The name Malcolm Creek is proposed to be made official for an 18.5-mile-long stream in Sheridan County. The stream heads on private land, then flows south to enter the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The proposed name, which the proponent claims has been in local use for over 30 years, commemorates William A. Malcolm, who owned land along the stream. In 1906, Malcolm submitted a Declaration of Occupancy with Valley County (part of which would later become Sheridan County) for Section 27, near the midpoint of the stream. A 1913 General Land Office (GLO) map labels a residence in this section as "Wm Malcolm."

A road that runs alongside a part of the stream has been named Malcolm Creek Road since the 1980s. An oil well easement agreement between the proponent and Oxy Petroleum, Inc. refers to the area as "Malcolm Creek Prospect" [sic], while data about the oilfield site lists the field as "Malcolm Creek." Water rights claims list the stream as "Unnamed Tributary of Wolf Creek." The proponent reports that his family has farmed/operated this tract since 1912.

The stream has been unlabeled on all USGS topographic maps; however, a 1910 GLO map covering the mouth of the stream labels it Sheep Creek; this name is not recorded in GNIS (the database records 44 streams in Montana named Sheep Creek, although none are in Sheridan County). GLO maps published in 1913 do not show a name.

In reviewing the proposal, the Montana State Names Authority (MT SNA) contacted local parties. The Sheridan County Commissioners support the proposal. Of the 17 letters sent by the MT SNA to local landowners, five responses were received, all of which were in favor of the name. The MT SNA learned

that the Tribal Land Board of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, after consulting with the Tribal Council and Tribal elders, had no objection to the name. Both the Tribal Land Board and the MT SNA published requests for input in local newspapers; no comments were received. The MT SNA received a letter of support from the State geographic information professionals' organization and a letter of no objection from the State Water Quality Division. The MT SNA recommends approval of the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded by the BGN staff to the following federally recognized Tribes: 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 Crow Tribe of Montana, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, the Santee Sioux Nation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota. No replies were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. (The Tribal Land Board of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes informed the MT SNA of their lack of objection, as noted above. The Tribe did not respond to the BGN staff's request for input.)

According to GNIS, only one feature in Montana has a name that contains "Malcolm"; the historical Malcolm Clarks Fort is located approximately 40 miles to the southwest.

New names for three summits, Multnomah County, Oregon
(Review List 424)

These three proposals, to make official names found in various publications, were submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of the Senior Planner for the City of Gresham (a fourth proposal was determined to refer to a living person, so it was not accepted by the BGN staff). The proposed names have the support of the Mayor and City Council of Gresham, the Multnomah County Commissioners, the City of Gresham Historic Resources Committee, Johnson Creek Watershed Council, the Director of Metro Parks and Nature; and the Gresham Butte Neighborhood Association. The OGNB also recommends approval of the three names.

The OGNB forwarded copies of the proposals to the following federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Multnomah County: the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Hogan Butte, Oregon

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4728774&p_longi=-122.4247551

The name Hogan Butte would commemorate Eli Hogan (1865-1951), who operated a sawmill in the area. Lumber from the mill was used in the construction of the reservoirs on Mount Tabor. Located on the butte is a grove of unique cedar trees known as Hogan Cedars. The City of Gresham is planning to develop a 47-acre park named Hogan Butte Nature Park on top of the unnamed summit. A history of the Hogan family published in *The Gresham Outlook* in 1987 referred to the feature as Hogan Butte. The name is also mentioned in Lewis L. McArthur's *Oregon Geographic Names*.

A query of GNIS found five features in Oregon with the name "Hogan": a locale, an historical post office, a school, a spring, and a stream. The locale and school are in Multnomah County.

Jenne Butte, Oregon

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4838529&p_longi=-122.4788808

The name Jenne Butte would be applied to a 619-foot summit and would commemorate Lemuel Jenne (b. 1821), who received 320 acres at the butte as part of a Donation Land Claim. The application included numerous references to the proposed name, including an article in the *Gresham Outlook* newspaper in 1987 and several city planning documents dating from 1988.

A query of GNIS found two features in Oregon using the name “Jenne”: a locale and park near the summit in Multnomah County. The name “Jenne Creek” is used by the City of Gresham for a stream that has its source south of the summit.

Towle Butte, Oregon

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.4654475&p_longi=-122.4463985

The name Towle Butte would be applied to a 998-foot volcanic summit, and would commemorate David Towle (d. 1936), who managed the Gresham Co-Op (a.k.a. Gresham Berry Growers) for 17 years. The co-op had a large cannery plant and store, and warehouses for fertilizers and vegetables. The proponent states, “David Towle was so much appreciated by the community that they named a road after him.” The name Towle Butte appeared in a 1987 newspaper article and in a number of city planning documents and historical accounts.

A query of GNIS found no other features in Oregon using the name “Towle.”

Change **Hicks Bay** (FID 1505487) to **Hix Bay**, Washington
(Review List 425)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.5542673&p_longi=-122.9693466&fid=1505487

This proposal is to change the name of Hicks Bay, located in San Juan Channel on Shaw Island, to Hix Bay. Although the existing name has been labeled on NOAA charts since 1933 and on USGS maps since 1943, the proponent states that the bay was named for Cynthia and Louis Hix, who purchased the property in 1888 (the proponent purchased the property from the Hix family in 2010). He adds that there has never been a family named Hicks in the area and also that the county road that accesses the bay has been posted for two decades as Hix Bay Road. The history of the Hix name was also documented in 2008 by local historian Henry Hoffman.

The current San Juan County map of recorded plats and surveys shows the name Hix Bay, while other San Juan County maps show the name as Hicks Bay. The bay is located within the Shaw Island Marine Preserve, which was created in 1990 in conjunction with the University of Washington’s Friday Harbor Laboratories. The university’s Cedar Rock Preserve Management Plan of 2008 refers to the bay as Hix Bay.

Several area residents and Hix family descendants sent letters of support to the Washington Committee on Geographic Names (WCGN). The San Juan County Council also supports the change, while NOAA has no objection. The chair of the Shaw Island Historical Society and a former curator of the Shaw Island Museum and Washington maritime historian have both stated they believe the spelling should be “Hix.” The WCGN

contacted the San Juan County Chamber of Commerce, three area yacht clubs, a number of local visitor and tourism bureaus, libraries, and museums, the Marine Exchange of Puget Sound, the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, the Washington State Historical Society, and the regional office of the U.S. Coast Guard, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The WCGN also forwarded the proposal to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, a federally recognized Tribe, which also did not respond, and so is presumed to have no opinion. The WCGN recommends approval of the proposed change.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Princess Peak, Oregon

(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.6743449&p_longi=-123.4110759

This 2,859-foot summit proposed to be named officially Princess Peak is located between London Peak and Malone Peak. The proponent reports that “when viewed from the valley below, the three peaks on the skyline resemble a princess between a king and a queen.” He claims this has resulted in the nickname “Princess Peak” for the shorter, middle peak.

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) received support for the proposal from the Josephine County Commissioners. The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) also supports the name and reports that department firefighters already use the name Princess Peak. The OGNB recommends approval of the name.

The OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the following federally recognized Tribes: the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists five features in Oregon using the word “Princess” in their names: two locales, a ridge, a stream, and a trail. None are in Josephine County.