

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE

Seven Hundred and Forty-Ninth Meeting

Department of the Interior, Room 7000A

February 14, 2013 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
David Clark	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman) (not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

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

Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Greg Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Deborah Nordeen, National Park Service

Joseph Robinson, Office of Coast Survey

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. The Chair announced he would not be voting, except in the case of a tie. He asked the members and guests to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 748th Meeting

The Minutes of the 748th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held December 13, 2012, were approved as submitted. The committee did not meet in January.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

Logan reported that the full BGN met on January 15th at the Library of Congress. A tour of the archives prior to the meeting was well-attended. Logan extended his thanks to Ralph Ehrenberg and Bruce Johnson for arranging and hosting the tour.

Logan thanked Caldwell for leading the Executive Committee review of the BGN's bylaws, which were approved by the full BGN at the January meeting. Also approved were revisions to the recommendations to the advisory committees on their commemorative naming policies.

In response to the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) Data Lifecycle Management review, to date only the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the National Park Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Census Bureau have responded. Logan reported that he had signed a letter addressed to NGP Director Mark DeMulder requesting additional time for comments. The DNC members have been asked to provide input to Logan by March 31st (preferably sooner), with the goal to provide a consolidated response to the NGP by April 30th.

Caroline Burgess of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (UK-PCGN) has announced she will be leaving her position at the end of June.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

In response to a request from the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), the BGN Secretariat has provided copies of conference papers from previous meetings.

Yost and Runyon recently participated in a teleconference with representatives of the General Services Administration (GSA) regarding the use and maintenance of official geographic names and GNIS Feature IDs, and the maintenance of GSA codes in GNIS. GSA also expressed an interest in a similar effort with the foreign names database.

3.3 Communications Committee (Westington)

The committee has not met since the last DNC meeting, but a meeting is scheduled for the morning of April 16th, prior to the next full BGN meeting. Both meetings will take place at NOAA headquarters in Silver Spring. The Esri Federal Users Conference is scheduled to take place in Washington, DC at the end of February. It is expected that BGN trifold brochures will be made available at the NGA booth. Kanalley announced that 100 copies of each of the three BGN brochures have been printed by the Forest Service.

Kanalley also reported that Foreign Names Committee (FNC) Executive Secretary Palmer recently visited the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to brief Foreign Agricultural Service and Agency for International Development program personnel. One purpose of the briefing was to invite USDA participation on the FNC.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reminded the members of the upcoming Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) conference. An informal poll showed that six members of the DNC are planning to attend, assuming no sequestration. Several members indicated that their travel budgets are already limited and so their attendance is unlikely. It was agreed that the May DNC meeting will take place during the COGNA conference and that the regularly scheduled meeting for May 9th in Washington, DC will not take place. The April 11th DNC meeting will take place as normal.

Yost distributed a recent article from the *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner* regarding the name of Mount McKinley (see attached).

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

A proposal to apply the new name Mount Reagan to an unnamed summit on Frenchman Mountain in Nevada has been forwarded to the DNC by the Nevada Board on Geographic Names.

In January, President Obama signed legislation making official the name Mount Andrea Lawrence for a peak in California. The proponent had been advised that the DNC could not accept the proposal because the intended honoree was not yet deceased five years. Congress passed legislation in December 2012 to establish the name, which is now recorded in GNIS with a January 2013 US decision.

There is considerable interest in the public and the media regarding a possible proposal to change the name of Negro Bill Canyon in Utah. In 2001, the DNC voted not to change the name, citing a lack of local support. To date, a proposal has not been submitted but if one is received it will be evaluated to determine whether there is enough new evidence to reopen the case.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The Phase II updates for GNIS for the Commonwealth of Kentucky are complete.

Geographic coordinate updates for some of the Hawaiian islands are complete for natural features and some administrative name categories. The island of Hawaii is still being reviewed.

New download files were created and posted to the BGN web site on February 10th.

The issue of derivation errors in the GNIS feature class for civil entities has been resolved and the majority of GNIS entries have been corrected. Efforts are ongoing to correct errors in the feature class for Census Designated Places.

At the end of December, Sandra Hoyle-Moore of the GNIS staff in Denver retired from Federal service. Kevin Romero has joined the staff.

3.7 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

At its meeting in December, the committee finalized its definition of authoritative sources to be used for determining tribal lands. The final version of Policy X is now included in the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document, as a draft interim policy for consultation. Kanalley and Fleming are developing a white paper, which will summarize the intent of the policy.

3.8 Update on Revision of Principles, Policies, and Procedures (Logan)

Logan reported that Gilbert and Shelton met in January to conduct an in-depth editorial review of the PPP. A statement referencing the issue of Public Domain was included to conform to Federal policies regarding Personally Identifiable Information. It was agreed that there are no other outstanding issues, and so the document is ready to be submitted for Secretarial approval.

There was some discussion as to whether the appendices should be embedded in the PPP or simply posted on the BGN web site as reference documents. It was agreed that they should be included in the packet submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, but that at least some of them could be maintained as separate documents.

It was agreed that the DNC now needs to prepare a white paper summarizing the revisions to the PPP; Logan and Yost will coordinate this effort.

3.9 Discussion of the Roman Character Set

No report.

One member left the meeting.

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 **Jacumba** (FID 243981) to **Jacumba Hot Springs**, California (Review List 410)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The member returned to the meeting.

Change **Nettleridge** (FID 1477574) to **Nettle Ridge**, Virginia (Review List 411)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote cited a lack of a compelling reason to change the name.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Levy Peak, Arizona (Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness) (Review List 411) (FID 2745587)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Fossil Point, California (FID 242391) (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded to disapprove this application change, citing potential confusion and the lack of local and State support.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A member left the meeting. A motion was made and seconded to affirm **Fossil Point** as a 2013 BGN decision.

Vote: 8 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none**Buwalda Ridge**, California (Review List 411) (FID 2745588)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Tyden Creek, Michigan (Review List 411) (FID 2745589)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A member left the meeting.

Kipling Rock, Oregon (Review List 412) (FID 2745590)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The member returned to the meeting.

City of Franklin, Tennessee stream names (Review List 412)

A motion was made to consider the 18 commemorative names as a group.

Vote: 10 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names **Bishop Branch**, **Cameron Spring Branch**, **Carlisle Branch**, **Carothers Branch**, **German Branch**, **Glass Branch**, **Green Hill Branch**, **Guffee Branch**, **Harlinsdale Spring Branch**, **Huffine Branch**, **Jewell Branch**, **Ladd Branch**, **McKays Branch**, **Pewitt Branch**, **Pickering Branch**, **Pratt Creek**, **Sappington Branch**, and **Willoughby Branch** (FIDs 2745538, 2745574, 2745539-2745550, 2745552, 2745554)

Vote: 9 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

Change **West Twin Peak** (FID 23940) (BGN 1945) to **Gadsden Peak**, Arizona (Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness) (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Troth Yeddha', Alaska (Review List 412) (FID 2745576)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Gold Star Peak, California (Tahoe National Forest) (Review List 411) (FID 2745591)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Sherwood Forest, California (Review List 411) (FID 2745592)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Bamboo Island, New York (Review List 409) (FID 2745593)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

City of Franklin, Tennessee stream names (Review List 412)

A motion was made to consider the remaining 19 names as a group.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to approve the names **Boyd Mill Branch, Cowles Branch, Edgmon Branch, Glen Echo Branch, Halfacre Branch, Hamilton-Brown Branch, Harvey Spring Branch, Hatcher Spring Creek, Herbert Branch, Lookout Hill Branch, Martin-Hughes Branch, Nolan Branch, Parrish Spring Branch, Robinson Spring Branch, Royal Branch, Shuemate Branch, Thompson-Shelton Branch, Wilson Spring Branch, and Woodland Branch**, Tennessee (Review List 412) (FIDs 2745555 – 2745573)

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Caldwell reported that he had developed a spreadsheet in order to conduct a survey regarding the aforementioned NGP policy on the maintenance and promulgation of administrative feature names. He will distribute it by email for other members who wish to use it.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held March 14, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Room 7000B.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Tony Gilbert

Tony Gilbert, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

Mountainous issue: Policy change would help renaming cause

Posted: Saturday, February 9, 2013 12:00 am

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner editorial

Those who want to restore the name Denali to its rightful place should ignore Congress, where the debate flared up again late last month. Rather, they should focus on a bureaucratic policy that helps ensure North America's highest peak remains named for the 25th U.S. president, William McKinley of Ohio.

On Jan. 23, Rep. Tim Ryan, D-Ohio, introduced legislation to ensure that Denali remains, officially, Mount McKinley. Five days later, Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, introduced legislation that would declare Denali to be Denali.

If history is any guide, neither side is likely to prevail. Instead, the place to attack this issue is deep within the Department of Interior, before the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Since 1981, the panel has maintained a simple policy: "The U.S. Board of Geographic Names will not render a decision on a name or its application if the matter is also being considered by the Congress of the United States."

So, not surprisingly, at the start of every two-year session of Congress, a member of the Ohio delegation introduces legislation to protect Mount McKinley.

The legislation need never be approved by Congress to have the desired effect, as long as the Board of Geographic Names clings to its policy. The Ohio delegation's bill qualifies as consideration by Congress. End of story.

The board originally adopted this policy because its naming decisions, obviously, can be trumped by an act of Congress. Why go through all the bother of naming a geographic feature if Congress is poised to veto the decision?

Unfortunately, the policy can be easily abused by a single member of Congress.

The policy is not law. It's not regulation. The Department of Interior could modify it at any time. Doing so might not be the most important thing on newly named Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell's agenda, but it would certainly gain her some applause in Alaska.

Dumping the policy would allow Alaskans to argue the renaming case before a body that might actually do something about it.

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
February 2013**

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

Change **Jacumba** (FID 243981) to **Jacumba Hot Springs**, California
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=32.6175626&p_longi=-116.189739&fid=243981

This proposal is to change the name of the unincorporated community of Jacumba in southeastern San Diego County to Jacumba Hot Springs to recognize historic usage. The proponent states, “At one time Jacumba was the source of the largest mineral baths in the United States. Over the years, and when Interstate 8 was built, Jacumba became just another wide spot in the road. Jacumba still has a large source of mineral water which has been compared with the best mineral water in the US. The name change from Jacumba to Jacumba Hot Springs is to solely bring back that heritage. It is also my understanding that at one time Jacumba Hot Springs was the official name of the town and it got shortened for convenience sake and is still listed as a variant [sic] name. Some of the San Diego County maps still show Jacumba Hot Springs as the official name of the community.” As evidence, the proponent provided a copy of a portion of an undated San Diego County map that labels the name Jacumba Hot Springs on the western side of the community and simply Jacumba on the eastern side. The Wikipedia page for Jacumba notes, “The Kumeyaay peoples occupied Jacumba and surrounding areas prior to European incursion. They were probably attracted by the warm Jacumba hot spring (temperature 104 °F), one of many mineral hot springs which occur up and down the Peninsular Ranges of California.”

In early 2012, the Jacumba Revitalization Committee sold the remaining derelict properties in the community to the proponent, who intends to refurbish and reopen the Jacumba Hot Springs Hotel and Spa. The proponent is quoted in media reports as saying, “We care about the town. We care about the people. But yes, it is an investment as well.”

Erwin Gudde’s *California Place Names* includes the following entry: “Jacumba: Mountains, Valley, Hot Springs, town [San Diego]. *La Rancheria llamada en su idioma Jacom* (the village called Jacom in their language) is mentioned May 13, 1795 (PSP, XIII, 222). The name is repeatedly found in documents, with various spellings.” USGS maps first labeled Jacumba on the 1:500,000-scale map of California published in 1937. Subsequent USGS maps all label the populated place as Jacumba, although the 1944 1:62,500-scale map labels it Jacumba with the text HOT SPRINGS added in uppercase and slightly smaller type just below the community name. Variant names listed in the GNIS entry include Jacumba Hot Springs, Jacom, J-Town, J-Town USA, and La Rancheria llamada en su idioma Jacom.

The San Diego County Board of Supervisors is in support of the name change, as is the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names. One of the CACGN members, who was employed for many years by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, confirmed that employees of the nearby Anza-Borrego Desert State Park have long referred to the community as Jacumba Hot Springs. He noted that the community serves as a local landmark because of its proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, and the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, all of which are federally recognized Tribes. Of these, the Rincon

Band responded that the BGN should render a decision without the Tribe's input. The lack of response from the other two Tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Nettleridge (FID 1477574) to Nettle Ridge, Virginia
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=36.5859708&p_longi=-80.1394931&fid=1477574

This proposal is to change the spelling of the name of Nettleridge, a small unincorporated community in Patrick County, to Nettle Ridge in order to reflect local and historic usage. The community was first named on USGS topographic maps in 1926, where it was labeled Nettle Ridge. However, the 15-minute map published two years later labeled it Nettleridge and that spelling has continued to the present day (the 7.5-minute topographic map itself is also named Nettleridge).

The proponent notes that a local church and cemetery use the two-word form in their names, as does a local road. The proponent suggests the name should be changed to reflect local usage, as well as to be consistent with other nearby communities that have "Ridge" in their names and which use the two-word form (for example, Buffalo Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Sandy Ridge). Although the origin of the name has not been determined, a review of online genealogy records shows a few individuals with the surname Nettle in neighboring Pittsylvania County in the early part of the 20th century.

The Patrick County Board of Supervisors was asked to comment on the proposed change, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an objection. The Virginia 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 Patrick County.

A ridge named Nettle Ridge is located in Grayson County, 70 miles west of the community in question.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Levy Peak, Arizona

(Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness)
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=31.960770&p_longi=-112.818800

This 2,611-foot summit is located in the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness, within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, in Pima County. The summit is the easterly one of two peaks that are named collectively Twin Peaks. The western, slightly taller, peak is named West Twin Peak, a name approved by the BGN in 1945 (and proposed to be changed to Gadsden Peak (q.v.)), while the summit in question is unnamed. The two peaks are 280 feet apart. They are located just over a mile west of the monument's headquarters. The proposal for Gadsden Peak is listed under category IV below, because it is a revised decision.

The proposed name Levy Peak would honor Emanuel ("Mikul") Garcia Levy, an early settler, miner, and merchant in New Mexico, Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico. Born to Jewish-Spanish parents in 1860 in Texas, he moved to Nogales in 1886. Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Levy was co-founder and postmaster of Ajo, and co-founder of the New Cornelia Mine in Ajo. The community of Ajo is 28 miles north of the summit in question. The proponent, a resident of Phoenix, is the great-great-grandson of Emanuel Levy.

In 1899, Mr. Levy purchased "La Americana" mine (which he renamed the Victoria Mine) and also built a store nearby. Both the mine and the store ruins were added to the National Register of Historic Places in

1978, and are now managed by the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument; they are situated approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the summit. According to the proponent, the proposed name “would tie together the hiking trail from the campgrounds at the Organ Pipe [Cactus] National Monument leading to the “Historic” Victoria Mine and [Mr. Levy’s] long history of exploration in the region.” Emanuel Levy died in 1941 at the age of 81 in Prescott, where he is buried.

This proposal has the support of the American Jewish Historical Society and the Pima County Board of Supervisors. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) and the National Park Service (NPS) also recommend approval of the name. The boundary of the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness runs across the crest of the summit, but the NPS believes an exception to the BGN’s Wilderness Policy is warranted. Given the park’s location on the U.S.-Mexican border, park staff and staff from other Federal agencies are frequently called upon to respond to illegal traffic ground sensors in the area, and the lack of a name for the peak in question has caused confusion in the past. A park housing complex is also near Twin Peaks, so the safety of park personnel is in question. The name would also further the park’s educational purpose, as interpretive materials often refer to Mr. Levy’s early explorations.

As part of its research, the AZBGHN twice sent the proposal to the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Quechan Tribe, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Tohona O’odham Nation, all of which are federally recognized. Of these, the GRIC responded that they do not support the proposal, because “it is culturally inappropriate for the O’odham to choose, honor, and name a place on the cultural landscape after a deceased person,” and the O’odham culture considers all people to be equal and naming a feature for one individual elevates him above others. The GRIC suggested that if the summit is to be named, it should receive a name from the O’odham language since it falls within their ancient homeland. The GRIC did not propose such a name, however, but deferred “to the Tohona O’odham as lead in the consultation process.” The Tohona O’odham Nation did not respond to either of the AZBGHN’s requests for comment on Levy Peak, although the Tribe’s chief expressed verbal support for the proposal in April 2012. When the park superintendent recently drew attention to the GRIC’s response, a Tohona O’odham official stated that his office had “no concerns.”

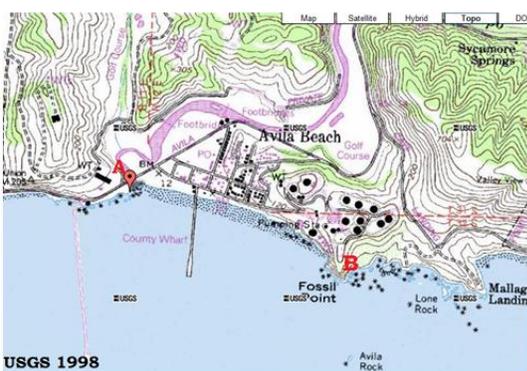
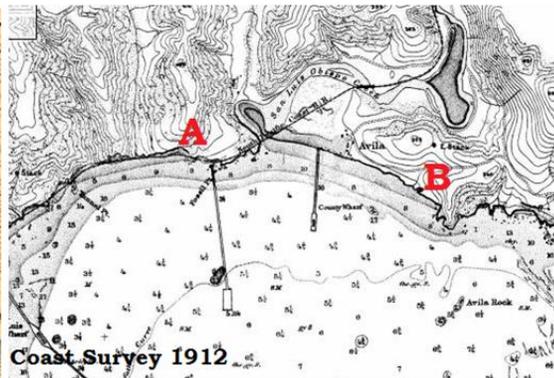
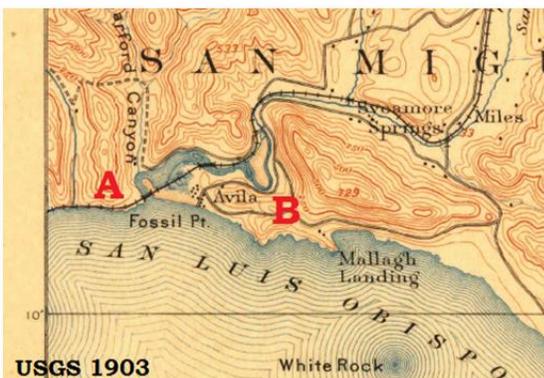
Change application of **Fossil Point** (FID 242391), California
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.1777371&p_longi=-120.7407331

This proposal is to change the application of the name Fossil Point for a feature in San Luis Obispo County. It was submitted by the San Luis Obispo County Surveyor. Although the name is applied currently to a point of land due south of Avila Beach, the proponent believes it should be moved approximately 0.9 miles to the west, just to the west of the mouth of San Luis Obispo Creek. As evidence, he cites the USGS topographic maps of 1897 and 1942, which showed the name at the proposed location. The Office of Coast Survey chart of 1912 also showed the name at the proposed location. When the first larger-scale USGS map was produced in 1965, the label was moved to the east, which the proponent believes is a mistake. NOAA charts and scientific reports, ranging in date from 1948 to 2004, also place the name on the feature to the east.

The proponent adds, “Also the fact that this westerly location is where all the fossils are located. The eastern position is volcanic tuff; void of any fossils.” An article in the online *San Luis Obispo Tribune* in 2010 refers to Fossil Point at its current position, as do various travel blogs and a local kayaking company’s web site. In August 1992, a transfer pipeline at the Union Oil Company of California (UNOCAL) Tank Farm above the existing Fossil Point failed, spilling crude oil into the Pacific Ocean; a subsequent incident report, published by NOAA and describing Coast Guard operations at the clean-up site, referred to the current location as Fossil Point. Other Federal and State agencies that refer to the current location include the National Marine Fisheries Service, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the California

Department of Fish and Game. The California Coastal Commission, in a 2008 Coastal Development Permit Application, describes Fossil Point as a “headland east of Avila Beach.”



A = proposed and historic location

B = current application

USGS fieldwork done in 1993 and reaffirmed in 2002 did not indicate any problem with the location of the name. David Durham’s *California’s Geographic Names* (1998) lists Fossil Point at the current location but notes that the name had been labeled on the more westerly point on the 1942 USGS 15-minute map.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names does not recommend approval of the change, citing longstanding usage of the name at its current location and the confusion that would ensue if the name was changed back to its former location. NOAA, the Port San Luis Harbor District Board of Commissioners, and the U.S. Coast Guard also do not support the change, citing the association between the name and the Collision Regulations (COLREGS) demarcation line, a formal boundary that appears on Federal navigation charts. The rocks and waters located immediately offshore of the point fall within the California Coastal National Monument, which is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM does not have an opinion on the matter. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in San Luis Obispo County.

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

Buwalda Ridge, California

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.9866489&p_longi=-116.5023874

This 2.5-mile-long, east-west trending ridge is located in the Mojave Valley of San Bernardino County, several miles east of Barstow. The ridge slopes gently north and is bounded on the west by Manix Wash, to

the east by an unnamed wash, and to the south by the Mojave River. It rises steeply on the south side approximately 400 feet. According to the proponent, a USGS geologist in Denver, the name Buwalda Ridge has appeared in scientific publications for over 20 years, having been selected in honor of John Peter Buwalda (1886-1954), a paleontologist, professor of geology, and chairman of the Department of Geological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology. Dr. Buwalda also served on a Yosemite Valley advisory committee from 1928 to 1954. The proponent writes, “Buwalda conducted research on paleontology, Cenozoic stratigraphy, structure, neotectonics, earthquakes, seismic exploration, petroleum geology, and geomorphology.” He also urged the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to set up a triangulation system to monitor active faults in California. He is believed to have originated the term “shutteridge” to describe lateral fault motion that blocks or diverts drainages.

The name Buwalda Ridge was chosen for this specific ridge because Dr. Buwalda’s first published article (1914) described the Pleistocene beds at Manix and named the lacustrine deposits exposed in the area of the Manix railroad siding near present-day Manix Wash. Pictures of the ridge appear in the article.

According to the proponent, Dr. Buwalda described the sedimentology and composition of the fanglomerate that forms lake beds and the ridge proposed to be named Buwalda Ridge. “He found numerous fossils in the lake and associated alluvial beds.” An article in *The Proceedings of the Geological Society of America Annual Report for 1955* “...pointed up his interests in continental deposits, vertebrate paleontology, late geological deformation, land forms, and local areas, interests which continued through his entire scientific career.”

Many geologic publications, including several by the proponent, already use the proposed name. The proponent states that, to her knowledge, the ridge is not known by any other name today, although it was labeled Field Ridge on a geologic map published in 1958 by Vanderpool and Danehy, presumably in reference to Field Siding, a railroad siding that was once located just north of the ridge. The map was printed as part of the Southern Pacific Railroad mineral survey, but the proponent reports the name is no longer in use.

The San Bernardino County Government responded that it had “no concerns” with the name, while the Sheriff’s Office said it had “no issues.” The Chair of the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at California State University, San Bernardino commented that he has used the name Buwalda Ridge since at least 1990 and that he presumed it was already official. He also confirmed historic usage of the name Field Ridge but believes it refers to the larger alluvial fan ridge and so making official the name Buwalda Ridge would help to eliminate some of the confusion. The Senior Curator at the San Bernardino County Museum/Division of Geological Sciences and a Paleontologist Emeritus at the Colorado Desert District Stout Research Center both confirmed long-term use of the name among local geologists and vertebrate paleontologists, both verbally and in published reports.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal, citing “common usage among those in the geological field. [In addition, there are] potential public safety benefits associated with naming the place, [because of] law enforcement’s frequent response to the location.” The CACGN also determined that the Bureau of Reclamation supports the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Tribes, all of which are federally recognized: Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation; the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation; the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation; the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California and Nevada; the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation; 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; the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation; the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California; and

the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Tyden Creek, Michigan

(Review List 411)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.5874349&p_longi=-85.4076719

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.591573&p_longi=-85.423336

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Tyden Creek to a 0.8-mile-long unnamed tributary of Glass Creek in Hope Township in Barry County. The stream originates in an unnamed lake on lands managed in part by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (Barry State Game Area) and by the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy (Hidden Pond Preserve).

The name Tyden Creek would honor Emil Tyden (1865-1951). According to the proponent, who is the Director of Land Protection for the Southwest Michigan Land Conservancy, “Tough individuals driven with the desire to improve the human condition are the cornerstones of American manufacturing. Emil Tyden was such an individual. Born in Sweden in 1865, Tyden emigrated to the United States in 1885 at the age of nineteen years. He lived and worked in Chicago, Illinois and eventually was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad. In the 1880s while serving in Idaho as an immigration agent for the Union Pacific, he invented a cargo seal for railroads and shipping companies, the Tyden Ball Seal, to deter cargo theft and pilferage. The product, considered innovative at the time, was the world’s first economical self-locking tamper-proof car seal.” Tyden later relocated his operations to Hastings, Michigan, and his company became The Viking Corporation.

Mr. Tyden is also noted as one of the financial founders of the Hastings YMCA in 1914 and as a community philanthropist. The proponent states, “Emil was a forefather of Barry County, the county would not be what it was today if he did not move his company to Hastings.” Tyden Park is located 8 miles northeast of the stream in question in the Town of Hastings; it is presumed to be named for the same family.

The government of Hope Township, the Barry County Commissioners, and the Barry County Land Information Services Department all submitted letters in support of the proposal. The Michigan State Names Authority recommends approval as well, as does the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, which manages the Barry State Game Area. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, both of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Kipling Rock, Oregon

(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.3933333&p_longi=-122.4908333

This approximately 60-foot-long, 18-foot-high elongated sedimentary rock, proposed to be named Kipling Rock, is located in the Clackamas River, three miles east of the community of Clackamas. The proponent, a cataloger for the Library of Congress, Rudyard Kipling researcher, and native of Baker City, Oregon, reports that local residents, fishing guides, and area historians have long referred to the feature as Kipling Rock. In June 1889, author Rudyard Kipling wrote “a zesty account” of an overnight fishing trip he took to the Clackamas River, where he claimed “I have lived” after he and two companions caught and released 16 steelhead salmon. Kipling was born in India to English parents who returned to England when he was five. He traveled the world for most of his life, married an American woman, and lived in the United States for four years.

After interviewing local residents and historians and researching Kipling's travel accounts, the proponent determined that he fished just upstream from a historical fish weir. Since then, mud and silt have created a sharp turn and filled in the river, so that only the top of the rock from which Kipling is thought to have fished now shows. According to a retired Clackamas County Sheriff and historian, who grew up nearby, the rock "was always called Kipling Rock."

The proposal for Kipling Rock is supported by a Charles Howard Chandler Professor of American Literature; the editor of *The Kipling Journal*; the Clackamas County Board of Commissioners; the Clackamas River Basin Council; the aforementioned retired county sheriff; and the Oregon Division of State Lands. The Oregon Geographic Names Board also recommends approval. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, a federally recognized Tribe, have no objection to the proposal.

Kipling Rock Farm, Inc. is located on the north shore of the Clackamas River opposite the rock, while Kipling Rock Farm Bed and Breakfast was once located in Clackamas. There are no other geographic features in Oregon known to include the word "Kipling" in their name.

City of Franklin, Tennessee stream names

(Review List 412)

The following 18 new names are part of a list of 37 proposed by the City Council of the City of Franklin. This group of names is intended to be commemorative while the remaining 19 are not and are listed under Category V below.

The city passed Resolution 2012-32 to establish names for unnamed streams that drain into the Harpeth River and its tributaries. The resolution states, "The City of Franklin wishes to clarify nomenclature of local streams and remove any inconsistencies that may exist in order to enhance communication between the City of Franklin, its citizens, and other local, state, and federal agencies." The City believes that naming the streams will enhance communication among the community, citizens, and government entities, promote its water quality program, and preserve the historical integrity of the area. The resolution further states, "The City of Franklin, after consultation with appropriate authorities and in accordance with guidelines established by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, has developed a Stream Naming Plan for the unnamed streams that course through the City". Many of the names "are commemorative of a historical resident or public figure of Franklin, Tennessee, or Williamson County. Several stream names have been taken from nearby features such as hollows, hills, landmarks, etc."

Several public meetings were held in Franklin and no objections were received. The City Administrator, the City Engineer/CIP Executive, the Director of Engineering, and the Stormwater Coordinator all support the resolution and the proposed names.

The Williamson County Commissioners were asked to comment on the names, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Tennessee Geographic Names Committee recommends approval of the names. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a federally recognized Tribe, was asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Bishop Branch: stream; 1.5 mi. long; heads 2.1 mi. SSE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°51'43"N, 86°49'14"W, flows E then NE into the City of Franklin to enter Harpeth River 1.9 mi. SE of the dam; the name honors William H. Bishop, Confederate Colonel killed in the historic Battle of Franklin; 35°52'21"N, 86°48'15"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.8725&p_longi=-86.80416666666667

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.86194444444444&p_longi=-86.82055555555556

Cameron Spring Branch: stream; 366 ft. long; heads 1.2 mi. NE of Ropers Knob at 35°56'25"N, 86°49'19"W, flows N to enter South Prong Spencer Creek 1.8 mi. SW of Sliders Knob; 35°56'29"N, named for Ewen Cameron (1768-1846), who built the first house in the City of Franklin; 86°49'20"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.941268&p_longi=-86.822239
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.940323&p_longi=-86.821866

Carlisle Branch: stream, 0.4 mi. long, heads 0.4 mi. NE of Reid Hill at 35°56'25"N, 86°49'19"W, flows N to enter South Prong Spencer Creek 1.8 mi. SW of Green Hill; name honors Walter Oscar Carlisle (1880-1955), a prominent member of the community for many years; 35°56'11"N, 86°53'52"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.93626&p_longi=-86.89769
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.933733&p_longi=-86.903228

Carothers Branch: stream, 1.2 mi. long, heads 1.2 mi. NE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°53'53"N, 86°48'30"W, flows generally SW into the City of Franklin, under South Carothers Road, to enter Harpeth River; the name honors Robert Carothers, Sr. (1750-1837), a Revolutionary War soldier who settled in the Franklin area; 35°53'10"N, 86°49'16"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.886162&p_longi=-86.821116
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.898157&p_longi=-86.80841

German Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 2 mi. S of Sliders Knob at 35°55'29"N, 86°47'47"W, flows SSW to enter Watson Branch 2.2 mi. S of Sliders Knob; name honors Dr. Dan German, an early 1900s Franklin physician; 35°55'20"N, 86°47'45"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.922223&p_longi=-86.795785
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.924654&p_longi=-86.796502

Glass Branch: stream, 1.9 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°55'03"N, 86°55'36"W, flows generally NW into Williamson County to enter West Harpeth River 1.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill; the name honors Samuel Fielding Glass (d. 1859), a prominent 19th century farmer and hat factory owner; 35°56'26"N, 86°55'43"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.940461&p_longi=-86.928749
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.917563&p_longi=-86.926717

Green Hill Branch: stream, 0.8 mi. long, heads 2.5 mi. SW of Green Hill at 35°55'30"N, 86°54'10"W, flows generally WSW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.) 3.1 mi. SW of Green Hill; the name honors Green Hill, Revolutionary War colonel and the first Methodist preacher in Franklin; 35°55'20"N, 86°54'51"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.922258&p_longi=-86.914178
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.92513&p_longi=-86.902718

Guffee Branch: stream, 0.9 mi. long, heads 1.7 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'27"N, 86°55'18"W, flows generally NE into the City of Franklin to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.) 0.8 mi. SW of Reid Hill; the name honors Dr. Harry Jasper Guffee (1913-1996), prominent surgeon and physician in Franklin; 35°55'03"N, 86°54'50"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.917489&p_longi=-86.913959
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.9075&p_longi=-86.92156

Harlinsdale Spring Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. W of Roper Knob at 35°56'20"N, 86°51'46"W, flows SW then NW to enter the Harpeth River 1.3 mi. WNW of Roper Knob; the name honors William Wilt Harlin (1886-1986), a prominent land owner, and also recognizes the historic Harlinsdale Farm, long associated with Tennessee's Walking Horse industry; 35°56'26"N, 86°51'55"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.940436&p_longi=-86.865405

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.938966&p_longi=-86.862712

Huffine Branch: stream, 379 ft. long, heads 1 mi. SE of Ropers Knob at 35°55'41"N, 86°49'42"W, flows SW to enter North Ewingville Creek 1mi. SSE of Ropers Knob; the name honors Eugene Huffine (d. 1927), a prominent landowner in the area prior to construction of I-65; 35°55'40"N, 86°49'47"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.92779&p_longi=-86.82961

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.92802&p_longi=-86.82836

Jewell Branch: stream, 1.1 mi. long, heads 1.7 mi. W of Reid Hill at 35°55'36"N, 86°56'08"W, flows NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Glass Branch (q.v.) 1.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill; the name honors Asa Jewell (d. 1989), Mayor of Franklin from 1961-1969; 35°56'20"N, 86°55'49"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.93898&p_longi=-86.93018

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.926629&p_longi=-86.935601

Ladd Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 1.8 mi. SE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°52'01"N, 86°49'05"W, flows NNW to enter the Harpeth River; the name honors Alfred Ladd (1928-2005), who owned and farmed the land; 35°52'29"N, 86°49'17"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.8746619&p_longi=-86.8214629

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.867027&p_longi=-86.817945

McKays Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. WNW of Clovercroft Lake at 35°55'23"N, 86°46'59"W, flows SE to enter South Seward Hills Branch; the name honors Thomas McKay, a founder of Franklin and Williamson County in the late eighteenth century; 35°55'18"N, 86°46'47"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.921579&p_longi=-86.779596

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.922985&p_longi=-86.783045

Pewitt Branch: stream, 0.7 mi. long, heads 1.6 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'24"N, 86°55'02"W, flows N then W then N to enter an unnamed stream 1 mi. SW of Reid Hill; the name honors William Hartwell Pewitt (1843-1906) Civil War soldier wounded at the Battle of Stones River; 35°54'55"N, 86°54'44"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.9151509&p_longi=-86.9122441

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.906743&p_longi=-86.917283

Pickering Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.9 mi. SW of Sliders Knob at 35°55'48"N, 86°48'35"W, flows N then NW to enter South Prong Spencers Creek 1.7 mi. SW of Sliders Knob; the name honors Charles H. Pickering (1778-1844), a prominent farmer and landowner in Franklin; 35°55'58"N, 86°48'35"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.932868&p_longi=-86.809724

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.930043&p_longi=-86.809656

Pratt Creek: stream, 1.8 mi. long, heads 4.5 mi. SSE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°49'38"N, 86°49'24"W, flows NW then NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Shuemate Branch

(q.v.); the name honors Thomas Houston Pratt (1922-2003) and in association with Pratt Lane which runs alongside the stream; 35°50'51"N, 86°50'19"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.8474943&p_longi=-86.838718

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.827095&p_longi=-86.823363

Sappington Branch: stream, 0.5 mi. long, heads 1.5 mi. SSW of Reid Hill at 35°54'21"N, 86°54'40"W, flows N then W then NW to enter an unnamed stream 1.2 mi. SW of Reid Hill; the name honors Dr. Sappington, Franklin's first physician who opened his office in 1799; 35°54'43"N, 86°54'44"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.911912&p_longi=-86.912347

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.90574&p_longi=-86.911151

Willoughby Branch: stream, 0.3 mi. long, heads 1.6 mi. S of Reid Hill at 35°54'15"N, 86°54'22"W, flows N to enter an unnamed stream 1.4 mi. S of Reid Hill; 35°54'28"N, 86°54'22"W; the name honors William Willoughby, a Confederate Captain born in Franklin; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.907877&p_longi=-86.90611

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.90406&p_longi=-86.906231

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **West Twin Peak** (BGN 1945) (FID 23940) to **Gadsden Peak**, Arizona
(Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument/ Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness)
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=31.960925&p_longi=-112.819653

This proposal is to change the name of West Twin Peak to Gadsden Peak. The 2,612-foot summit is the more westerly of two peaks that collectively comprise Twin Peaks. It is located within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, and just inside the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness. The eastern peak is currently unnamed but is proposed to be named Levy Peak (q.v.).

Although the name West Twin Peak was made official by the BGN in 1945, having been submitted by the National Park Service, it seems the name did not gain widespread usage. In 1954, the NPS once again contacted the BGN, to request that the name be changed to Gadsden Peak. Although a copy of that request exists in the BGN's files, there is no evidence that the BGN ever considered it. As such, the name has remained West Twin Peak for Federal use. The only Federal map on which West Twin Peak has been labeled is the 2011 US Topo map. In the course of researching the Levy Peak proposal, the oversight was uncovered. The NPS now wishes to make the change official.

James Gadsden (1788-1858) was an American diplomat, soldier, and businessman. He negotiated the Gadsden Purchase, which led to the addition of 30,000 square miles of land to the United States. The peak in question lies within this area.

A native of South Carolina, Gadsden served in the U.S. Army, during which time he established Fort Gadsden in northern Florida. He went on to become a planter in Florida, also serving in the Florida Territorial Legislature, which was responsible for the relocation of much of the Seminole Indian Tribe over the Trail of Tears to Oklahoma.

Gadsden later served as president of the South Carolina Railroad Company, which promoted the construction of a transcontinental railroad across the southern states from Georgia to San Diego. However, after conducting extensive surveys it was determined that a route through central New Mexico and Arizona was not feasible as the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo left much of the boundary between the United States

and Mexico vague. In 1853, Gadsden was appointed by the U.S. government to be its new minister to Mexico, with instructions to purchase additional land from Mexico for the prospective railroad route, and to resolve potential disputes over the location of the boundary between the two countries. He successfully carried out this mission, resulting in what would come to be known as the Gadsden Treaty, securing approximately 30,000 square miles of new territory. The planned railroad was never built.

In supporting the name change, the National Park Service stated in 1954 that “the name West Twin Peak implies that there is an East Twin Peak which is not so.” At the time, the management of the Monument attempted to locate another peak that might be named for Gadsden but were unable to do so. The NPS also indicated that the Ajo Chamber of Commerce was in favor of the proposed change to Gadsden Peak and “would like to cooperate in arranging a suitable commemorative ceremony when the name change has been officially approved...”

Byrd Granger’s 1983 volume *Arizona Names: X Marks the Place* lists Gadsden Peak as the name of the summit, and notes that the name was changed from West Twin Peak in 1953. As such, Gadsden Peak is already listed in GNIS as a variant name. The name Gadsden Peak was also applied to the 1961 edition of the Pima County highway map.

The Pima County Board of Supervisors confirmed that the name is already in local use. The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names (AZBGHN) has no objection to the change, noting that the name Gadsden Peak is already known within the State. The National Park Service (NPS) recommends approval.

As with Levy Peak, the Gila River Indian Community also does not endorse this proposal, citing the same concerns regarding applying commemorative names to geographic features.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Troth Yeddha’, Alaska (Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=64.859537&p_longi=-147.83587

This east-west trending 1.4-mile-long ridge rises to an elevation of 624 feet and covers approximately 2,250 acres. It is located within the campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, between the Chena River and Goldstream Creek. The proposal was submitted by representatives of the Alaska Native Language Center at the university, who report that they have done extensive research into and preservation of place names from the various indigenous languages of the Middle Tanana Valley. According to the proponents, “The name Troth Yeddha’ is from Lower Tanana Athabascan and means “Indian potato ridge” (the plant *Hedysarum alpinum*). The name is proposed without an English generic: troth (potato), yeddh (ridge), and a’ (possessive suffix).”

In 1956 the last speaker of the Chena dialect described how her mother would collect potatoes on Troth Yeddha’. Although the name appeared in various other reports of the area’s native cultures over the next 50 years, it did not come into use on the university campus until the 1990s. In 2008, the university’s Board of Regents established a seven-acre park on the ridge which they voted to name Troth Yeddha’ Park. Since 1962, over twenty Athabascan speakers of four Athabascan languages have used the name and noted the importance of the root *Hedysarum alpinum*.

The proposed name is supported by the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Doyon, Ltd., the government of Fairbanks North Star Borough, and the Fairbanks Native Association. The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, also recommends approval.

Gold Star Peak, California

(Tahoe National Forest)

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.2563888888889&p_longi=-120.088611111111

This proposal is to apply the new name Gold Star Peak to an unnamed 7,732-foot summit in Placer County. The name refers to the Gold Star which is a traditional mourning symbol displayed to indicate the loss of family members in military service. It is commonly associated with the organization American Gold Star Mothers Inc., which was established after World War I to provide support for mothers who had lost sons or daughters in the war. A blue star is displayed for each child in military service, while a gold star indicates a son or daughter lost in military service.

The summit lies on the boundary between Tahoe National Forest and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, with a portion of the peak on private land owned by Sierra Pacific Industries. The proposal was submitted by a USFS Public Affairs Specialist on behalf of the Forest Supervisor, who in turn received the request from U.S. Representative Tom McClintock. According to the application, a bronze memorial plaque is to be placed at Lakeview Commons in South Lake Tahoe that would reference the peak on the north shore.

In addition to Congressman McClintock, the proposal has the support of Sierra Pacific Industries, the governments of El Dorado County and Placer County, the City of South Lake Tahoe, the California Tahoe Conservancy, American Legion Post 795, and the President of American Gold Star Mothers, Inc. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also recommends approval, and the Forest Service has confirmed its support. The US Army Institute of Heraldry was asked whether it had any restrictions regarding the use of the symbol for a geographic feature; no objections were received. A copy of the proposal was sent to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California, a federally recognized Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are 15 features in the U.S. with “Gold Star” in their names, although it is unknown which, if any, are named for the Gold Star symbol. Gold Star Mine is located 80 miles northwest of the feature in question, also within Tahoe National Forest.

Sherwood Forest, California

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.232216&p_longi=-118.515701

This proposal is to make official a name in local use for a populated place in the City of Los Angeles. The name Sherwood Forest would apply to an unincorporated community at the eastern edge of Northridge. According to the proponent, an assistant for Congressman Brad Sherman, “After a petition was circulated by local residents, the Los Angeles City Council, with the support of other established community-based organizations, unanimously passed a motion to establish the boundaries of the new community.” The web site of the Sherwood Forest Homeowners Association states, “The neighborhood known as Sherwood Forest is comprised of approximately 1150 single-family homes located in Northridge, CA. The boundaries are: Nordhoff [Street] - On the North, Balboa [Boulevard] - On the East, Lindley [Avenue] - On the West, The Railroad Tracks - On the South.”

In April 2011, the homeowners association submitted an application to the City of Los Angeles to officially name the community. It stated, “Sherwood Forest is one of the first recorded tract maps [sic] in the San Fernando Valley. We want to acknowledge that historical record.” The City requires petitioners seeking to “name or rename a community” to collect at least 500 signatures of residents or business owners in the

affected area; the application included approximately 600 signatures. In reviewing the application, the City Council noted that the community has been identified as Sherwood Forest for many years, but never formally. The city's Records Management Division noted that the earliest record of the name was a reference to the homeowners association in 2001. After the Education and Neighborhoods Committee and the Northridge South Neighborhood Council voted to support the application, the City Council voted to approve the name.

The proposal to the BGN resulted from a request to the U.S. Postal Service, "to designate a populated place so that postal service will continue uninterrupted." The proponent states, "USPS has informed us that *Sherwood Forest* is not recognized by state/federal government agencies such as the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Since Sherwood Forest does not appear under the USGS BGN website as a 'featured' city in Los Angeles County, USPS cannot add the community as a valid last line city name to its database. This would mean that they also cannot guarantee that any mail with the last line mailing address '*Sherwood Forest CA 91325*' will not be returned."

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors was asked whether it wished to comment on a name already approved by the City Council; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an objection. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Los Angeles County.

Bamboo Island, New York

(Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.650055&p_longi=-73.341615

This proposal is to apply the new name Bamboo Island to an eight-acre unnamed island located in the Great South Bay of Suffolk County. According to the proponent, the island was created by channel dredging, and rises about 4 feet above high tide. The island is a popular destination for boaters and campers. Tall bamboo plants cover about a third of an acre on the island, with much of the remaining edge of the island covered in tall trees and brush. The proponent states that the rest of the island is "mostly clear."

The Town of Babylon, the Suffolk County Executive, and the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation were each contacted twice for input, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the matter. The New York Geographic Names Committee stated that it would have no objection provided there was no local opposition.

At the time this case was initially processed, the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database did not list any federally recognized Tribes with an interest in Suffolk County. However, in 2010, the Shinnecock Indian Tribe received Federal recognition and so the Tribe was asked whether it wished to comment (a decision on this proposal was deferred by the BGN at its November 2012 meeting, pending a need to consult with the Tribe). No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion

City of Franklin, Tennessee stream names (continued)

(Review List 412)

The following 19 names are the remainder of the list of 37 proposed by the City of Franklin to establish names for unnamed streams in the city. This group is not commemorative, with the names having been taken from "nearby features such as hollows, hills, landmarks, etc." The Tennessee Geographic Names Committee also recommends approval of these names.

Boyd Mill Branch: stream; 1 mi. long; heads in the City of Franklin 1.9 mi. WSW of Reid Hill at 35°55'22"N, 86°56'21"W, flows generally NW to enter West Harpeth River 2.3 mi. WNW of Reid Hill; named in association with local features Boyd Cemetery and Boyd Mill; 35°56'04"N, 86°56'44"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.934471&p_longi=-86.945657
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.922712&p_longi=-86.939255

Cowles Branch: stream, 0.1 mi. long, heads 1.4 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'41"N, 86°55'11"W, flows E to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Guffee Branch (q.v.) 1.3 mi. SSW of Reid Hill; named in association with nearby Cowles Cemetery; 35°54'40"N, 86°55'03"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.911079&p_longi=-86.917464
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.911349&p_longi=-86.919815

Edgmon Branch: stream, 1.2 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. NNW of Chambers Hill at 35°50'56"N, 86°51'21"W, flows NE into the City of Franklin to enter Fivemile Creek 1.7 mi. NE of Chambers Hill; named in association with the nearby Edgmon Cemetery; 35°54'40"N, 86°55'03"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.855949&p_longi=-86.83724
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.848778&p_longi=-86.855847

Glen Echo Branch: stream, 425 ft. long, heads 2.5 mi. SE of Green Hill at 35°57'26"N, 86°51'38"W, flows generally SW to its mouth at a culvert near a cul-de-sac 0.7 mi. NE of Green Hill; named in association with Glen Echo, a former plantation house that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 35°57'23"N, 86°51'41"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.956514&p_longi=-86.861346
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.957234&p_longi=-86.860664

Halfacre Branch: stream, 0.7 mi. long, heads 0.8 mi. NE of Halfacre Cemetery at 35°51'25"N, 86°49'17"W, flows generally SW to enter Fivemile Creek 0.25 mi. NW of Halfacre Cemetery; 35°51'05"N, 86°49'55"W; USGS map – Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.851485&p_longi=-86.831832
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.856938&p_longi=-86.821511

Hamilton-Brown Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 0.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill at 35°56'04"N, 86°54'45"W, flows SW then NW to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.) 0.8 mi. WNW of Reid Hill; named in association with the Hamilton-Brown House, listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 35°56'02"N, 86°55'14"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.933913&p_longi=-86.920576
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.934413&p_longi=-86.912582

Harvey Spring Branch: stream, 0.3 mi. long, heads 1 mi. S of Sliders Knob at 35°56'22"N, 86°47'44"W, flows generally S then turns SW to enter Harvey Branch 1.2 mi. SSW of Sliders Knob; named in association with the nearby Harvey cemeteries; 35°56'10"N, 86°47'50"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.93607&p_longi=-86.797242
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.939429&p_longi=-86.795619

Hatcher Spring Creek: stream, 3 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. S of Reid Hill at 35°54'44"N, 86°54'21"W, flows NW to enter West Harpeth River 1.6 mi. NW of Reid Hill; named in association with the spring from which the stream originates; 35°56'44"N, 86°55'27"W; USGS map – Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.945667&p_longi=-86.924192
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.912094&p_longi=-86.905947

Herbert Branch: stream, 0.3 mi. long, heads 1.2 mi. NW of McMahan Knob at 35°56'01"N, 86°45'16"W, flows SE to enter Clovercroft Creek 1.1 mi. W of McMahan Knob; named in association with the nearby Herbert Cemetery; 35°55'48"N, 86°45'11"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.929948&p_longi=-86.753019

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.933575&p_longi=-86.754363

Lookout Hill Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 0.4 mi. NNE of Lookout Hill at 35°50'11"N, 86°50'10"W, flows NE then N to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Pratt Creek (q.v.) 0.9 mi. NNE of Lookout Hill; 35°50'37"N, 86°50'00"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.843473&p_longi=-86.833371

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.836358&p_longi=-86.836162

Martin-Hughes Branch: stream, 0.4 mi. long, heads 1.9 mi. SSE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°51'51"N, 86°50'10"W, flows W to enter Fivemile Creek; named in association with the Martin-Hughes Cemetery; 35°51'48"N, 86°50'02"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.863366&p_longi=-86.833966

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.864114&p_longi=-86.826558

Nolan Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 1.3 mi. W of Clovercroft Lake at 35°55'14"N, 86°46'58"W, flows E to enter South Seward Hills Branch; named in association with the nearby Nolan Cemetery; 35°55'14"N, 86°46'47"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.920637&p_longi=-86.77975

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.92053&p_longi=-86.782767

Parrish Spring Branch: stream; 0.3 mi long; heads 2.3 mi. WNW of Sliders Knob at 35°57'41"N, 86°50'01"W, flows SW through the Morningside subdivision to enter Dry Branch just below Jackson Lake Dam; named in association with nearby Parrish Cemetery; Williamson County, Tennessee; 35°57'29"N, 86°50'15"W; USGS map – Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.958011&p_longi=-86.83762

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.961335&p_longi=-86.833665

Robinson Spring Branch: stream, 1.3 mi. long, heads 1.1 mi. NE of the dam at Robinson Lake at 35°54'07"N, 86°48'43"W, flows SW through Robinson Lake to enter the Harpeth River; named in association with Robinson Lake; 35°55'58"N, 86°48'35"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.891782&p_longi=-86.828346

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.902024&p_longi=-86.812007

Royal Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 3.4 mi. NE of Breezy Hill at 35°55'18"N, 86°50'11"W, flows SW then W then NW to enter North Ewingville Creek; named in association with the community of Royal Oaks; 35°55'16"N, 86°50'44"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.921023&p_longi=-86.845643

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.921727&p_longi=-86.836328

Shuemate Branch: stream, 2 mi. long, heads 0.6 mi. SE of Chambers Hill at 35°49'45"N, 86°50'38"W, flows generally N to enter Fivemile Creek 1.7 mi. NE of Chambers Hill; the name is associated with nearby Shuemate Cemetery; 35°51'15"N, 86°50'14"W; USGS map –Bethesda 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.854196&p_longi=-86.837269

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.829229&p_longi=-86.843817

Thompson-Shelton Branch: stream, 0.9 mi. long, heads 1.6 mi. SW of Reid Hill at 35°54'44"N, 86°55'35"W, flows generally NE to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Hatcher Spring Creek (q.v.); named in association with the Thompson-Shelton Cemetery; 35°55'04"N, 86°54'50"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.917747&p_longi=-86.913962

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.912118&p_longi=-86.92631

Wilson Spring Branch: stream, 0.6 mi. long, heads 0.9 mi. NW of Clovercroft Lake at 35°55'29"N, 86°46'25"W, flows SE then SW to enter South Seward Hills Branch; named in association with Wilson Cemetery; 35°55'05"N, 86°46'47"W; USGS map –Franklin 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.9179583&p_longi=-86.7796336

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.924735&p_longi=-86.773511

Woodland Branch: stream, 0.2 mi. long, heads 2.2 mi. W of Reid Hill at 35°55'40"N, 86°56'44"W, flows NE then N to enter an unnamed stream proposed to be named Boyd Mill Branch (q.v.); the name recognizes the Woodland Indians' long association with the area; 35°55'47"N, 86°56'38"W; USGS map –Leipers Fork 1:24,000.

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.929601&p_longi=-86.943887

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.927872&p_longi=-86.945485