

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee
Six Hundred Sixtieth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 3004
September 9, 2004, 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan (Chair)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) – not voting
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Bonnie Gallahan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Ronald Grim	Library of Congress
Ed Harne	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

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

Lesley Levi	BGN Administrative Assistant
Lou Yost	
Jennifer Runyon	

Guests

Gary Candelaria	Deputy Manager, National Park Service Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, WV
Meredith Westington	(Guest of Curtis Loy)
Scott Zillmer	National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The Chairman called the 660th meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. He welcomed everyone and introduced the guests attending the meeting: Gary Candelaria, Deputy Chief of the National Park Service facility in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; Scott Zillmer, National Geographic Society; and Meredith Westington, a guest of Curtis Loy, from the Commerce Department.

2. Minutes of the 659th Meeting

The minutes were approved as submitted.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

No report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

This year's Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) course in applied toponomy has been completed and went very well. There were 19 students from the national government of the Dominican Republic as well as academia. The next course is tentatively scheduled for Aguascalientes, Mexico.

It was noted that Yost will be representing the Board on behalf of Payne at next week's annual meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada.

Payne reminded all members to register for the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA), which is October 19-23, 2004, in Jacksonville, Florida.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

Payne has received several inquires from the media regarding derogatory names, stemming from recent legislation on the matter in North Carolina and Florida.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne mentioned that Indiana has established a new States Names Authority, which means that all 50 states plus 2 territories now have such authorities.

Yost represented Payne at the North Carolina Geographic Information Coordinating Council meeting in August. This was the next step in a partnership agreement after Payne gave a presentation at the State's Mapping Advisory Committee meeting in July. GNIS is now the only official source of geographic names for use by State agencies in North Carolina

3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the August 12 meeting:

0	cases written
122	inquiries received and answered
175	letters written (answered and initiated)
75	e-mail messages

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost informed the Board that there have been discussions amongst the Names Design Team, the Structures Design Team, and the Boundaries Design Team of *The National Map* at USGS to consolidate efforts and to store data in a common database, most likely the already functional GNIS. Each Design Team would be responsible for identifying any additional attributes to be added to the current structure of the database and also for maintaining the data.

3.7 Changing “Squaw” Names in Piscataquis County, Maine (Runyon)

As a result of State legislation in Maine three years ago, each affected county was directed to change all geographic names containing the terms “squaw” or “squa.” Several counties complied within the allocated time set by the legislation and DNC processed these changes accordingly.

In 2001, the Piscataquis County government changed 14 names containing the term “Squaw” to “Moose.” However, the Board informed the county that perhaps more thought should have gone into the process, with different names selected so as to avoid duplicate names. The county officials declined, and the Maine State Names Authority recommended that the Board approve all the changes to “Moose”. The Board’s staff confirmed that the new names have come into limited local use and are being submitted to the USGS in State data files. It seems the potential duplication of names is not a concern to the county or local citizens.

A motion was made and seconded to remove one of the 14 names on the list from consideration because of the duplication factor.

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
2 abstentions

The vote against the motion was cast citing a willingness to process all 14 names as a group.

A motion was then made and seconded to approve the remaining 13 changes.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
1 abstention

The two votes against were cast because the members wanted to defer a decision to discuss further the issue with local officials.

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the duplicate name Little Moose Pond

Vote: 5 in favor
5 against
1 abstention

The Chairman then voted against the motion in order to break the tie. By defeating the motion, the name Little Moose Pond is now official for two lakes in the County, although they are approximately 105 km (65 mi) apart.

It was noted that the word “Moose” is an Algonquin word. The Board indicated that the procedure adopted by the county in this case was ill developed and not in the spirit of the intent of the law, but had now been overtaken by events, specifically locally published digital maps.

3.8 Principles, Policies, And Procedures (PPP) Proposed Edits (Fagan)

Fagan noted that he and Kanalley have been working together to revise the additions and references for the Derogatory Names Policy and the Variant Names Policy. Fagan distributed a copy of the revisions to the members and asked for comments soon. This is the last issue awaiting resolution in the revision of the PPP. Fagan also asked the members to decide how the PPP revision should be presented at the COGNA Conference. Comments will be discussed at the October 7 meeting. The PPP will be an agenda item at the State/Federal Roundtable at COGNA.

4. Docket Review List

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Amadeo Peak, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 383)

This proposal is the first of three submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission on behalf of a resident of Spain, who would like to name three unnamed summits in the wilderness area of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (see Attachment A, #1). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the proposal, citing the Board’s Wilderness Naming Policy and the negative recommendations of the Alaska State Names Authority and the National Park Service.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Chetaslina Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 378)

A resident of Denver, employed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), submitted this request to make official the name Chetaslina Lake for a previously unnamed lake in a wilderness area within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (see Attachment A, #2). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the proposal, citing the Board’s Wilderness Naming Policy and the negative recommendation of the National Park Service.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Dragon Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This is one of several proposals submitted by a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, who reports that while conducting surficial geologic mapping studies in the Copper River area in the early 1960’s, he and his field party assigned informal names to various lakes and other geographic

features in the area (see Attachment A, #3). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the proposal citing a lack of local and State support.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Elliott Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This proposal was submitted by a USGS geologist, to make official the name Elliott Lake for a small lake located just south of the mouth of Elliott Creek (see Attachment A, #4). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the proposal because of lack of support from the National Park Service and local indigenous groups.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
1 abstention

The two votes against the motion were cast in agreement with the recommendation of the State Names Authority that this name was associative and therefore warranted.

Fish Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This name was submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Fish Lake for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide lake shaped like a fish (see Attachment A, #5). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name because of a lack of support from indigenous groups, as well as the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the National Park Service.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Galicia Peak, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 383)

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Spain, who claims to have been the first to ascend this unnamed summit. The proposed name would recognize the region in Spain in which the proponent lives (see Attachment A, #6). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing the Wilderness Policy and the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the National Park Service. It was also noted that in the United States, the first ascent of a feature is no longer a sufficient reason for exclusivity in naming.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Iron Mountain Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This name was submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Iron Mountain Lake for a lake located 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of Iron Mountain (see Attachment A, #7). A motion was made and

seconded to reject the name citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and local indigenous groups.

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The three votes against the motion were cast in agreement with the State Names Authority that this was an appropriate associative name.

Mile 138 Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This proposal is to make official the name Mile 138 Lake for a lake located just north of the Chitina River and at the former railroad Milepost 138. The lake lies just outside the boundary of the Park's wilderness area (see Attachment A, #8). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing a lack of historical significance or present-day local usage, as well as the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and local indigenous groups.

Vote: 8 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The four votes against the motion were cast in the belief there was sufficient historical evidence to warrant acceptance and in agreement with the recommendation of the State Names Authority.

Monotis Creek, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This proposal was submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Monotis Creek for a 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of the Nizina River. The name would recognize the existence of the *monotis* fossil in the area (see Attachment A, #9). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing lack of support from local indigenous groups and the National Park Service.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The one vote against the motion was cast in agreement with the State Names Authority, which suggested the name should be authorized based upon published usage.

Narrow Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 386)

This proposal was submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the descriptive name Narrow Lake (see Attachment A, #10). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing a lack of support from local indigenous groups, the State Names Authority, and the National Park service.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Mount Nikpaqtuaq, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 380)

The new name Mount Nikpaqtuaq was submitted by two residents of Kenmore, Washington, who report they were the first to climb the summit (see Attachment A, #11). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the lack of local or State support, as well as the Wilderness Policy. It was also noted that the proposed name is of Inuit origin, but the Inuit are indigenous to an area some distance from the local Tlingit group.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Rickey Creek, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This new commemorative name is proposed for a 17 km (10.5 mi) long tributary of Iron Creek (see Attachment A, #12). A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 5 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The motion failed and the name was **not** approved. The votes against the motion were cast in agreement with the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and local indigenous groups.

Saint Lawrence Pyramid, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 383)

This new name was submitted by a resident of Spain who wished to name an unnamed summit in recognition of the fact that he climbed it on St. Lawrence Day (see Attachment A, #13). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the National Park Service, and the Board's Wilderness Policy. It was once again noted that "first ascent" no longer provides exclusivity in the naming process.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Sleeping Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This proposal was submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Sleeping Lake. The name is descriptive as the shape of the lake resembles a recumbent figure (see Attachment A, #14). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing a lack of State Names Authority and National Park Service support.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

South Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This proposal was submitted by a USGS geologist, to make official the name South Lake for a lake located south of Strelna Lake (see Attachment A, #15). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing a lack of State Names Authority and National Park Service support.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Thompson Glacier, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 382)

This proposal, to name an unnamed glacier within a wilderness was submitted by Bradford Washburn, the noted “explorer, mountaineer, geologist, photographer, cartographer, and long-time director of Boston’s Museum of Science” (see Attachment A, #16). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the change, citing the lack of support of the National Park Service and restrictions of the Wilderness Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The two votes against the motion were cast in the belief that even though the feature lies in a wilderness area, an exception to the Wilderness Policy could be justified. As noted by the State Names Authority, the name is warranted for educational reasons.

Willow Lake, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

This name was submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Willow Lake (see Attachment A, #17). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name citing the lack of State Names Authority and National Park service support. The State also noted that there were already numerous features in the State named “Willow.”

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Murphy Gulch, Nevada (Docket 380)

This proposal is the first of two submitted by a representative of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology to make official historic names for two valleys in southwestern Washoe County (see Attachment A, #18). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the lack of support of the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names and one of the local Citizen Advisory Boards.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Webster Canyon, Nevada (Docket 380)

This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, to make official the name Webster Canyon for a valley in southwestern Washoe County (see Attachment A, #19). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the change, citing the lack of support of the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names and one of the local Citizen Advisory Boards.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Survey Creek, New York (Docket 382)

The new name Survey Creek is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of the Hudson River in the Town of North Greenbush in western Rensselaer County (see Attachment A, #20). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the negative recommendation of the New York State Names Authority. The Town had advised the State that another name for the feature has been uncovered on a nineteenth century map and the Town might pursue submitting this name for Board approval.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Liberty Run, Pennsylvania (Docket 382)

The new name Liberty Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Ridley Creek in Delaware County. The stream flows along the boundary between the Township of Middletown and the Borough of Rose Valley (see Attachment A, #21). A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing a lack of support from the Township government.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

At this point, a member left the meeting for a few minutes.

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

Brehm Run, Clark Run, Claypools Run, Dittoe Run, Lideys Run, Ohio (Docket 386)

These five new names are the first of ten submitted by a representative of the U.S. Geological Survey-Water Resources Division (USGS-WRD) in Columbus. The USGS is participating in a cooperative research agreement with the Ohio office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the proponent suggests names are needed for the unnamed streams, which are located in Fairfield County and Perry County (see Attachment B, #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5). A motion was made and seconded to approve the five new names as a group.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The member who left the meeting returned.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change East Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to East Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek, Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to 'Imnamatnoon Creek, Papoose Saddle (BGN 1966) to 'Imnamatnoon Likoolam, and West Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to West Fork 'Imnamatnoon Creek, Idaho (Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River/Clearwater National Forest) (Docket 377)

These four proposals were submitted by the Chairperson of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, to change names considered by the Tribe to be offensive. Four other proposals, submitted by the Tribe to rename features named “Squaw”, were approved by the Board in December 2002, but the remaining proposals were deferred pending further research by and input from the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (see Attachment C, #1, #2, #3, and #4). A motion was made and seconded to defer these proposals for further evaluation.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Lake September, Alaska (Docket 385)

This proposal was submitted by the Alaska State Names Authority on behalf of the president of the Trapper Creek Glen Subdivision Home Owners Association. The origin of the proposed name is not known but it has come into local use (see Attachment D, #1). A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

At this point one member left the room for a few minutes.

Crumley Creek, Greenfield Creek, Salem Run, Stonewall Creek, Wilson Creek, Ohio (Docket 386)

The following five new names were submitted by the USGS-WRD in Columbus. The proponent reports that these associative names were selected following consultation with local residents and Fairfield County and Perry County officials (see Attachment D, #2, #3, #4, #5, and #6). A motion was made and seconded to approve these proposals.

Vote: 10 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 October 7, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.
- 5.2 The Chair and members thanked Mr. Candelaria for attending the meeting and for his insightful and valuable comments, particularly regarding the naming of geographic features in wilderness areas and the National Park Service’s interaction with local indigenous communities.
- 5.3 The meeting was adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

(signed) Roger L. Payne

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Chick Fagan*

Chick Fagan, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

ATTACHMENT A

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET REVIEW LIST
September 2004

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

#1 **Amadeo Peak**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 383)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6715031.00056703&e=467757.999999995&u=2>

This proposal is the first of three submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission on behalf of a resident of Spain who would like to name three unnamed summits in the wilderness area of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent asserts that in August 2002 he made the first ascent of this 2,547 m (8,356 ft) high summit, and he wishes to name it Amadeo Peak for “safety and recreation reasons.” He suggests that the proposed name is “easy to spell and remember” but provided no information on whether or not the name is intended to be commemorative. “Amadeo” is a common surname in Spain.

The management of the National Park and Preserve opposes this proposal, citing the restrictions of the Board’s Wilderness Policy and a lack of evidence that the summit needs to be named. It also stated, “The proposed name is not in use and possesses no local significance. It is doubtful that the climber is the actual first to ascend the peak. Granting the request serves to memorialize a feature in wilderness; such memorialization is contrary to park policy.”

The Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the Geographic Names Authority for the State, supports the Park’s recommendation against naming the feature. The Alaska Section of the American Alpine Club also suggested that the proponent was possibly not the first to reach the summit of the feature and therefore does not support the proposal. The State Historical Commission contacted other organizations and native groups for an opinion, including the City of Cordova, the Cordova Chamber of Commerce, the Cordova Historical Museum, and the Chugach Heritage Foundation, as well as the Native Village of Eyak and the Native Village of Tatitlek, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received from any of these entities. The Commission indicated a lack of response would imply a lack of an opinion on the issue. The name “Amadeo” is not known to be applied to any other geographic features in the State.

#2 **Chetaslina Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 378)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.8194444444445&lon=-144.715&u=2>

A resident of Denver, employed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), submitted this request to make official the name Chetaslina Lake for a previously unnamed lake in the wilderness area

of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. This remote lake is 1 km (0.6 mi) long and 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide, and is connected by an unnamed 3.2 km (2 mi) long stream to the Chetaslina River, a tributary of the Copper River. The name “Chetaslina” is reportedly derived from an Ahtena word meaning “marmot” (Orth, 1967). The proponent reports that in 1956 and 1957, he and a co-worker at the USGS conducted geologic field investigations and established a base camp along the bluffs of the Chetaslina River, during which time they informally referred to the lake as “Chetaslina Lake”. The name has never been published, nor apparently has it come into local use in the succeeding 45 years.

The Alaska Historical Commission did not receive any comments from any of the organizations it contacted, including Ahtna, Incorporated; the Copper River Native Association; the Native Village of Kluti-Kaah; or the Native Village of Chitina (the latter two groups are Federally-recognized), which was presumed to indicate a lack of an objection to the issue. The Historical Commission also raised concerns that the name was only now being submitted, despite having been initiated so long ago. However, it determined that the name met its guidelines for associative naming, and voted to recommend approval of the proposal.

The National Park Service, however, does not endorse the name, citing the Board’s Wilderness Policy, and stating, “The proposed name is not in use and possesses no local significance. Granting the request serves to memorialize a feature in wilderness; such memorialization is contrary to park policy. Traditional native names and local usage will be ignored if this request is granted.” The Park did not offer any particulars regarding a specific native name that might have been applied to the feature.

#3 **Dragon Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6814265.00103795&e=656227.000296092&u=2>

This is one of several proposals submitted by a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, who reports that while conducting surficial geologic mapping studies in the Copper River area in the early 1960’s, he and his field party assigned informal names to various lakes and other geographic features. Although the names were reportedly submitted to the local and regional USGS topographic mapping offices at that time, they were never forwarded to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for consideration. The proponent indicates, “Despite the 40-year span of time, I would still like to see the names recorded and officially adopted where appropriate.” The name Dragon Lake would apply to a 1.6 km (0.9 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide lake that lies within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chitina River and the Kuskulana River.

The Alaska Historical Commission contacted several area native and community groups for input; the Community Improvement Association of Chitina and the McCarthy Area Council did not respond, but Ahtna, Incorporated (a Native Regional Corporation representing eight Federally-recognized native villages) and the Native Village of Chitina, also Federally-recognized, both responded they were not in support of the proposal. The Land and Resource Group Manager of Ahtna, Inc. stated, “If any changes [sic] are to be made to these lake names, they should reflect the place names of the Ahtna people that live in the area.” The General Manager of the Chitina Native Corporation added, “We are opposed to the lakes of our area

along the McCarthy Road having new names placed upon them. [We] would encourage the State of Alaska to perform some research and work with the Ahtna people to place the names these lakes have had for centuries, Ahtna names.” He suggests the recent work of Dr. James Kari would be “a very good source for these names.” The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve stated, “The proposed name is not in use and possesses no local significance” and therefore it does not support the proposal. The Alaska Historical Commission, citing the overwhelming lack of support, also recommends disapproval of the name.

#4 **Elliott Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6836588&e=643903&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

This proposal was also submitted by a USGS geologist, to make official the name Elliott Lake for a small lake located in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, just south of the mouth of Elliott Creek. The proponent reports that the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960’s. According to *The Dictionary of Alaska* (Orth, 1967), “the name Elliott Creek was given to the stream in 1899 by Messrs. Elliott and Hubbard from Copper Creek.” Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both of which are Federally-recognized, each indicated they do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. However, the Alaska Historical Commission noted that the name is associative, and recommended approval of the name.

#5 **Fish Lake**, Alaska (Docket 385)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6814807&e=658934&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist, and would make official the name Fish Lake for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide lake located within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chitina River and the Kuskulana River. The proponent suggests the shape of the lake resembles a fish. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina both indicated they do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. Citing the lack of support for the name, as well as the existence of a number of lakes in the State already named Fish Lake, the Alaska Historical Commission recommended disapproval of the name.

#6 **Galicia Peak**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 383)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6711577.00056581&e=469930.999999998&u=2>

This is the second proposal submitted by a resident of Spain, who claims to have been the first to ascend this unnamed summit. He indicates he wants to recognize the region in Spain in which he lives by naming it Galicia Peak. The 2, 862 m (9,390 ft) summit lies within the wilderness area of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent included with his

application letters of support from the President of Galicia, as well as Galicia's regional director of sports.

The American Alpine Club and the Mountaineering Club of Alaska both dispute the proponent's claim of being the first to ascend the summit, and neither supports the proposal. The management of the National Park and Preserve has also rejected the proposal, as did the Alaska Historical Commission, both citing the Board's Wilderness Policy. The Mountaineering Club of Alaska also questioned "the appropriateness of a name for a bump a mere 210 feet above the saddle on a ridge," as well as "the use of a proposed name such as "Galicia" for vainglorious and self-promotion purposes." No response was received from any of the municipal or native groups that were contacted for input, such as the City of Cordova, the Cordova Chamber of Commerce, the Cordova Historical Museum, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Eyak Traditional Council, and the Tatitlek Corporation (the latter two groups are both Federally-recognized). No geographic features in the United States are known to apply the name "Galicia".

#7 **Iron Mountain Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6831019.93100457%20&e=654419.749202733&u=2&datum=nad27>

This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name **Iron Mountain Lake** for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, 0.3 km (0.2 mi) wide, lake located 4.8 km (3 mi) southwest of Iron Mountain. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960's. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both of which are Federally-recognized, indicated they do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. However, the Alaska Historical Commission noted that the name is associative, and so recommended approval of the name.

#8 **Mile 138 Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6824231.00090653&e=646596.000193312&u=2>

This proposal is to make official the name **Mile 138 Lake** for a small lake located within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, just north of the Chitina River. The lake, which is approximately 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long and 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide, lies outside the boundary of the Park's wilderness area. The proponent, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, reports that in 1960, while conducting geologic work in the area, he heard local railroad construction workers refer to the lake as **Mile 138 Lake** because of its proximity to the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad Milepost 138. The proponent provided with his application a photocopy of his 1960 field notes, which included several sketches and hand-annotated references to "Mile 138 Lake". The present-day Chitina-McCarthy Road now follows the abandoned railroad line.

Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina (both Federally-recognized) both indicated they do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing the possibility of a native name for the feature. However, the Alaska Historical Commission noted that there is some evidence of local usage and historical significance, and so recommended approval of the name.

#9 **Monotis Creek**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6825760.0005874&e=419959.999997189&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was also submitted by a USGS geologist, to make official the name Monotis Creek for a 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long tributary of the Nizina River. The stream lies within the Wrangell-St. Elias Wilderness, which is part of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent reports that the name Monotis Creek was first applied to the stream in 1962 by USGS geologist N.J. Silberling and that it was published in USGS Bulletin 2151 (“The Late Triassic Bivalve *Monotis* in Accreted Terranes of Alaska”), published in 1997. The name refers to the existence along the stream of fossil shells of the pelecypod *Monotis*. There is another stream in Alaska named Monotis Creek; it lies on the North Slope of Alaska, approximately 900 km (560 mi) to the north-northwest of the stream in question.

Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both Federally-recognized, do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing the possibility of a native name for the feature. However, the Alaska Historical Commission noted that the name has been published already, and so recommended approval of the name.

#10 **Narrow Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 386)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=61.58666666666667&lon=-144.20333333333333&u=2>

This proposal was also submitted by a USGS geologist, and would make official the descriptive name Narrow Lake for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide, lake located within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. There are no other lakes in Alaska known to be named “Narrow”. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both Federally-recognized, do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. Because of the lack of support and the possibility of a native name for the feature, the Alaska Historical Commission recommended disapproval of Narrow Lake.

#11 **Mount Nikpaqtuaq**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 380)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6730197&e=488113&s=100&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG50>

The new name Mount Nikpaqtuaq was submitted to the Alaska Historical Commission by two residents of Kenmore, Washington, who report that in May 2001, they were the first to climb to the peak of this unnamed, 4,256 m (13,964 ft) high, summit. The feature lies within the designated wilderness area of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, approximately 96 km (60 mi) northeast of Cape Yakataga, and 128 km (80 mi) south-southeast of McCarthy. The proposed name is reportedly of Inuit derivation, and translates as “one who waits quietly” or “waiting for something to appear”, which the proponents believe suggests that the summit waited until the new millennium for its first ascent and for the five years that it took the climbers to prepare for their expedition.

The Alaska Historical Commission received a letter from the Chugach Heritage Foundation, which suggested that because the feature lies far from Inuit territory, a word from that dialect is inappropriate. A representative of the Alaska Native Language Center commended the proponents for suggesting a native word, but also expressed concerns that the summit was not near Inuit lands. The Manager of the City and Borough of Yakutat conferred with the Manager of the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, a Federally-recognized group, who stated that the summit lies in an area traditionally occupied by the Athabaskans or Tlingits, so it would have been appropriate for them to have been contacted for input. They also suggested that the correct spelling of the Inuit word was “Nikpartoc”. However, the Borough Manager stated that “in the interest of intergovernment and intertribal relations”, he would endorse the proposal if there was evidence of support from the Tlingit Tribe. Despite efforts to solicit input, and an indication that no response would imply a lack of an opinion, the Historical Commission did not receive any response directly from the Tribe.

Because of the apparent lack of support for the name, and citing the criteria of the Board’s Wilderness Policy, the Alaska Historical Commission and the National Park Service do not recommend approval of the name Mount Nikpaqtuaq.

#12 **Rickey Creek**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6832168.0009109&e=648484.000214589&datum=nad83&u=6>

This new commemorative name is proposed for a 17 km (10.5 mi) long tributary of Iron Creek in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent is a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver, who has been conducting studies of the Copper River area since the early 1960’s.

The name Rickey Creek would honor Kenneth Rickey (1901-1985), who is described by the proponent as “a prospector, amateur geologist, railway worker, road maintenance-grader operator, airfield constructor, and long-time resident of [the nearby communities of] Strelna and Chitina.” Mr. Rickey’s cabin stood approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) north of Strelna and 3.2 km (2 mi) south of the stream that is now proposed to be named in his honor. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both of which are Federally-recognized, do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. However, the Alaska Historical Commission noted that the name appeared to meet

the criteria of the Board's Commemorative Naming Policy, and so recommends approval of the name Rickey Creek.

#13 **Saint Lawrence Pyramid**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 383)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6711262.0005657&e=469187.999999997&u=2>

This is the third of three proposals submitted by a resident of Spain to name three unnamed summits in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent claims to be the first to have ascended this summit, and he believes every summit should be named for safety and recreation reasons. The generic "Pyramid" is descriptive, while the specific part of the name recognizes the fact that the proponent climbed the summit on St. Lawrence Day (August 10). There are no features in Alaska that are known to apply the name "Saint Lawrence".

The 2,731 m (8,960 ft) high summit proposed to be named Saint Lawrence Pyramid lies approximately 71 km (44 mi) northeast of Cape Yakataga and within a wilderness area. Citing the Board's Wilderness Policy, the Park's management has recommended against the name. The Alaska Historical Commission, also citing the Wilderness Policy, also recommends disapproval of the name. No response was received from any of the municipal or native groups that were contacted for input, such as the City of Cordova, the Cordova Chamber of Commerce, the Cordova Historical Museum, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Eyak Traditional Council, and the Tatitlek Corporation (the latter two groups are Federally-recognized). A representative of the Alaska Section of the American Alpine Club also challenged the proponent's claim to first ascent.

#14 **Sleeping Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6825473&e=647924&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Sleeping Lake for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long, 0.8 km (0.5 mi) wide, lake located in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960's, and suggests the name is appropriate because the shape of the lake resembles a recumbent figure. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both Federally-recognized, do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. The Alaska Historical Commission, citing the lack of support, recommends disapproval of the name.

#15 **South Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6820898&e=651690&s=100&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG50>

This proposal was also submitted by a USGS geologist, to make official the name South Lake for a 2.4 km (1.5 mi) long, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) wide lake, located in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chitina River and the Kuskulana River. The proponent suggests the lake was so named because it lies immediately to the south of Strelna Lake. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of

Chitina, both Federally-recognized, do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. The Alaska Historical Commission, citing the lack of support as well as some evidence that the lake may be known locally as Van Lake, recommends disapproval of the name. No proposal has been forthcoming to make official the name Van Lake.

#16 **Thompson Glacier**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 382)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=7&n=6727654&e=423673&s=100&size=l&u=2&layer=D RG50>

This proposal, to name an unnamed glacier in the wilderness area of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, was submitted by Bradford Washburn, the noted “explorer, mountaineer, geologist, photographer, cartographer, and long-time director of Boston's Museum of Science”. The 9.9 km (6.2 mi) long glacier flows from Thompson Ridge (BGN 1960), which was named in honor of J.B. Thompson, a prospector who crossed the area on foot in 1906. According to the proponent, the glacier proposed to be named Thompson Glacier is a unique example of “annual banding”, and therefore a name is needed for scientific reports. The management of the National Park and Preserve does not recommend approval of the proposal, stating, “we do not see an overriding need for a name for this feature. It is park policy to avoid naming features in wilderness [areas].” However, the Cordova Historical Museum suggested the name “seems quite appropriate and a fitting tribute to this prospector,” while the Mountaineering Club of Alaska indicated it had no objection to the name. The Alaska Historical Commission did not receive responses from either of the native groups that it contacted (the Eyak Traditional Council and the Tatitlek Corporation, both Federally-recognized), which was presumed by the State to indicate a lack of objection to the proposal.

The Alaska Historical Commission recommended that the feature be named as proposed for educational and associative purposes, even though it is in a wilderness area. Although there are no other glaciers in Alaska named officially “Thompson”, a search of the Internet uncovered references to a glacier that appears to be named informally Thompson Glacier. One occurs at a website describing a cruise “through Yakutat Bay, past Thompson Glacier”, while another describes an excursion “up over Thompson Pass to the foot of Thompson Glacier”. Neither of these references appears to be for the feature proposed to be named here (Thompson Pass lies approximately 188 km (117 mi) to the west-northwest of Thompson Ridge).

#17 **Willow Lake**, Alaska (Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve) (Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6848170.00082477&e=640157.000147729&datum=nad83&u=6>

This name was also submitted by a USGS geologist to make official the name Willow Lake for a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide lake located in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The proponent reports the name was used in geologic field reports in the early 1960's. Ahtna, Incorporated and the Native Village of Chitina, both Federally-recognized, do not support the proposal, citing a desire to restore historical native names. The management of the

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve also does not support the proposal, citing a lack of local use or significance. The Alaska Historical Commission, citing the lack of support as well as the fact that there are already a number of lakes in the State named “Willow”, also recommends disapproval of the name.

#18 **Murphy Gulch**, Nevada (Docket 380)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.64083333333333&lon=-119.95083333333333&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4392874&e=247085&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is the first of two submitted by a representative of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, to make official historical names for two valleys in southwestern Washoe County. The first name, **Murphy Gulch**, would apply to a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long valley located on the southwest slope of the Granite Hills, approximately 19 km (12 mi) northwest of Reno. The proponent reports that the feature was identified as **Murphy Gulch** in several mining land claims filed in Washoe County in 1923, and speculates that it was likely named for prospector Thomas J. Murphy, who had been active in the Peavine Mining District since 1900, when he helped locate Big Cut Mine. The stream that flows through the unnamed valley is not currently named on Federal maps.

The Washoe County Board of Commissioners solicited input from two of its Citizens Advisory Boards (CAB). The North Valleys CAB commended the proponent for his research and efforts to preserve the area’s history, and voted to support the proposal for **Murphy Gulch**. However, the Cold Springs CAB suggested there was no evidence to warrant naming these features and recommended disapproval. Citing the lack of overwhelming support for the name, and a lack of evidence that the feature needed to be named, the County stated it did not support the proposal. The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names also voted not to approve the name, stating there was “no evidence for general historical usage of the name during the time mining was active”; “there is no current local usage of the name”; “the features proposed for naming are insignificant”; “there is no need for a name for either feature”; and “there is no evidence of direct association of Murphy with the feature proposed to be named for [him].”

The State Board’s tribal representative, who serves as Executive Director of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, forwarded a copy of the proposal to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Carson Colony Council, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, and the Washoe Tribal Council, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#19 **Webster Canyon**, Nevada (Docket 380)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4407745&e=257213&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4408303&e=256106&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was also submitted by a representative of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, to make official the name Webster Canyon for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long valley in southwestern Washoe County. The valley lies approximately 32 km (20 mi) north of Reno, on the east slope of Freds Mountain, where it trends into the western side of Antelope Valley. The proponent reports that the feature was identified as Webster Canyon in various mining land claim records dating from 1902 and 1903 and again in 1916, and speculates that it was likely named for William Webster and William W. Webster, who were responsible for locating several mining claims in the area at that time.

The Washoe County Board of Commissioners, after learning that the North Valleys Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) supported the proposal but that the Cold Springs CAB did not, voted not to approve the name. The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names also voted against the proposal, citing a lack of widespread historical usage, no evidence of current local usage, the insignificance of the feature, a lack of evidence that the feature needs to be named, and an apparent lack of direct association between the intended honoree and the valley.

The State Board's tribal representative, who serves as Executive Director of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, forwarded a copy of the proposal to the following Federally-recognized Tribes: the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Carson Colony Council, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, and the Washoe Tribal Council, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#20 Survey Creek, New York (Docket 382)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4726696&e=605515&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4725924&e=607263&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Survey Creek is proposed for a 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of the Hudson River in the Town of North Greenbush in western Rensselaer County, just northeast of Albany. The proposal was submitted by an employee of the Troy office of the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Division (USGS-WRD), which recently installed a “demo gage” along the stream. This gage is used for training purposes, as well as for equipment testing and “possible outreach programs”. The USGS-WRD team will also be using the gage to collect continuous (15-minute) real-time data. The proposed name is intended to recognize the use of the stream for surveys, but also reflects the association between the feature and the U.S. Geological Survey.

The Rensselaer County Executive submitted a letter to the New York State Geographic Names Committee in support of the name. However, the Historian of the Town of North Greenbush, speaking on behalf of the Town government, does not support the proposal, citing the discovery of an earlier Dutch name for the stream. An 1801 survey map labeled the stream “Kleyn Plantasies Killetie”, a name which the Town Historian suggests should be preserved. However, no counter-proposal has yet been submitted, nor has any documentation been provided to substantiate the Town's claim. Citing the lack of support by the Town, the New York Names Committee does not recommend approval of the name Survey Creek. There are no Federally-recognized tribes with a cultural or historical interest in the vicinity.

#21 **Liberty Run**, Pennsylvania (Docket 382)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.89111111111111&lon=-75.39&datum=nad83&u=6>

The new name Liberty Run is proposed for an unnamed tributary of Ridley Creek in Delaware County. The stream is 1 km (0.6 mi) long, and flows along the boundary between the Township of Middletown and the Borough of Rose Valley. The proponent reports that during recent local ordinance debates, the County Watershed Authority determined that the stream was unnamed. He believes that if these ordinances that are currently being considered by the Borough of Rose Valley are enacted, “the liberty of citizens to manage their own property would be severely restricted,” and the name would “mourn the loss of liberty to the wishes of do-gooders.” However, he suggests the name Liberty Run would also be appropriate if the measure is defeated, because the name would then “celebrate the victory of liberty over regulation.”

The Manager of the Township of Middletown has recommended that the proposed name not be approved, citing an apparent lack of “geographic, historic, or other connection to the community,” and the fact that “the proposed name appears to have been generated by an individual’s dispute with Rose Valley Borough.” The government of Rose Valley Borough was asked on two occasions to comment on the proposal, with the second letter indicating that a lack of response would indicate a lack of interest in the issue. No response was received, and the government of Delaware County also did not respond to a request for comments. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names reports it does not have any objection to the name, but would “defer to the local municipalities to raise any issues of concern, particularly as this appears to be an issue in local dispute.”

ATTACHMENT B

III. New Commemorative Names agreed to by all interested parties

#1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 **Brehm Run**, **Clark Run**, **Claypools Run**, **Dittoe Run**, **Lideys Run**, Ohio (Docket 386)

These five new names are the first of ten submitted by a representative of the U.S. Geological Survey-Water Resources Division (USGS-WRD) in Columbus. The USGS is participating in a cooperative research agreement with the Ohio office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the proponent suggests names are needed for the unnamed streams, which are located in Fairfield County and Perry County. The first five names are commemorative, while the five remaining are considered associative, and are listed below under “New names agreed to by all interested parties.”

The proponent reports that the ten names were selected following consultation with local residents, as well as the Fairfield County Engineer’s Office, the Fairfield County Soil and Watershed District, the Perry County Historical Society, the Perry County Soil and Water Conservation District, and Perry County tax records. One of the proposed names was changed following publication of the Board’s Docket 386 from Baugher Creek to Claypools Run.

The Ohio State Board on Geographic Names concurs with the proponent’s request and recommends approval of all ten names. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians, with a letter indicating that if no response was received, the Board would presume the Tribes did not have an interest in the issue. Of the four Tribes, only the Delaware Nation responded; the Acting President of the Tribal Council recommended approval of the names.

#1 **Brehm Run**, Perry County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4400579&e=386024&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4401478&e=389742&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This name is for an unnamed 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of Center Branch Rush Creek in Reading Township. The name Brehm Run was chosen in recognition of the Brehm family, which settled in the area in the early nineteenth century. One of the more prominent members of the family was Walter Ellsworth Brehm (1892-1971), a local dentist, who also served as Ohio State Representative from 1938 to 1942, and in the United States Congress from 1943 to 1953. Brehm Cemetery also lies alongside the stream.

#2 **Clark Run**, Fairfield County and Perry County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.719722222222&lon=-82.369444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.6513888888889&lon=-82.3119444444444&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 11 km (6.8 mi) long stream that heads just outside the boundary of Wayne National Forest in Monday Creek Township in western Perry County, then flows northwest to enter Rush Creek in Rush Creek Township in eastern Fairfield County. The name Clark Run was chosen to honor John Clark (1775-1860) and his wife Eleanor (1777-1868), natives of Maryland who settled in Perry County in the early nineteenth century and farmed along this stream for many years.

#3 **Claypools Run**, Fairfield County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4402149&e=356718&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4405750&e=361843&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This name is proposed for an unnamed 9.6 km (6 mi) long tributary of the Ohio Canal in Greenfield Township in central Fairfield County. The name that was originally submitted for this stream was Baugher Creek, but the proposal was amended to Claypools Run after the Fairfield County Engineer's Office discovered a reference to the latter name in a litigation document dated 1983. Specifically, the Hunters Run Conservancy District was charged with the responsibility for maintaining Claypool's Run [sic]. The proponent did not provide any additional information on the history of the name, but a search of the Internet yielded several references to a prominent family named Claypool in the area in the early nineteenth century. Jacob Claypool was listed as an Ohio State Representative from Fairfield County in 1816 and as a State Senator in 1824-25. He also was responsible for establishing nearby Greenfield Academy in 1830. There was at one time a village in Fairfield County named Claypool, and there is today a summit named Claypool Knob in the area. Greenfield Township Cemetery, located near the stream, is also known locally as Claypool Burying Ground.

#4 **Dittoe Run**, Perry County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4400905.00010939&e=385850.999998785&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4404161&e=384515&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 4.2 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of Center Branch Rush Creek in Reading Township in western Perry County. The name Dittoe Run was chosen in recognition of the Dittoe family that settled in the area in the early nineteenth century. Henry Dittoe operated a dry goods store in the area and other family members were prominent in the local community.

#5 **Lideys Run**, Perry County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.7302777777778&lon=-82.3433333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4403251&e=383637&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long tributary of Center Branch Rush Creek in Perry County. The stream heads in Reading Township and flows south into Jackson Township. The name Lideys Run was chosen in recognition of the Lidey family that settled in the area in the early nineteenth century. John Lidey acquired property in the area in 1829, and his son served in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. A prominent geologic formation in the area is named Lideys Rock.

ATTACHMENT C

IV. Revised Decisions

#1, #2, #3, and #4

Change East Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to East Fork ‘Innamatnoon Creek, Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to ‘Innamatnoon Creek, Papoose Saddle (BGN 1966) to ‘Innamatnoon Likoolam, and West Fork Papoose Creek (BGN 1966) to West Fork ‘Innamatnoon Creek, Idaho (Middle Fork Clearwater Wild and Scenic River/Clearwater National Forest) (Docket 377)
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5155938.73815504%20&e=671288.750291935&u=6&datum=nad83>
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=5153325.06417591%20&e=671704.444801283&u=6&datum=nad83>
<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.58667&lon=-114.73194>

These four proposals were submitted by the Chair of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, to change names that are considered by the Tribe to be offensive. Four other proposals that were submitted to rename features named “Squaw” were approved by the Board in December 2002, but the remaining proposals were deferred pending further research by and input from the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council. Of the four features named “Papoose”, three are streams, and one is a gap. They all lie within the Clearwater National Forest in northern Idaho County.

The names East Fork Papoose Creek, Papoose Creek, Papoose Saddle, and West Fork Papoose Creek were made official by the Board in 1966, after U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) cartographers discovered discrepancies in the applications of the names on Federal maps. The current names were also applied to the 1980 Idaho County highway map. There was no mention in the Board’s 1966 case file of the origin of the term “Papoose”, but according to *Idaho Geographic Names* (Boone, 1988), Papoose Creek was named for “an incident of the 1879 Sheepeater War...when Lt. Farrow captured two Indian women and a baby. He sent the mother after her people and kept the baby to insure her return, much to the discomfort of his men who could not sleep because of the vociferous crying of the baby.”

The Nez Perce suggest the term “Papoose” is derogatory, primarily because of its association with the term “Squaw”. A member of the Idaho Geographic Names Council, who is a member of the Nez Perce Tribe, stated “it would seem to me that the name Papoose being used was based upon the Europeans coming here and naming sites that were already named by the local Indian inhabitants.”

The proposed name ‘Innamatnoon Creek reflects the name reported to be used by the Nez Perce, and is translated as “grizzly bear creek”. The names East Fork ‘Innamatnoon Creek and West Fork ‘Innamatnoon Creek would apply to tributaries of the aforementioned stream. The feature named Papoose Saddle lies at the head of West Fork Papoose Creek, and is proposed to be renamed ‘Innamatnoon Likoolam. The Tribe has asked that an English generic not be added to the proposed name, as to do so would be considered redundant by native speakers. The Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council (IGNAC) attempted on three occasions to solicit input from the government of Idaho County, but no written comment was forthcoming. The USDA Forest Service and the IGNAC have recommended approval of the proposed changes.

ATTACHMENT D

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

#1 **Lake September**, Alaska (Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=62.37083333333333&lon=-150.325555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, on behalf of the president of the Trapper Creek Glen Subdivision Home Owners Association. The proponent reports that the 52-acre lake has been known by residents of the community as Lake September since 1979, but neither he nor the Historical Commission were able to determine why that name was given to the feature. A subdivision plat refers to it as “Un-named lake (Lake September – local name).”

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough passed a resolution in support of the name, but no response was received from the following local organizations that were contacted by the Historical Commission: the Mat-Su/Copper Basin Area Office, the Trapper Creek Historical Society, and the Talkeetna Chamber of Commerce. Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, a Native Regional Corporation, was also contacted by the Historical Commission, as were the Trapper Creek Community Council and the Talkeetna Community Council, both community non-profit groups, but again, no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. Citing local usage and an apparent lack of objection from interested parties, the Alaska Historical Commission has recommended approval of the name Lake September. There are three other features in Alaska known to be named “September”; two are streams, while the other, also named Lake September, is located in the Dillingham Census Area, 345 km (214 mi) northeast of the lake in question.

#2, #3, #4, #5, and #6 **Crumley Creek, Greenfield Creek, Salem Run, Stonewall Creek, Wilson Creek**, Ohio (Docket 386)

The following five new names were submitted by the USGS-WRD in Columbus. The proponent reports that these associative names were selected following consultation with local residents, as well as the Fairfield County Engineer’s Office, the Fairfield County Soil and Watershed District, the Perry County Historical Society, the Perry County Soil and Water Conservation District, and Perry County tax records. The Ohio Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of these five names. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized tribes: the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Delaware Nation, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians, with a letter indicating that if no response was received, the Board would presume the Tribes did not have an interest in the issue. Of the four Tribes, only the Delaware Nation responded; the Acting President of the Tribal Council recommended approval of the names.

#2 **Crumley Creek**, Fairfield County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.70583333333333&lon=-82.678888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4395592&e=352447&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This name would apply to an unnamed 4.6 km (2.9 mi) long tributary of Hunters Run in Hocking Township and Amanda Township in central Fairfield County. The name Crumley Creek was chosen because the stream flows alongside Crumley Road.

#3 **Greenfield Creek**, Fairfield County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.7425&lon=-82.652222222222&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4404461&e=361147&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Greenfield Creek would apply to an unnamed 6.9 km (4.3 mi) long tributary of the Ohio Canal in Greenfield Township in central Fairfield County. In addition to flowing through Greenfield Township, a small reservoir that has been created along the stream is named Greenfield Lake. The dam that forms this reservoir, as well as the surrounding wildlife area, are also named "Greenfield".

#4 **Salem Run**, Perry County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.712777777778&lon=-82.359166666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4390477&e=385847&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 7.5 km (4.7 mi) long tributary of a stream in Perry County that is proposed to be named Clark Run (q.v.). The stream in question heads in Jackson Township in western Perry County and flows generally north-northwest. The name Salem Run was chosen because the stream flows past the small community of Salem.

#5 **Stonewall Creek**, Fairfield County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.700277777778&lon=-82.643333333333&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4393954&e=357277&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Hunters Run in Hocking Township in central Fairfield County. The name Stonewall Creek was chosen because the stream flows past Stonewall Cemetery.

#6 **Wilson Creek**, Fairfield County, Ohio

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=39.738611111111&lon=-82.698888888889&datum=nad83&u=6>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=4399664&e=351401&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Wilson Creek to an unnamed 4.1 km (2.6 mi) long tributary of the Hocking River in Greenfield Township and Bloom Township in central Fairfield County. The stream flows alongside Wilson Road.