

U.S. Board on Geographic Names

Domestic Names Committee

Six Hundred Seventy-Fourth Meeting

Department of the Interior, Room 3004

December 8, 2005 - 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Bonnie Gallahan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Ruth Jones	U.S. Postal Service
Elizabeth Kanalley (Chairwoman)	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Anne Morkill	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex Officio

Roger L. Payne	Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names
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Staff

Lesley Levi	BGN Administrative Assistant
Jennifer Runyon	
Lou Yost	

1. Opening

Chairwoman Elizabeth (Betsy) Kanalley welcomed everyone to the 674th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC). The Chairwoman welcomed Ms. Ruth Jones, a DNC member of the U.S. Postal Service located in Memphis, Tennessee, and Ms. Anne Morkill who will be attending the meetings on behalf of Douglas Vandegraft of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service presently on temporary assignment in Alaska. Ms. Morkill has been given voting rights by proxy.

2. Minutes of the 673rd Meeting

The minutes were approved with some minor corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Kanalley for Boughton)

It was noted that the Chairman and Vice Chairperson of the Board on Geographic Names (BGN) composed and submitted a letter addressed to Ms. Karen Siderelis, the Associate Director of Geospatial Information; the Secretary of the Interior; the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science; and Acting Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), expressing concerns and requesting information regarding how the restructure and realignment of geospatial activities at USGS will affect the continuity of operations of the Board. Payne noted that a meeting has been scheduled on December 15 to discuss how the Board should continue to function under the new realignment.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The reappointment letters have been received except for the Department of Agriculture, and the Library of Congress. Kanalley noted that a new deputy member from Forest Service will be added to the Board's membership from the Department of Agriculture.

Payne informed the committee that Mr. Randall Flynn, who served as Executive Secretary of the Foreign Names Committee has been replaced in that capacity by Mr. Trent Palmer who will also continue to serve as Secretary of the Undersea Features Advisory Committee. Mr. Flynn has been appointed principal member of the Board from the Department of Defense.

The next meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) is scheduled to take place March 28 to April 4, 2006, in Vienna, Austria. It was noted that Payne, Yost, Palmer, Flynn, and Dillon will be attending the meeting as part of the "official" delegation, and any Board member can attend as an observer and probably as a delegate.

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) geographic names course is scheduled to take place between May and September 2006.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Runyon for Wood)

Runyon distributed copies of various newspaper articles concerning several controversial names that made news.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

No report.

3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the November meeting:

- 0 cases written
- 193 inquiries received and answered
- 199 letters written (answered and initiated)
- 262 e-mail messages

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost noted that next week there will be a telecom to discuss National Elevation Dataset (NED) to support GNIS. Yost also commented that GNIS is featured on the front page of the USGS website announcing how to retrieve names of features associated with the holiday season.

The Phase II (comprehensive compilation) request for proposals for the State of New York has been submitted.

It was noted that if one selects Google Map, at the GNIS site, mouth and source coordinates for linear features are provided. Yost also noted that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between and among USGS, GSA, and OPM is at GSA in its final draft edit, and the agencies will indicate when the MOU is ready.

4. Quarterly Docket

4.1 Oregon “Squaw” names changes (not on a Review List) (Runyon)

A motion was made and seconded to vote on these proposals in Oregon containing the word “Squaw” as a group. Please note the unique Feature Identification number (FID) for the GNIS entry has been included in the listing. For new entries, the new GNIS FID is also noted.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Squaw Back Ridge, Jefferson County (FID 1150220) to Akawa Butte

Change Little Squaw Back, Jefferson County (FID 1145623) to Little Akawa Butte

Change Squaw Gulch, Jefferson County (FID 1150276) to Akawa Gulch

Change Squaw Flat Canyon, Jefferson County (FID 1153115) to Carcass Canyon

New Name: Chush Falls, Deschutes County (New FID 2080916)

Change Squaw Creek Falls, Deschutes County (FID 1150263) to Upper Chush Falls

Change Squaw Ridge, Lake County (FID 1150293) to Hoona Ridge

Change Squaw Mountain, Lake County (FID 1150289), to Moohoo’oo Mountain

Change Squaw Creek, Wheeler County (FID 1150233) to Podo Creek

Change Squaw Meadows, Wheeler County (FID 1150285) to Podo Meadows

Change Squaw Flat, Jefferson County (FID 1150270) to Tai Flat

Change Squaw Creek Canyon, Deschutes County and Jefferson County (FID 1153116) to Whychus Creek Canyon

Change North Fork Squaw Creek, Deschutes County (FID 1147004) to North Fork Whychus Creek

Change South Fork Squaw Creek, Jefferson County (FID 1150020) to South Fork Whychus Creek

Change Squaw Creek, Deschutes County and Jefferson County (FID 1150253) to Whychus Creek

Change Squaw Creek Rim, Deschutes County (FID 1153113) to Whychus Rim

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name changes.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal.

Change **Thompson Lakes** (FID 1603637) to **Thomson Lakes**, Wyoming (Review List 386)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. **Disagreement on Docketed Names**

Domonoske Mountain, Alaska (Chugach National Forest) (Review List 383)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name.

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in support of local acceptance of the name. Also, the negative votes were cast citing support of the management agency, as well as citing agreement with the Commemorative Naming Policy.

Hibbs Peak, Alaska (Chugach National Forest) (Review List 380) (New FID 2080935)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the person had no association with the feature.

Goat Lake vs. **Heaven Lake**, Nevada (Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Scenic Area) (Review Lists 384, 383) (New FID 2080923)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Goat Lake**.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The Jug, Utah (Canyonlands National Park) (Review List 385)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing the restrictions of the BGN's Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Liberty Run, Virginia (Review List 387) (New FID 2080959)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

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

Reeds Slough, Montana (Review List 387) (New FID 2081037)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Bailey Cone, Wyoming (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 386) (New FID 2080925)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Flint Brook, Massachusetts (Review List 378) (New FID 2080960)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. **Revised Decisions**

Change **Mount Saint Helens** (BGN 1902) (FID 1525360) to **Volcano Saint Helens**, Washington (Gifford Pinchot National Forest) (Review List 388)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change citing the name has been a long-standing and a well established name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm the name Mount Saint Helens.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Beaver Dam Creek, Georgia (Review List 387) (New FID 2080924)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Mount Donwell, Texas (Review List 382) (New FID 2080961)

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. **Location and Time of Next Meeting**

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held January 12, 2006, at 9:30 a.m., at the Main Interior Building, Conference Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Elizabeth Kanalley*

Elizabeth Kanalley, Chairwoman
Domestic Names Committee

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

**DOCKET
December 2005**

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

Change Thompson Lakes to Thomson Lakes, Wyoming
(Bridger-Teton NF/Bridger Wilderness)
(Review List 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4779744.27955408%20&e=597695.142084118&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names, on behalf of the Chair of the Sublette County Board of Commissioners. The name Thompson Lakes was applied to the 1968 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map and to the 1988 U.S. Forest Service visitors' map, but the proponent claims the name should be Thomson Lakes, as the two glacial lakes were named for Richard Leiper (Lee) Thomson, a rancher, outfitter, and hunting guide in the area for many years. Mr. Thomson's hunting camp was located alongside the lakes, and his company, Thomson Outfitters, continues to operate in the area to this day.

The 1978 edition of the USGS 1:100,000 map of the area already labels the feature Thomson Lakes, but it is not known how that spelling came to be applied. The State Board provided a copy of a water rights listing that included a reference to Lee Thomson acquiring a permit in 1929, as well as a copy of a 1940 property deed for Lee Thomson. The January 29, 2004 *Sublette Examiner* included an obituary for Richard Thomson, the son of Lee Thomson, which included the following statement: "Thompson Lakes...were named after his father and the Thomson pioneer spirit. The misspelling from Thomson to Thompson was accidentally [made] while editing in the mapping division [sic]. Of this, Dick said, "there ain't no 'p' in Thomson, can you hear one? Hah, hah, I guess you can't hear no 'h' either."

The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the change to Thomson Lakes. The Wyoming State Board and the Forest Service also recommend approval of the change. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Crow Tribe of Montana and to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Domonoske Mountain, Alaska
(Chugach National Forest)
(Review List 383)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6718075.00084733&e=349426.999808716&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted in order to commemorate Lance Domonoske (1957–1997), who died in an avalanche on the feature. The summit proposed to be named Domonoske Mountain is located in Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Chugach National Forest, approximately 8 km (5 mi) north of the west end of Kenai Lake. The intended honoree was an active member of several regional sporting associations, as well as a fishing guide, carpenter, and master carver. He was collecting antlers to carve when he was caught in the avalanche that took his life.

Letters of support for the proposal for Domonoske Mountain were received from the Mayor of Kenai Peninsula Borough; Alaska State Representative Gary Davis; the Kenai, Soldotna Fish and Game Advisory Committee; the Acting Director of a local Youth Center in which Mr. Domonoske was active; the Kenai River Professional Guide Association; the Alaskan Bowhunters Association; the Kenai Peninsula Outdoor Coalition; and several long time friends of Mr. Domonoske.

However, the Alaska State Geographic Names Board does not recommend approval of the proposal, citing a lack of long-term association between the intended honoree and the feature, and the fact that an individual's death on or near a feature is not normally considered a sufficient reason to name the feature. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska supports this position, as does the U.S. Forest Service. Other local organizations, including Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, and the Salamatof Native Association, all Native Alaskan corporations, were contacted but did not respond, which the State Board presumes to indicate a lack of interest in the issue.

Hibbs Peak, Alaska
(Chugach National Forest)
(Review List 380)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6758393&e=388982&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Girdwood in order to honor a longtime resident of the community. Joyce Vernon “Con” Hibbs (1918-1991) lived and worked in the Girdwood area for over 24 years, and was regarded as “an outstanding member of the community” who also served on the city council, “assisting families and community efforts whenever needed.” He was an active participant in the development of Mount Alyeska Ski Resort, building a road to the resort and constructing trails up the mountainside. The summit proposed to be named Hibbs Peak has an elevation of 1,348 m (4,422 ft), and

lies 6.4 km (4 mi) east of Girdwood. It is located within the Chugach National Forest and just outside the boundary of Chugach State Park.

A letter of support for the proposal was submitted to the Alaska State Geographic Names Board by the Municipality of Anchorage Girdwood Board of Supervisors, while the District Ranger of Chugach State Park indicated he had no objection to the name. The proponent provided a list of 27 local residents who have expressed support for the name Hibbs Peak.

The State Board asked various local groups to comment, including Cook Inlet Region, Inc., an Alaska Native Corporation, and the Alaska Division of Mining, Land, and Water, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Executive Director of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe submitted a letter of support directly to the BGN.

However, the Geographic Names Committee of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska stated that it was opposed to the proposal, because for many years its members have referred to the feature as “True Peak” or “True Summit.” They contend that when the name Mount Alyeska was made official by a BGN decision in 1961, it was applied to the wrong summit, but rather than submit a correction to move the name to the “correct” location (i.e. the summit now proposed to be named Hibbs Peak), the climbers began referring to the “unnamed peak” as the “true summit.” They report that the latter name has appeared in the mountaineering journal *Scree*, as well as in a 1998 mountaineering guide and on an Alaska mountain website. The Mountaineering Club has stated it would likely be supportive of a proposal to name another feature for Mr. Hibbs.

After reviewing the evidence and determining that there was widespread support for the proposal as submitted from the residents of Girdwood, the State Board recommended approval of the name Hibbs Peak. The U.S. Forest Service also supports the proposal.

Goat Lake vs. Heaven Lake, Nevada
(Humboldt National Forest/Ruby Mountains Scenic Area)
(Review List 384, 383)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4496923&e=632768&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

These names were both submitted for application to a small lake located within the Ruby Mountains, in the Humboldt National Forest /Ruby Mountains Scenic Area. The lake is approximately 90 m (300 ft) in diameter and 5 m (15 ft) deep.

The first proposal, for Heaven Lake, was submitted by a resident of Ventura, California, who reports that the name has come into use in recent years, primarily by members of the Sierra Club “who make treks into the area.” (The proposal was submitted initially as Heaven Pond but was later modified to include the generic “Lake.”) The proponent suggests the name is appropriate as “you probably feel like you are in, or close to, heaven after hiking there.” There are eleven geographic features in Nevada in which the word “Heaven” is included; none are lakes, and only one, Horse Heaven Flat, is in Elko County.

When the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names asked the State Division of Wildlife to comment on the proposal for Heaven Lake, it was discovered that the feature is already referred to as Goat Lake, presumably because of the existence of mountain goats in the area. The Division of Wildlife reports that the name Goat Lake has been used for approximately twelve years, although because the lake lies near the head of Right Fork Lamoille Creek, it also has had the informal name of Right Fork Lake. Neither of the latter two names have appeared on any published maps or documents. There are thirteen geographic features in Nevada known to be named “Goat” although only one, Goat Creek, is located in Elko County. This stream lies 135 km (84 mi) to the north of the lake proposed to be named Goat Lake.

The Elko County Commissioners concur with the position of the Division of Wildlife and recommend approval of the name Goat Lake. The Nevada State Board and the U.S. Forest Service also support that name. A copy of the proposal was sent by the State Board to the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada and to the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

The Jug, Utah
(Canyonlands National Park)
(Review List 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.41194444444444&lon=-109.93361111111111&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name The Jug for a 1,776 m (5,826 ft) high summit located within an area proposed as wilderness in Canyonlands National Park, in San Juan County. The proponent, a resident of Moab, reports that the proposed name appeared on a sketch map that was included in an informal hiking guide to the Island in the Sky area. He claims this hiking guide was distributed at the Park’s visitors’ center in the 1980’s, although a copy of this publication has not been located. He suggests the name is appropriate as it is descriptive of the feature, “a prominent freestanding butte in Holeman Spring Basin” that is “quite eye-catching from the park road a few miles south of Upheaval Dome.”

The San Juan County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. A copy of the proposal was also sent to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation and to the Navajo Nation, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received. The Utah State Geographic Names Committee did not recommend approval of the name citing the existence of another feature 24 km (15 mi) away named Jug Rock. The National Park Service also does not support the proposal, citing the potential for confusion with a similar name in the area as well as the restrictions of the BGN’s Wilderness Naming Policy.

Liberty Run, Virginia
(Review List 387)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.83555555555556&lon=-78.59416666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.80694444444444&lon=-78.70388888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Edinburg to apply a new name to an unnamed stream that flows through his property. The stream is a 13 km (8 mi) long tributary of Stony Creek in central Shenandoah County. The proponent cites various historical references to a stream named Liberty Run in the area, and while it is unclear exactly which stream these sources are referring to, the name is not applied to any local streams today and so he suggests it would be appropriate to retain the historical name by applying it to this unnamed stream. The derivation of the name is not known.

John Wayland's *History of Shenandoah County* (1927) suggests the name Liberty Run was once applied to what is now Swover Creek, another tributary just to the north, as does a historical biography found on the web that states "Swover Creek was then [1788] also known as Liberty Creek [sic]." The same biography also referred to a 1786 land grant "in Shanandoh Co. on Liberty Run of Stoney Cr." [sic]. There are two other geographic features in Shenandoah County known to be named "Liberty"; Liberty Church is located 11 km (7 mi) south of the head of the stream, while Liberty Furnace lies 11 km (7 mi) west-northwest of the mouth of the stream.

The County Supervisors of Shenandoah County conducted a public hearing on this issue, and according to the Assistant County Administrator, this generated a considerable amount of discussion among local residents regarding the naming of the various streams in the area. Many individuals expressed support for the proposal, but one longtime resident suggested the name should not be approved because several other apparently commemorative names (Christian's Run, Beasons Run) had been applied informally to the stream over the years and Liberty Run was no more significant than those. No counter-proposals were submitted. Citing the lack of unanimous support, the County Supervisors declined to issue a formal statement.

The Virginia State Geographic Names Authority provided historical evidence to support the use of the name Liberty Run in the immediate vicinity of the stream in question, and although he could not confirm that the name was ever applied specifically to this feature, stated there was no objection to now making the name official. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a cultural or historical interest in the area.

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

Reeds Slough, Montana
(Review List 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5334129.00030513&e=708347.000230442&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Reeds Slough for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) by 0.2 km (0.1 mi) lake located in the lower valley area north of Flathead Lake. The proponent, a local

farmer, reports that long-time area farmers and ranchers have always known the feature as Reed's Slough, ever since Charlie Reed homesteaded in the area. Although the proponent was unable to provide any additional biographical details, he believes Mr. Reed was born around 1868 and died in the mid-1950's. He further reports that at one time a bridge bisected the slough, but in the late 1950's, this was replaced by fill and newer residents began to call the lake Split Pond. This proposal would eliminate some of the confusion this has generated.

The Flathead County master plan reportedly lists the feature as Reeds Pond, so the proponent believes the name, "with a more accurate generic," should be made official before the historical name is lost. There are no other geographic features in Flathead County known to be named "Reed."

The Flathead County Board of Commissioners and the Montana State Board on Geographic Names are in support of the proposal for Reeds Slough, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has no objection to the name. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Bailey Cone, Wyoming
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4698680&e=570573&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Bailey Cone to an unnamed summit in southwestern Sublette County, approximately 13 km (8 mi) south-southwest of Big Piney and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The new commemorative name was submitted by a local surveyor who serves as a member of the Wyoming State Board of Geographic Names and who wishes to honor one of the area's early homesteading families. Ira Bailey (1886-1965) and his wife Emma (1883-1958) were natives of Nebraska and Iowa, respectively, who moved to Wyoming in the early years of the twentieth century. The couple acquired a homestead just south of Dry Basin Draw, approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) southeast of the feature now proposed to be named in their honor. Ira Bailey ranched on the land from 1921 until his death, while Emma Bailey worked as a schoolteacher. The cone-shaped summit proposed to be named Bailey Cone is a prominent feature on the horizon and is clearly visible from "the old Bailey Place."

The Sublette County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal, and the Wyoming State Board is also in favor of the name. The Bureau of Land Management has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Crow Tribe of Montana and to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There is one other feature in Sublette County named "Bailey"; Bailey Reservoir Number 2 lies 46 km (29 mi) to the northeast of the summit in question, but the origin of that name is not known.

Flint Brook, Massachusetts

(Review List 378)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=42&latm=34&lats=11&lond=71&lonm=1&lon=45&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=19&n=4716526.00009657&e=333572.999976648&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Flint Brook is proposed for an unnamed 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long stream in the Town of Middleton and the Town of North Reading in Essex County. The stream flows past the historical Flint Burying Ground before entering the Ipswich River. The proposal was submitted by a resident of Middleton, who would like to honor John Flint, an early resident of the area who operated several sawmills along the stream in the eighteenth century. A history of Middleton published in 1970 reported that these mills were known as “Flint’s mills,” but provided no name for the stream other than a reference to “the saw mill brook.” Deeds dating from 1781 described the stream, but once again no name was applied to it.

Letters of support for the name Flint Brook were submitted by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Middleton, the Middleton Historical Commission, the Middleton Historical Society, and the Middleton Stream Team, all of which confirmed that the stream is not currently named on any of their existing maps or documents. The Town of North Reading did not respond to two requests for comments, with the second letter indicating that if no response was received, the BGN would presume the Town did not have an opinion. The Massachusetts State Geographic Names Authority is in support of the proposal. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a cultural or historical interest in the area.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **Mount Saint Helens** (BGN 1902) to **Volcano Saint Helens**, Washington
(Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
(Review List 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5116323.23578492%20&e=562318.373655915&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Sunnyvale, California, who suggests the name of Mount Saint Helens should be changed in order to provide a more accurate description of the feature. He claims “it is a volcano, not a simple mount.” The current name was made official for Federal use by a 1902 decision of the BGN, although it was first applied to the feature in 1792 by Captain George Vancouver of the H.M.S. Discovery. The name Mount Saint Helens honored Alleyne Fitzherbert, whose official title was Baron St. Helens and who was serving as British ambassador to the Court of Madrid at that time.

Other names have been applied to the feature over the years, particularly by the American Indians of the area; these include Lawala Clough, (“smoking mountain”), Low-We-Not-Thlat (“throwing up smoke”) and Low-We-Lat-Klah, meaning “The Smoking Mountain.”

The Washington State Board on Geographic Names determined that the Skamania County Board of Commissioners and the local Indian community do not support the proposal, and the State Board does not believe such a long-standing well-established name should be changed. The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the proposal.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Beaver Dam Creek, Georgia

(Review List 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3776061&e=242570&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3775985&e=241031&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Beaver Dam Creek was submitted by a resident of Buford. The stream in question is a 1.7 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of the Mulberry River in northern Barrow County. The proponent reports that the stream needs to be named for protection purposes. It flows alongside Beaver Dam Road. The Barrow County Commissioners did not respond to two requests for comment, with the second letter noting that if no response was received the BGN would presume the county did not have an opinion on the issue. A copy of the proposal was also sent to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received which is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Georgia State Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the name.

Mount Donwell, Texas

(Review List 382)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=14&n=3643688&e=670453&size=s&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to make official the name Mount Donwell for a summit in northeast Tarrant County, was submitted by the Commissioner of the Tarrant County Historical Commission, who claims that the 220 m (722 ft) high summit has had this name “for a number of years.” The summit is located approximately 26 km (16 mi) northeast of the center of Fort Worth and 8.9 km (5.5 mi) southwest of Grapevine Lake.

A nearby road is named McDonwell School Road, but the proponent reports that this should be Mount Donwell School Road, and she has submitted a request to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Mapping Center to correct it. Mount Donwell School is listed in GNIS as a historical feature, and Tarrant County School District records indicate that in the early 1900’s, the name “Mount Donwell” was applied to the local school district, an area that includes the summit proposed to be named officially Mount Donwell. There is no information regarding the origin of the name Donwell. The government of Tarrant County supports the proposal, as does the Texas State Geographic Names Authority.