

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Seven Hundred and Sixteenth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B
March 11, 2010 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress (Chairman) (not voting)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
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

Jennifer Runyon, U. S. Geological Survey

Guests

Michael Shelton, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Richard Simon, *Los Angeles Times*

1. Opening

Hiatt opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m. He asked the members, staff, and guest to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 715th Meeting

The minutes of the 715th meeting, held December 10th, were approved with one correction to the spelling of John Hébert's name.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Hébert)

In Hébert's absence, Logan provided the report. The full BGN met on January 15th at the Library of Congress. It was announced that a delegation from the newly-formed Board on Geographic Names-Afghanistan will be visiting the U.S. in the summer and that they would like to learn about domestic names and mapping activities and possibly observe a DNC meeting. Fournier reported that he had forwarded a copy of his PowerPoint presentation to the Foreign Names Committee, whose staff will translate it to Dari.

The next meeting of the full BGN is scheduled to take place Tuesday, April 20th, 2010, time and place to be determined.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost announced with regret that Fred Alberts, longtime employee at USGS and the Defense Mapping Agency, passed away last week. For many years, Alberts provided staff support and expertise to the BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, and he was instrumental in the production of the Antarctic Gazetteer. His extensive knowledge and contributions to the Antarctic naming program will be missed.

The annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) will take place in Washington, D.C., April 14th-18th. Several BGN members and staff will participate in panel sessions on toponymy. In addition, the monthly DNC meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 13th, from 10 a.m. to noon, at the Marriott Wardman Hotel. Although not part of the official proceedings, AAG has offered to announce the DNC meeting in its program. On the afternoon of April 13th, BGN members are invited to attend a meeting of the AAG's Special Working Group on Indigenous Names, being hosted at the National Museum of the American Indian by Renee Louis of the Hawaii Geographic Names Board. All DNC members are encouraged to attend, particularly those who serve on the Special Committee on Tribal Issues.

The staff and members of the BGN will meet July 5th-9th in London with the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use. This meeting immediately follows a conference entitled "Trends in Toponymy," to be held in Edinburgh.

The Geographical Names Board of Canada will hold its annual meeting October 21-22 in New Brunswick.

Yost thanked the DNC members who helped arrange and participated in last month's ESRI Federal User Conference. The BGN booth saw a steady number of visitors and many good contacts were made.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last DNC meeting, but expects to do so soon in anticipation of the upcoming AAG meeting.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The DNC staff continues to receive numerous e-mails commenting on the two proposals that are pending, to change the name of Mount Diablo in California to Mount Reagan, and to change Mount Clay in New Hampshire to Mount Reagan. A significant number of individuals seem to have the impression the proposals were initiated by the DNC, so it is necessary to explain that the BGN is simply a reactive body.

Staff inquired whether the DNC believes it is necessary to consult the Reagan family estate on these proposals. It was agreed that rather than contact them on each case, it

would be appropriate to send a courtesy letter indicating that if the family wished to comment, the DNC would welcome their input. It was also noted that it is important to communicate the difference between proposals to name unnamed features and those to change existing names, and to note that the DNC is reluctant to change longstanding names.

In addition to the proposal to change Mount Diablo to Mount Reagan, the DNC has received a proposal to change the summit's name to Mount John Muir (Review List 403). However, the proponent of that name has also indicated he will likely withdraw his proposal if an indigenous name is submitted instead. He has stated that he has spoken with representatives of a local Miwok Tribal group which is considering proposing the name they use to refer to the summit.

In September, the USGS will host a National Map Users Conference. Yost inquired as to whether any DNC members might be interested in making a presentation.

Yost recently received an inquiry regarding the renaming of a national wildlife refuge. He suggested the individual contact Vandegraft of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sierra magazine recently interviewed Yost for a story on the BGN.

The DNC has been advised of a recent change in the county boundary between Broward County and Palm Beach County, Florida, which affects the locative data for a few GNIS entries. Fournier noted that the Census boundary files will be updated to reflect the change in the October timeframe.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon introduced Richard Simon, a reporter with *The Los Angeles Times* who is attending this meeting in preparation for an article he is writing on the BGN. He also visited the USGS Geographic Names Office earlier in the week, to review some of the decision files and to learn more about the Federal naming process.

In January, Yost and Runyon attended a two-day workshop sponsored by the U.S. Geological Survey on the topic of Volunteered Geographic Information. The workshop highlighted the increased interest in gathering geospatial data, including geographic names, from a vast community of users, many of whom can submit data via mobile applications. There were presentations by Open StreetMap, Wikipedia, TeleAtlas, and the National Weather Service, among others, as well sessions in which quality assurance and business practices were discussed. Although there is a potential for receiving vast amounts of data through these new technologies, concerns were raised regarding the continued importance of Federal standards.

Following the DNC's decision in December not to reopen the proposal to change the name of Mount Rainier, the staff advised the individual who suggested Mount Tacoma or Mount Tahoma as possible replacement names that he would need to present a stronger case and evidence of widespread support before the issue would be revisited. No further communication has been received.

At the end of February, Dwight Hughes retired from the USGS Geographic Names Office. A retirement celebration was held at USGS, at which Hughes received a framed photograph of the newly-named Hughes Ridge in Antarctica. It is agreed by all that his expertise and contributions to the geographic names program will be sorely missed.

In mid-February, the Director of the USGS, representing the Secretary of the Interior, participated in a ceremony held in Los Angeles County to celebrate the DNC's recent approval of the name change from Negrohead Mountain to Ballard Mountain. Several Ballard family members were in attendance, and framed maps showing the former and new names were displayed. The event was also reported on the NBC Nightly News. The director and her staff expressed their appreciation to the DNC for their efforts in the name change.

After a hiatus of several years, the South Dakota Geographic Names Board has been re-established. A letter has been received from the new chairman, expressing a desire to resolve the remaining "Squaw" and "Negro" name change issues. He has been reminded that the DNC has changed many of the "Squaw" names and one "Negro" name, but that the remaining cases are pending because of the need for feedback from one or more of the interested parties.

The Geographic Names Office is pleased to announce that a completely new version of the online Domestic Geographic Name Proposal form has been designed and is now available at the BGN website. Several proposals have already been submitted using the new form and it has been well received by users.

Review List 403, comprising 42 new name proposals, was released in February.

The staff continues to receive correspondence from the individual who has proposed a name change from Kit Carson Mountain to Mount Crestone, as well as the new name Tranquility Peak for the highest point on Kit Carson Mountain. He disputes the BGN's 1906 approval of Kit Carson Mountain and claims local residents have always known the peak as Mount Crestone. The Saguache County government has stated it will continue to be opposed to the name change unless it can be demonstrated that the current name is causing confusion, particularly during search and rescue operations. The U.S. Forest Service and the Colorado Geographic Names Board also oppose the proposals. The proponent has been asked to solicit additional support for the name change from the user community.

The DNC has received a proposal to name an unnamed stream in California for a dog. The staff wished to know if it should be processed, given the DNC's reluctance in the past to approve names for pets. After some discussion, the members determined there was no policy that precludes the approval of pet names so the case should be processed.

The Geographic Names Office received a visit in February from an individual who is writing a book on places in the world named Paris. As part of her research, she reviewed the BGN case files and placenames library. She has also expressed an interest in making a presentation on her research at this year's meeting of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA).

The staff asked the members to consider whether the names of reservoirs should continue to fall under BGN purview. It has long been DNC policy to consider these as if they were natural features and so the DNC is typically asked to vote on proposals to name them. However, because they are essentially man made (“impounded”) bodies of water, should the naming be deferred to the agency or organization that constructed and maintains them? The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has for many years been involved in managing and inventorying such features, so Caldwell offered to make some inquiries.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

A recent enhancement to the GNIS query page now allows users to search for USGS topographic map (“cell”) names. In addition, it will soon be possible to download shape files of cell grids. Additional improvements to the GNIS map display are being made.

Just prior to his retirement, Hughes completed an extensive revision of the GNIS Data Users Guide, which is being reviewed by the staff and will be posted online shortly.

In response to the Federal regulations prohibiting the release of the locations of sensitive archaeological sites and ruins, public access to that category of features is now blocked at the GNIS website. The GNIS is not able to determine which features are considered “sensitive” so it is incumbent upon the Federal agency to inform the USGS Geographic Names Office if a specific database entry or group of features needs to be blocked.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

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 Squaw Creek (FID 777122) to Hot Dance Creek, Montana (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bollys Ridge, Montana (Lolo National Forest) (Review List 401)

Charlie Swamps, Montana (Lolo National Forest) (Review List 399)

Staff requested that a decision on these two proposals be deferred pending a need for additional research by the U.S. Forest Service.

Change Squaw Creek (FID 777126) to Nancy Russell Creek, change Dry Fork Squaw Creek (FID 770828) to Dry Fork Nancy Russell Creek, and change Little Squaw Creek (FID 768086) to Little Nancy Russell Creek, Montana (Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge and Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 400)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these name changes. However, after further discussion, several members stated they wished to see additional biographical details on the intended honoree, including whether she had any association with the features in question. The motion for approval was withdrawn. A motion was then made and seconded to defer a decision.

Vote: 6 in favor
2 against
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that there was sufficient information in the case summary to proceed with a vote. The staff will contact the proponent with a request for additional details.

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

Collords Peak, California (Review List 402) (FID 2582460)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Mooney Mountain, Montana (Review List 398) (FID 2582470)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Rodale Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 402) (FID 2582471)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

Change Hointville Lake (FID 1566543) to Hoinville Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 402)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that to change the name could cause confusion.

Change Round Island (FID 2565102) to Fiona Island, New York (Review List 402)

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

Vote: 7 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that ownership of the island was not a compelling enough reason to change a longstanding name

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

A motion was made and seconded to group the following three proposals together.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Devils Anvil Peak, Old Rocky Peak, Tombstone Peak, California (Review List 397)
(FIDs 2582465, 2582466, 2582467)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

East Fork Ironwood Canyon, East Fork Ironwood Wash, Ironwood Canyon, Ironwood Wash, California (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 401) (FIDs 2582464, 2582463, 2582462, 2582461)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these four new names.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Invitation Island, Montana (Review List 401) (FID 2582468)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Shedhorn Creek, Montana (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest) (Review List 400)
(FID 2582469)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place April 13th, 2010, at the Marriott Wardman Hotel, Nathan Hale Room (Lobby Level), Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

Robert Hiatt, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
March 2010

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

Change Squaw Creek (FID 777122) to Hot Dance Creek, Montana
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.4777239&p_longi=-108.9990387&fid=777122

This proposal, submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, would change the name of Squaw Creek, a 10 km (6 mi) long tributary of Duffield Ditch in northern Carbon County, to Hot Dance Creek. The proposed name, which was suggested by the Crow Tribe, would recognize the site where Hot Dance bustles were given by the Hidatsa Indians to the Crow Indians. According to the application, "There's a place North, near Joliet where cliff art was found and it is estimated this cliff art was done in the fall of 1883, based on the many oral histories told." The mouth of Squaw Creek lies approximately 24 km (15 mi) west of the Crow Indian Reservation.

This proposal has the support of the American Indian Caucus and the Montana Democratic Women's Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature. The Carbon County Commissioners have no objection to the name change, while the Montana State Names Authority recommends approval. As part of its research the SNA contacted the Montana Water Resources Division, the Montana Trust Lands Division, and the Indian Country Economic Development Program of the Montana Department of Commerce, all of which expressed support for the change. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office are not opposed.

The proposal was forwarded to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, the Santee Sioux Nation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North Dakota and South Dakota, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to contain the words "Hot Dance."

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bollys Ridge, Montana
(Lolo National Forest)
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.22194444444444&p_longi=-113.35944444444444

This 2,355 m (7,715 ft) high ridge, proposed to be named **Bollys Ridge**, is approximately 2 km (1.3 mi) long. It lies between Blind Canyon Creek and Swamp Creek, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north northeast of Morrell Mountain, and within Lolo National Forest in Powell County. The proposal is intended to honor Craig Carroll (“Bolly”) Young (1951–1982), who for 20 years hunted on the ridge with his father and brother, who is the proponent of this new name. According to the proponent, “this ridge was our second home.” There is reportedly a marker placed on the ridge by the proponent to commemorate his brother.

The Powell County Commissioners are reluctant to support the proposal, citing some negative comments made at a public hearing on the issue. Some local residents believe there might be another local name for the ridge, although no other name has been submitted. The Montana State Names Authority has declined to offer a recommendation on this proposal, citing his friendship with the proponent. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Nation, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, and the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to contain the word “Bolly.”

Charlie Swamps, Montana
(Lolo National Forest)
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.19722222222222&p_longi=-113.41555555555556

This proposal is to name an unnamed swamp in Lolo National Forest in Powell County for the proponent’s father, Charles Young (1919-1988). The swamp is approximately 1.8 sq. mi. in size and lies 4.6 km (2.9 mi) west-southwest of Morrell Mountain. According to the proponent, his father was raised in an orphanage during the depression years, and therefore he strove to provide a better life for his family. His father “loved interacting with people and the outdoors. His favorite hunting area for more than 25 years was in this swamp.”

The Powell County Commissioners are reluctant to support the proposal, citing some negative comments made at a public hearing on the issue. Some local residents believe there might be another local name for the feature, although no other name has been submitted. The Montana State Names Authority has declined to offer a recommendation on this proposal, citing his friendship with the proponent. Both the

U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have stated they have no objection to the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Nation, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other features in Montana named Charlie Swamps.

Change Squaw Creek (FID 777126) to Nancy Russell Creek,
change Dry Fork Squaw Creek (FID 770828) to Dry Fork Nancy Russell Creek,
and change Little Squaw Creek (FID 768086) to Little Nancy Russell Creek, Montana
(Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge and Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 400)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.4661103&p_longi=-107.8126094&fid=777126

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.3902778&p_longi=-107.5830556&fid=770828

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=47.4499999&p_longi=-107.7389955&fid=768086

These three proposals were submitted by the Montana House Bill 412 Committee, to change the names of a stream and two of its tributaries in Garfield County that are currently named “Squaw.” The primary stream, named currently Squaw Creek, is approximately 35 km (22 mi) long and heads inside land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, before flowing northwest into the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge and then into Fort Peck Lake. Dry Fork Squaw Creek is approximately 14 km (8.4 mi) long, while Little Squaw Creek is 27 km (17 mi) long. Because of the controversial nature of the existing names, a recent edition of the Montana Department of Transportation’s official highway map of Garfield County labels the primary stream as simply “XXXXX Creek.”

The newly proposed names would honor Nancy Russell, the wife of noted western artist Charles M. Russell. The Garfield County Commissioners do not support the changes, stating, “People will continue to call the streams by their old names and this will cause confusion.” However, the American Indian Caucus and the Montana Democratic Women’s Legislative Caucus of the Montana State Legislature do support the proposals, while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management both have no objection. The Montana State Names Authority recommends approval. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Blackfeet Nation, the Crow Tribe of Montana, the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

In addition to the aforementioned national wildlife refuge, there are 37 features in Montana containing the word “Russell”; it is not clear how many are named for Charles Russell, although a school, park, and museum in Cascade County do bear his name. There are no features named “Nancy Russell.”

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

Collords Peak, California

(Review List 402)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.202500&p_longi=-121.939444444444

This 733 m (2,405 ft) high summit is located at the northwest end of Sierra Azul (range), 4 km (2.5 mi) southeast of the community of Los Gatos, and 3.7 km (2.3 mi) northwest of El Sombroso. The summit is visible from Los Gatos. The proposal would honor Mr. Victor Collord (1922-2004), a distinguished citizen of Los Gatos. A survivor of Pearl Harbor aboard the U.S.S. California, Mr. Collord settled in Los Gatos in 1946 and for the next 57 years served as a volunteer in the community, as an assistant Boy Scout Troop leader, founder of the Los Gatos Community Garden, initiator of the Adopt-a-Garden Program, sponsor of Los Gatos high school scholarships, a founding and active member of Town's Trail Committee, a founding and active board member of Los Gatos Youth Park, Inc., a volunteer for Los Gatos Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis Club events, a philanthropist involved with Los Gatos Community Foundation, Inc., the Wildlife Federation, The Nature Conservancy, and Mid-Peninsula Open Space District. According to the proponent, Mr. Collord was "a passionate naturalist and a lover of mankind."

The proposal to name the unnamed summit Collords Peak is supported by the Santa Clara Board of Supervisors, the current and several past mayors of Los Gatos, and the current and past presidents of the local Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions organizations. Boy Scout Troop 539, the principal of Los Gatos High School, and the Los Gatos Community Foundation, Inc. also submitted letters of support. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the proposal. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Table Mountain Rancheria, the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Mooney Mountain, Montana

(Review List 398)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.091111&p_longi=-112.756944

The name Mooney Mountain is proposed to be made official for a 2,010 m (6,593 ft) summit in Beaverhead County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Dillon. The proponent, a member of the Mooney family, reports that the name has been in local use for at least 50 years. His ancestors Edward Mooney (1855-1935) and his wife Catherine (1852-1930) acquired a homestead in the area in 1905, and ranched there for the next 30 years. After the death of his parents, the property was inherited by Daniel Mooney (1889-1962) and his wife Lucy (1892-1983). The Mooney Ranch, on the west slope of the summit, and a triangulation station named "Mooney" at its peak are both shown on USGS topographic maps. According to the proponent, "Dan and Edward Mooney built the road around the mountain and grazed sheep on it."

The Beaverhead County Commissioners and the Montana State Names Authority are both in support of this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Band of California, the Duckwater Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Rodale Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 402)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5424729&p_longi=-75.4878641

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.5465509&p_longi=-75.4690285

This 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream heads on the west slope of South Mountain and flows generally west through the Robert Rodale Reserve to join an unnamed tributary of Little Lehigh Creek. The new name is intended to honor Robert Rodale (1930-1990), who was editor and later president, chairman of the board, and chief executive officer of the family-run publishing company Rodale, Inc., known for magazines such as *Prevention*, *Men's Health*, *Organic Gardening*, and *Runner's World*. He worked with the non-profit Rodale Institute, an agricultural research organization operated by Rodale Inc.

According to the proponent, Robert Rodale was a leader in the environmental movement in the Lehigh Valley, as well as a leader of the "back to the land" movement. Mr. Rodale made significant contributions to the protection of the environment as a founder of Wildlands Conservancy (originally known as Lehigh Valley Conservancy) in 1973. To prevent urban development along much of South Mountain, Mr. Rodale purchased the 96 acre Walters Tract on South Mountain and donated the tract to the Conservancy; this became the first acreage in the establishment of the 300-acre South Mountain Preserve. The preserve, along with the City of Allentown's adjacent parkland and in cooperation with the Lehigh County, Salisbury Township, and the Borough of Emmaus, form the 700-acre Robert Rodale Reserve. Together these lands contain maturing, second growth forest, are home to rare or threatened plant species, are a prime breeding habitat for amphibians, and provide nesting habitat for more than 59 species of birds. The stream proposed to be named Rodale Run runs through the Walters Tract.

The governments of Salisbury Township and Lehigh County both submitted letters in support of the name, while the Borough of Emmaus responded it had no opinion. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes in the area.

GNIS lists four features containing the word “Rodale”: Rodale Institute Experimental Farm (a locale in Berks County); Rodale County Park in Park County; Robert Rodale Reserve in Lehigh County; and The Rodale Aquatic Center for Civic Health, also in Lehigh County.

Change Hointville Lake (FID 1566543) to Hoinville Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 402)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=46.0238324&p_longi=-91.99935&fid=1566534

This proposal is to change the name of Hointville Lake in the Town of Chicog in Washburn County to Hoinville Lake. It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, on behalf of a representative of the Heartwood Conference Center and Retreat, which is situated along the lake’s north shore. The proponent believes the name is spelled incorrectly, noting that the lake was labeled Hoinville Lake, as proposed, on the 1935 and 1949 Washburn County maps, and also on the 1955, 1964, and 1977 USGS topographic maps. The USGS field notes contain an application, dated 1980, to change the name to Hointville Lake, but it appears it was never submitted to the BGN. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources District Fish Manager, who was cited as the source for that spelling, stated, “Several local people said the name was misspelled.” Despite the name never being considered by the BGN, the next edition of the map, published in 1983, showed the feature as Hointville Lake.

According to one genealogy website, a 1928 Washburn County plat book showed that “C.H. and J.S. Hoinville” owned 480 acres surrounding the lake, which was labeled Lake Hoinville. The same website noted that the 1915 plat book had labeled the lake Namekagon Lake, presumably because it lies just to the east of Namekagon River. The road leading to the lake is named Hoinville Road, although several online real estate listings refer to property on Hoinville Lake Road. After the Washburn County Board passed a resolution in support of the change to Hoinville Lake, the State Names Council voted to recommend approval as well. The Town of Chicog has also expressed support.

The proposal was forwarded to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Leech Lake Band, the Mille Lacs Band, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake), the Fond du Lac Band, the Grand Portage Band, and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Of these, only the Mille Lacs Band responded, stating that they do not have an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change Round Island (FID 2565102) to Fiona Island, New York
(Review List 402)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.8203777308&p_longi=-73.6540822725

This 2.2 acre island is located along the Hudson River in Rensselaer County. According to property deeds provided by the proponent, the island was known as Round Island when it was sold to Anna Sisson in 1912. When Sisson's heirs sold the island in 1969 (to the intended honoree and her husband), it was referred to as Round Island on the deed transfer. However, a hand-sketched map, author and date unknown, named the island Sisson Island, presumably a reference to its former owner, with the additional note, "previously called Round Island."

The newly-proposed name Fiona Island would honor Fiona Armstrong (1937–2003), a well-respected New York City educator and author of several articles and books on English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). In 2004, the late Ms. Armstrong's husband donated the island to Riverkeeper, Inc.; the proponent of the effort to change the island's name to Fiona Island is the Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of this organization. The husband of Ms. Armstrong supports the proposal.

The Town of Schaghticoke and Rensselaer County both submitted letters of support for the name change, while the New York State Committee on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with an interest in the area. According to GNIS, there are no other geographic features in New York containing the word "Fiona."

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Devils Anvil Peak, California
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.15711&p_longi=-117.0188

This proposal, for Devils Anvil Peak, is the first of three submitted by a retired USGS geologist living in Escondido. The proponent, who is also a member of the Escondido Citizens' Ecology Committee, is asking the BGN to make official names that are used locally to refer to three summits overlooking the east side of the city of Escondido. He reports that the name Devils Anvil Peak applies to the most southerly of the three summits, which lie in close proximity and in a north-south orientation just west of Bottle Peak. The name appeared on a map in Frances Ryan's 1984 publication *A Mini-Guide to Historic Escondido*; the corresponding entry reads, "The anvil-shaped rock on a mountain top in east Escondido valley is huge --- a four horse team and wagon could turn around on it." This publication does not indicate why the word "Devil" is included in the name, although the land grant in which most of Escondido is located has been named Rancho Rincon del Diablo since the mid-19th century. The other two proposed names, listed below, are Old Rocky Peak and Tombstone Peak.

This proposal has the support of the Executive Director of the Escondido History Center. The Escondido City Council and the San Diego County Supervisors were both asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Campo Kumeyaay Nation, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Jamul Indian Village, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians, the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians. Of these, only the Agua Caliente Band, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, and the Pala Band responded, all indicating the features were beyond their traditional areas and therefore they had no opinion. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

East Fork Ironwood Canyon, East Fork Ironwood Wash,
Ironwood Canyon, Ironwood Wash, California
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 401)

1.Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.968333333333336&p_longi=-116.2663888888889

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.9919444444444444&p_longi=-116.2702777777778

2.Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.9669444444444444&p_longi=-116.2672222222222

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.99555555555555556&p_longi=-116.2708333333333

3.Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.9586111111111111&p_longi=-116.2677777777778

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.004166666666667&p_longi=-116.2711111111111

4.Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.938296&p_longi=-116.262152

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.004722222222222&p_longi=-116.2716666666667

These four new names are proposed for two unnamed intermittent streams and two unnamed valleys in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in San Diego County. The initial proposal was to apply the name Ironwood Wash to an 8.4 km (5.2 mi) long tributary of Vallecito Creek, but in the course of reviewing the local topography, the proponent suggested that the valley through which the stream flows, as well as its eastern tributary and associated valley, should also be named.

The proponent notes that several other washes in the area are named and so “it would be appropriate to also have a wash named after the very tough, hardy, and long lived desert ironwood tree.” These trees, which according to the proponent are relatively uncommon in this desert terrain, are frequent along the length of this stream. The proposed names have the support of a local author, who has published a guide to the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

The tributary proposed to be named East Fork Ironwood Wash heads in the valley proposed to be named East Fork Ironwood Canyon, then flows south for 3.4 km (2.1 mi) before turning west to its confluence with the proposed Ironwood Wash.

The San Diego County Board of Supervisors was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposed names, but no response was received. The Bureau of Land Management is in favor of the names, and the management of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, representing the Department of Parks and Recreation, also is in support. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval as well.

The proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, the Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

There is one other feature in California named Ironwood Wash; it is located in San Bernardino County.

Old Rocky Peak, California
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.15982&p_longi=-117.01912

This proposal is to make official the name Old Rocky Peak for a 504 m (1,653 ft) summit overlooking the city of Escondido and just west of Bottle Peak. It is the second of the three proposals submitted by the aforementioned retired USGS geologist, who reports that the name has been in local use for many years and that it is also was mentioned in *A Mini-Guide to Historic Escondido* [ibid.].

This proposal has the support of the Executive Director of the Escondido History Center. The Escondido City Council and the San Diego County Supervisors were both asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Campo Kumeyaay Nation, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Jamul Indian Village, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians, the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians. Of these, only the Agua Caliente Band, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, and the Pala Band responded, all indicating the features were beyond their traditional areas and therefore they had no opinion. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

Tombstone Peak, California
(Review List 397)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.16257&p_longi=-117.01951

This is the third of three proposals submitted by a retired geologist living in Escondido, to make official locally-used names for three summits west of Bottle Peak. According to the proponent, the name Tombstone Peak applies to the most northerly peak and at 527 m (1,727 ft) the highest of the three. The name was also included in *A Mini-Guide to Historic Escondido* [ibid.], which states, “Two granite boulders piercing the sky gave that mountain top the name Tombstone.”

This proposal has the support of the Executive Director of the Escondido History Center. The Escondido City Council and the San Diego County Supervisors were both asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name.

A copy of the proposal was sent to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Campo Kumeyaay Nation, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Jamul Indian Village, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians, the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians, the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and the Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians. Of these, only the Agua Caliente Band, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians, and the Pala Band responded, all indicating the features were beyond their traditional areas and therefore they had no opinion. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

Invitation Island, Montana
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.070654&p_longi=-114.2165664

The new name Invitation Island is proposed for an unnamed island located within Flathead Lake, just offshore from the community of Somers in Flathead County. According to the proposal, the name would recall a folktale involving “a young man who could not find the love of his life in his home town. He leaves town to find his fortune and his love but returns with only his fortune. Attending church service he finds his love and the courtship begins. However in the small community he is never alone with the new found love of his life. Finally, after making numerous trips in a small rowboat to the small island to create a perfect setting, he rows her to the island where he proposes marriage and she says yes.” Although no other details are known, the proponent is certain the incident took place approximately 100 years ago and that the story is familiar to other local residents. He claims this is the only island in Flathead Lake that does not have a name, although BGN staff research disputes this.

The Flathead County Commissioners were contacted by the Montana State Names Authority, which reports that the county is in support of the proposal. The SNA also recommends approval. As part of its research, the SNA sent the proposal to the Montana Water Resources Division and the Montana Trust Lands Division, both of which expressed support. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and

the Montana State Historic Preservation Office are not opposed. The Indian Country Economic Development Program of the Montana Department of Commerce has no objection provided no Tribes object to it. The proposal was sent to the Blackfeet Tribe, the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Crow Tribe of Montana, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Montana containing the word “Invitation.”

Shedhorn Creek, Montana
(Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest)
(Review List 400)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.114925&p_longi=-112.148480

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.119239&p_longi=-112.211695

The new name Shedhorn Creek is proposed for a 4.8 km (3 mi) long tributary of Bigfoot Creek in Jefferson County, approximately 26 km (16 mi) northeast of Butte. The stream also lies within Deerlodge National Forest and flows through property owned by the proponent, a local businessman. According to the proponent, he acquired the land approximately ten years ago and after building a cabin there he came to refer to the area as “Shedhorn Creek Camp.” The proposed name refers to the fact that every spring, the elk in the area shed their horns.

The Jefferson County Commissioners have no objection to the name, while the Montana State Names Authority (SNA) recommends approval. As part of its research, the SNA contacted the Montana Water Resources Division, the Montana Trust Lands Division, and the Indian Country Economic Development Program of the Montana Department of Commerce, all of which support the proposal. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office responded that they are not opposed. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the name.

The following Federally-recognized tribes were asked to comment on the proposal: the Blackfeet Tribe, the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Nez Perce Tribe. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

There is another stream named Shedhorn Creek in neighboring Madison County, as well as a summit named Shedhorn Mountain, approximately 120 km (75 mi) from the unnamed stream in question. The SNA does not believe there will be any confusion between the two streams.