

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee**

Six Hundred Eighty-Eighth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 2642
May 10, 2007 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Bob Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Susan Hawes	U.S. Postal Service
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service) (Chair)
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)
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

Rebecca Diaz-Cartagena, Bureau of the Census
Mark Flannery, USDA Forest Service
Geoffrey Hatchard, National Geographic Society Maps

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:40 a.m. Kanalley, Yost, and Bewley joined the meeting via conference call from Portland, Oregon, where they were attending the Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management Geospatial Conference. Also joining Kanalley on the call was Mark Flannery, the Forest Service Geographic Names Coordinator for the Pacific Northwest Region. Chairwoman Kanalley welcomed everyone to the 688th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC) and asked that all members of the Committee and staff introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 687th Meeting

The minutes of the April 12th meeting were approved with a few editorial corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley for Boughton)

The full BGN met on April 17th at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston. The Executive Committee needs to meet to finalize its recommended changes to the BGN's bylaws. Members will have at least 30 days to review the changes before voting on the updated version.

Kanalley reported that on May 4th she attended a dedication ceremony at the site of the newly-named Great Heron Wetlands in Frederick County, Maryland. Several attendees at the ceremony expressed their appreciation to the DNC for approving the name.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) will hold its five-year conference in New York in late August. The agenda and additional conference details are now available at UNGEGN's website (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/uncsgn.htm>). The DNC members were reminded that if they wish to attend as observers, they should contact either Yost or Leo Dillon of the State Department.

The biennial meeting of the BGN and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) took place from April 23rd to May 4th at the State Department. As always, this meeting provided an excellent opportunity for representatives of the two national naming authorities to discuss issues of mutual interest. Several informative presentations were made, including a report by Dwight Hughes on the status of GNIS development and maintenance. The BGN's Foreign Names Committee (FNC) announced that a draft edition of its policy manual (based on the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures*) should be ready for distribution shortly.

Roger Payne, BGN Executive Secretary emeritus, and George Troop of the FNC staff are currently in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where they are conducting the annual geographic names training course under the auspices of the Pan American Institute for Geography and History. These courses are always well attended and well received.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Yost for Wood)

There was no report from the Publicity Committee. Berman asked whether there was any interest in having BGN representation at a future ESRI Users' Conference. It was agreed this might be worth pursuing, and it was suggested that an ad hoc committee could be created. This committee should coordinate future discussions with Publicity Committee chairwoman Wood. Yost reported that the BGN panels that are typically used for such events are outdated.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

In late April, Yost participated in a National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Users Conference in Denver, at which he made a presentation on the BGN and GNIS. The conference provided an opportunity to learn more about NHD's efforts to establish a nationwide network of stewards for the maintenance of NHD data. The participants agreed that more technical discussions are needed and that efforts should be made to form joint stewardships with NHD and GNIS.

On April 26-27, Runyon and Kanalley made presentations to the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC), during its annual meeting being held at USGS. Kanalley spoke about the Forest Service's geospatial activities, while Runyon provided an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the BGN and GNIS. Both reported they received positive feedback. Several attendees asked about the role of the Geographic Names Authority in their State. There was also some discussion regarding the need for an analysis of how BGN records should be managed and archived.

Yost and Kanalley reported that the Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management Geospatial Conference was going well and that it is providing an opportunity to educate others about the BGN and GNIS. An inquiry was made regarding the availability in GNIS of information on past BGN decisions, to which Yost responded that only those details from the past 10-15 years are available in the database. Sandy Hoyle of the GNIS staff at USGS in Denver is also at the conference; along with Yost, she was to conduct a GNIS demonstration, although with no Internet connection, the meeting evolved into a question and answer session. Kanalley reported that there was also some discussion regarding how to coordinate GNIS and the Forest Service's Print-on-Demand products.

The Geographic Names Office has developed a series of PowerPoint slides that outline the history and responsibilities of the BGN and the development and maintenance of GNIS. These are intended to be used by the USGS Geospatial Liaisons for presentations. One goal of the presentation is to remind local, State, and Federal partners that GNIS contains both natural *and* administrative (manmade or cultural) features. It also provides an explanation of the difference between names that fall under the BGN's purview vs. those which can be added to GNIS via the maintenance program. DNC members and others are invited to make use of these slides also, which are to be posted to the Geospatial One Stop website (under the Geographic Names Community).

On May 22-23, a meeting will be held at USGS in Reston on the topic of Federal gazetteers. This meeting is to be co-hosted by the USGS Geographic Names Office, the Foreign Names Office at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), and representatives of the PATTON Alliance from Sandia National Laboratories. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss how geographic names data can be made more accessible and relevant to the intelligence community and ground troops serving in combat situations can make use of and even help to update the names and locations that reside in GNIS and the GEOnet databases.

Yost reported that he may be required to attend a USGS Geospatial Liaison Meeting in Denver, June 10-13. This would coincide with the DNC's scheduled offsite meeting to be held in

Shepherdstown, West Virginia. He will investigate the matter and let the members know if the DNC meeting will need to be cancelled or rescheduled.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Following the April meeting, Yost, Runyon, Hughes, and Joan Helmrich of the USGS Geographic Names Office met with Hawes and other representatives of the U.S. Postal Service at USPS headquarters. It was a very worthwhile meeting, and provided an opportunity to discuss the role of the USPS on the BGN and to learn more about how postal facility names might be maintained in GNIS.

The DNC has received a proposal to name a stream in Washington for the proponent's cat. Runyon asked the members whether this request should be processed, as it is still unclear how the DNC regards pet names. The latest review of the PPP resulted in a statement that such names are **not** commemorative and are to be processed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Citing this evidence, the DNC advised the staff to proceed with the case.

The DNC has also received a request from the Crow Nation to rename two streams located on the Crow Indian Reservation that are currently named "Squaw." The proposed replacement names are Dawussuua Ashkaate and South Fork Dawussuua Ashkaate. The word "Ashkaate" reportedly means "creek" in the Crow language, so the staff asked the members whether in responding to the proposal, the DNC should require or simply suggest the addition of an appropriate generic in the English language. After some discussion, the members agreed that the staff should contact the proponent regarding English generics, but that the names could be processed as submitted if the proponent is not agreeable to adding a generic.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Discussions are continuing with representatives of the Louisiana GIS Council and the USGS Geospatial Liaison for Louisiana regarding the need to update geographic names for parishes in the coastal zone. On May 8th, Runyon, Hughes, and Helmrich conducted a WebEx training seminar for the State representatives, during which the State received an in-depth review of BGN policies and GNIS maintenance procedures.

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 Number (FID) has been noted following the name.

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

Change application of **Creation Rock** (FID 182143) and **Ship Rock** (FID 182144), Colorado (Undocketed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this proposal to reverse the application of these two names.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 1574755) to **Mawikwe Bay**, Wisconsin (Apostle Islands National Lakeshore) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal, citing a need to contact one additional Tribe having a possible interest in the issue.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names – none.

Strawberry Run vs. **Tehim Run**, New Jersey (Review Lists 390, 394) (FID 2123515)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name **Strawberry Run** citing evidence that that name is in local and published use.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

At this point, one member left the meeting.

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

Sweeney Creek, Oregon (Willamette National Forest) (Review List 391) (FID 2123516)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Tonys Creek, Washington (Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness) (Review List 389)

A motion was made to approve this new commemorative name, but it was not seconded. A second motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that an exception was warranted.

Vote: 4 in favor
2 against
4 abstentions

Trapper Clark Creek, Washington (Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness)
(Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that an exception was warranted.

Vote: 5 in favor
2 against
3 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Camp Bouse Peak, Arizona (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 394) (FID 2123519)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Demadale Ridge, Massachusetts (Review List 391) (FID 2123517)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The dissenting votes were cast in the belief that the name would have no meaning to most people.

Tex Creek Arch, Oregon (Malheur National Forest) (Review List 392) (FID 2123518)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against

0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held June 11-12, 2007, at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Betsy Kanalley*

Betsy Kanalley, Chairwoman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
May 2007

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

Change application of **Creation Rock** (FID 182143) and **Ship Rock** (FID 182144), Colorado
(Undocketed)

Creation Rock (proposed): <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.6661&lon=-105.20638&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Ship Rock (proposed): <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.66471&lon=-105.2061&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to reverse the application of the two names Creation Rock and Ship Rock. The names refer to two sandstone rock outcrops that together form the two walls of the Red Rocks Amphitheatre, located in the vicinity of Morrison west of Denver. According to the proponent, “this area was called a natural amphitheatre long before the manmade structure was constructed (1936-41)”. Current USGS topographic maps apply the name Creation Rock to the more southerly of the two rock formations, but all evidence suggests it should be the northern one. The proponent states, “Creation Rock is the only one of these two main features with a major cave that was historically climbed via stairs and ladders built internally within the outcrop. This is documented by numerous postcards and references of the period (1910-1940).” She also cites a 1962 volume entitled *History of Red Rocks Park*, which stated, “On the north is CREATION ROCK, on the south is TITANIC ROCK [sic].” She also notes, “The original schematic design for the amphitheatre (dated 1935) labels the features as proposed, as do numerous informal or locally used maps on file at Denver Mountain Parks headquarters, and the USGS topographic map of 1938.”

Meanwhile, the proponent claims that the name Ship Rock, which is currently applied to the northern rock, should in fact refer to the southern one. The official website of the Red Rocks Amphitheater states, “The southern monolith, that bears resemblance to a ship (<http://www.redrocksonline.com/images/media/large/pic12.jpg>), is named “Ship Rock.” On the opposite side of the Amphitheatre stands “Creation Rock”.”

Research conducted by the USGS staff in Denver has failed to uncover a reason for the names being switched on the current maps; field notes compiled in 1994 do not indicate there was any disagreement regarding the name placement. The proposed changes have the support of Denver Theatres and Arenas; Denver Mountain Parks; several local historians; and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names.

Change **Squaw Bay** (FID 1574755) to **Mawikwe Bay**, Wisconsin
(Apostle Islands National Lakeshore)
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.88826&lon=-91.05241&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal, to change officially the name of Squaw Bay to Mawikwe Bay, was submitted by the former superintendent of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The bay lies along the southern shore of Lake Superior, and mostly within the boundaries of the National Lakeshore. The proponent of the change reports that although the bay is a significant geographic feature in the area, park managers have been reluctant to refer to it by its current name because of concerns raised by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, many of whose members believe the name is derogatory. The Red Cliff Band passed a resolution supporting the change to Mawikwe Bay; the word “mawikwe” is of Ojibwe origin and translates approximately as “weeping woman” (research suggests the bay was once known as “Mourning Squaw Bay,” so the proposed replacement name retains a connection to the former name).

The Bayfield County Board of Supervisors and the Town of Bayfield Supervisors also passed resolutions endorsing the change. The Town has already renamed Squaw Bay Road, which runs along the shore of the bay, to Mawikwe Road. The National Park Service has also applied the name Mawikwe Bay to its National Lakeshore brochure, and the proposed name appears in a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) annual report published in 2005 (this report also refers to nearby Squaw Point as Mawikwe Point, but no proposal has yet been initiated to change that name). A description of landmarks in the community of Cornucopia refers to “the famous Mawikwe Bay Sea Caves (*formerly Squaw Bay Sea Caves*),” while an online *Dictionary of Wisconsin History* published by the Wisconsin Historical Society includes an entry for “Mawikwe Bay: Formerly named Squaw Bay, the name was changed because the word “Squaw” is thought by many to be derogatory, but the word is pejorative. In Chippewa, the name is or was “Ga-nitagekweiag”, mourning squaw bay, from “nitagekwe,” a woman in mourning.”

The Wisconsin Geographic Names Council and the National Park Service support the change from Squaw Bay to Mawikwe Bay.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Strawberry Run vs. Tehim Run, New Jersey (Review Lists 390, 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4464786&e=526364&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3288888888889&lon=-74.7125&u=2>

These two names are proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Stony Brook in the vicinity of Princeton. The first proposal that the BGN received, for Strawberry Run, was made by a local resident who reports that “without [a] name, [it] makes directions and mapping difficult.” He states the proposed name has been in local use since at least 2000, possibly earlier, having been selected because of the wild strawberries that grow along the stream’s banks. There are three other features in New Jersey known to be named “Strawberry,” including Strawberry Hill, also in Mercer County and approximately 32 km (20 mi) to the west of the stream in question.

When asked to comment on the proposal for Strawberry Run, the Manager of Lawrence Township submitted the counter-proposal for Tehim Run. He believes an alternative name in the Lenape language would be fitting, as “the Lenape Indians have a rich history in the area, and other waterways and land areas have been named with words from the language of the Lenape Indians.” *Tehim* is reported to be the Lenape word for “strawberry.”

The proponent of Strawberry Run was advised of the counter-proposal but replied he did not wish to withdraw his application, and further, that he had found additional evidence showing that the name Strawberry Run has appeared on local park maps and documents since at least 2002 and that it was used for some years prior to that by local residents. A map included within a Carson Road Woods brochure labels the stream Strawberry Run. The proponent added, “With all due respect to my local officials, I believe [the Township of] Lawrence mistook an invitation to comment for an opportunity to be creative. While doubtless done with good intentions, Lawrence’s attempt to improve upon my proposal would poorly serve the Board’s objective to *reduce* confusion, not add to it, through sensible naming of geographical features.” The BGN has since received eight e-mails and two letters from local residents in support of the name Strawberry Run, including one from a township councilman who says he did not support the Township Manager’s proposal.

The Mercer County Commissioners did not respond to the first request for comments, but after being advised of the two proposals, they voted to endorse Tehim Run, noting, “[it] is consistent with naming of other area streams.” The proponent of Strawberry Run replied that the name has no local significance, and that to replace the name in local use with a different name would lead to confusion.

The New Jersey State Names Authority has declined to issue a recommendation in support of either name, stating that his office “has no statutory authority and New Jersey is a home-rule state.” A copy of both proposals was sent to a representative of the Lenape Language Project, a division of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, but no response was received.

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

Sweeney Creek, Oregon
(Willamette National Forest)
(Review List 391)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4913879&e=563697&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4916048&e=564585&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new commemorative name Sweeney Creek was submitted by a GIS Coordinator on the Willamette National Forest. The stream in question is a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Sevenmile Creek in Linn County, and is located within the boundaries of the National Forest. The proponent wishes to recognize the historical association between the stream and Daniel Sweeney, a trapper who disappeared in the area in December 1920 while returning to his home in Portland from a fur-trapping trip in the Cascades Mountains. Born in Vermont in 1865, Sweeney moved to Portland with his family in 1914, where he was listed in the city directory

as a railroad employee, laborer, riveter and shipworker. Following his disappearance in 1920, having promised his family he would be home in time for the Christmas holiday, his body was never found, although several personal effects were uncovered near the unnamed stream. In 1960, a Forest Service ranger wrote and published an article that described the last hours of Sweeney's life as well as efforts to recreate the path he had followed. According to this biography, "Never a trace of his body, nor a plausible explanation of his disappearance has ever been found."

The Linn County Board of Commissioners, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), and the U.S. Forest Service all support this proposal. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded a copy to the State Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked all Federally-recognized Tribes in the area if they wished to comment, but no response was received.

Tonys Creek, Washington
(Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness)
(Review List 389)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5265235&e=644786&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5266337&e=646396&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This is the first of two proposals submitted by a resident of Ellensburg, who would like to name two unnamed streams in the Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness for two longtime area residents who were employed by the U.S. Forest Service. Anton "Tony" Brozovich (1919-1966), for whom Tonys Creek is proposed to be named, spent his early years working for the Civilian Conservation Corps and was also a sawmill employee, a miner, and a railroad worker.

A petition signed by 48 area residents in support of the name was included with the proposal. The Kittitas County Commissioners have recommended approval, as has the Washington Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service. Although the uppermost portion of the stream lies within a Federally-designated wilderness area, the Forest Service suggests the streams need to be named and that the locations where bridges, roads, and other infrastructure intersect the stream are outside the wilderness. The State Board asked the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe to comment on the proposal, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Trapper Clark Creek, Washington
(Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness)
(Review List 389)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5266241&e=643861&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5267511&e=644745&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new commemorative name is the second of two suggested by a resident of Ellensburg; in this case, he wishes to honor William “Trapper” Clark (1881-1961), a resident of Michigan who settled in the Tucquala Lake area in 1925, living and trapping there for the rest of his life. He was also employed by the U.S. Forest Service. The stream proposed to be named Trapper Clark Creek is a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of the Cle Elum River, and lies within the Wenatchee National Forest/Alpine Lakes Wilderness.

The proposal included a petition signed by 48 area residents in support of the name. The Kittitas County Commissioners have recommended approval, as has the Washington Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service. Although the uppermost portion of the stream lies within a Federally-designated wilderness area, the Forest Service suggests the streams need to be named and that the locations where bridges, roads, and other infrastructure intersect the stream are outside the wilderness. The State Board asked the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe to comment on the proposal, but no responses were received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Camp Bouse Peak, Arizona
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 394)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=34.085&lon=-113.71861&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Camp Bouse Peak is proposed for an 828 m (2,716 ft) high summit located in north-central La Paz County. The summit lies approximately 32 km (20 mi) northeast of the community of Bouse in the Buckskin Mountains, and within an area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The proponent, a resident of Simi Valley, California, suggests the new name would be an appropriate way to commemorate the site of Camp Bouse, a World War II top secret military base. The camp was established in 1943 as a U.S. Army base for training tank and armored infantry units, and as part of the newly-expanded California-Arizona Maneuver Area. It was one of eleven such “desert training centers” that were set up under the command of General Patton. The proponent is a WWII veteran who trained at Camp Bouse with the 526th Armored Infantry Battalion. He reports that the unnamed summit offers the best views of the former camp and the surrounding valley. The camp was dismantled and abandoned in 1945, and all that remains today are a few foundations, roads, and footpaths, along with the Division insignia laid out in the rock.

The Director of Special Projects for the Bouse Chamber of Commerce, who submitted this proposal on behalf of the proponent, suggests it would provide “a fantastic opportunity to honor our WWII veterans from the 9th and 10th Armored Tank Groups. Our local citizens along with the Chamber of Commerce host a memorial dedication each year, for the past 10 years. Armored vehicles are displayed, along with monuments placed in commemoration of the various military units that trained there. We feel privileged to hear the stories that the veterans who come back here share with us and each other.” Along with the application, the

proponent provided letters of support from the La Paz County Board of Supervisors and the Bouse Chamber of Commerce. He notes also that the new name has the support of the BLM's Lake Havasu Field Office; various representatives of E Clampus Vitus (an organization dedicated to the study and preservation of the history of California); the president of the 526th Armored Infantry Battalion Association; and the authors of two books entitled *Patton's Desert Training Center* and *Where Heroes Trained*.

In addition to the small community of Bouse, there is a nearby range named Bouse Hills, as well as two streams named Bouse Wash and Upper Bouse Wash. These features all lie in La Paz County, in the general vicinity of the unnamed summit. According to Byrd Granger's *Arizona Place Names* (1982), all of these features were likely named for either Thomas Bouse, an early trader and storekeeper, or George Bouse, who in the early years of the twentieth century purchased 1,600 acres for cultivation.

The Arizona Board on Geographic and Historic Names recommends approval of this proposal. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Yavapai Apache nation (Camp Verde), and the Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe. The Yavapai Prescott Tribe responded with a confirmation that the summit was located within its traditional lands, but after discussing the issue with Tribal elders and veterans, the Cultural Resource Director elected not to provide an opinion. The remaining Tribes did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Bureau of Land Management is in support of the proposal.

Demadale Ridge, Massachusetts

(Review List 391)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4715093.99980655&e=743677.000333779&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Demadale Ridge is proposed for an unnamed 386 m (1,267 ft) high ridge located in the Town of Templeton in Worcester County. The proponent, a local resident, suggests "the fourth highest point in the Town deserves to be named." He claims the word "dema" originates from the Russian word for "calm" (his ancestors were of Russian and Polish descent), while "dale" refers to an "open valley." He currently owns property at the southern end of the ridge and is attempting to acquire the remaining land that surrounds it. There are no other geographic features in the nation known to be named "Demadale." The Town Selectmen of the Town of Templeton are in support of the name, while the Massachusetts Geographic Names Authority has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical interest within fifty miles of this feature.

Tex Creek Arch, Oregon

(Malheur National Forest)

(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=44&latm=16&lats=12&lond=119&lonm=16&lons=44&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the new name Tex Creek Arch for a geographic feature located in the Malheur National Forest, just east of Tex Creek. It was submitted by a Geometronics Services Specialist with the U.S. Forest Service, who reports that the name came into local use in recent years following the 1982 discovery of the arch by three forestry technicians who were investigating the area as part of an upcoming timber sale. As a result of the discovery, a new logging road was rerouted to protect the arch. One of the individuals who discovered the feature described it as “I think you could walk under it and it wasn’t one solid piece of rock, but several large tightly knit boulders.”

Letters of support for this proposal have been received from the Grant County Judge, the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB), and the U.S. Forest Service. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded a copy to the State Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked all Federally-recognized Tribes in the area if they wished to comment, but no response was received.