

These minutes are provisional until approved by the Domestic Names Committee. Any changes will be noted in the minutes of the next meeting.

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee

Six Hundred Fiftieth Meeting
Library of Congress Conference Room
November 13, 2003 – 9:30 a.m.

MINUTES

1. ATTENDANCE

- 1.1 Members and Deputy Members
- Betsy Banas
Department of Agriculture
(Forest Service)
 - Chick Fagan (Chair)
Department of the Interior
(National Park Service)
 - Lee Fleming
Department of the Interior
(Bureau of Indian Affairs)
 - Mike Fournier
Department of Commerce
(Bureau of the Census)
 - Bonnie Gallahan
Department of the Interior
(U.S. Geological Survey)
 - Tony Gilbert
Government Printing Office
 - Ronald Grim
Library of Congress
 - Ed Harne
Department of the Interior
(Bureau of Land Management)
 - Robert Hiatt
Library of Congress
 - Curtis Loy
Department of Commerce
(Office of Coast Survey)
 - Joe Marinucci
Department of Commerce
(Bureau of the Census)
 - Doug Vandegraft
Department of the Interior
(Fish and Wildlife Service)

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|-----|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.2 | Ex Officio | Roger L. Payne
Executive Secretary
U.S. Board on Geographic Names |
| 1.3 | Staff | Lou Yost
Jennifer Runyon
Julie Pastore
Lesley Levi, BGN Administrative Assistant |
| 1.4 | Guests: | Scott Zillmer
National Geographic Society
Richard Forstall
BGN Emeritus
Michele Vandegraft |

2. Opening

The Chair opened the meeting and welcomed Tony Gilbert from the Government Printing Office as the newest member of the Board.

3. Minutes of the 649th Meeting

The Minutes of the 649th Meeting, held October 1, 2003, were approved with one change. It was noted that the one abstaining vote for the decision to approve the name Kirkpatrick Creek for a stream in Alabama was made because the new name could be construed to be commemorative.

4. Communications and Reports

4.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

The Chairman thanked Leo Dillon for his service as Chairman of the Board for the past two years. The members and guests applauded Dillon's contributions to the Board and its mission.

4.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The Executive Secretary noted that the meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts, to be held in New York, April 20-29, 2004, is limited to 10 official delegates. He encouraged all interested Board members to attend as a delegate or observer, and indicated that he needs to know as soon as possible the names of those who wish to be included on the list, along with the dates of their attendance. The five permanent seats are already filled. Staff and others may attend as observers upon approval by the U.N. Secretariat.

All appointment and reappointment letters have been received, with the exception of the Department of Agriculture.

The joint conference of the Board and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) may be postponed from the fall of 2004 to early 2005, but if the PCGN cannot accommodate the meeting by then, the venue may need to be changed to Washington DC.

The recent Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) was considered a great success by all involved. A special note of appreciation is extended to the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names as host of the conference, particularly Paul Veisze, Jim Trumbly, and Dave Wagner. As always, many good contacts were made, and there was considerable interest in the maintenance of GNIS and its involvement in *The National Map*.

The ongoing review of the Board's Principles, Policies, and Procedures has been extended through January.

The PAIGH geographic names training course is tentatively scheduled for June or July in Aguascalientes, Mexico.

4.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

In the Chair's absence, the Executive Secretary reported that he had been interviewed by the Tallahassee Democrat regarding the use of the pejorative form of the word "negro" on North Carolina maps and the recent passage of State Legislation in that state to remove those names. It was noted that there might also be some "legacy" names on Florida maps.

There have been several recent articles in various newspapers regarding names issues, including one that reported that the airport in Atlanta has been renamed to honor an individual of local significance, but will retain the original name as well, therefore becoming a hyphenated name.

4.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The Executive Secretary reminded the members of the Committee's inclement weather policy. If Fairfax County public schools are closed or delayed, that month's meeting will be canceled.

The Department of Homeland Security has been approved by the Board for membership. Concurrence by the Secretary of the Interior is in process. It is expected that the new appointee(s) will have an interest in geographic information systems and that the new members might also represent the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Coast Guard.

The government of Currituck County, North Carolina has requested that a representative of the Board visit their office to discuss the proposal to change the names and applications of various islands in the county.

4.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the October meeting.

0 cases written
79 inquiries received and answered
185 letters written
100 e-mail inquiries received and answered

The staff will once again contact the Rhode Island Governor's Office regarding the proposal to change officially the name of Rhode Island (the island) to Aquidneck Island.

A request from the Supervisors' Office of Riverside County, California, to change the name of the small unincorporated community of Nicholls Warm Springs to Mesa Verde, has been researched by the Board's staff. After the change was endorsed by the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, the entry in the Geographic Names Information System was updated.

The Idaho Geographic Names Board has voted to approve the proposed changes to the names of several geographic features in that State that are named "papoose". The Nez Perce Tribe believes these names are derogatory. As soon as the Idaho Board's minutes are received, the proposals will be presented to the U.S. Board for consideration.

The Board's staff continues to receive correspondence regarding the proposal to change the name of Lake Powell in Arizona and Utah to Glen Canyon Reservoir. A large number of e-mail messages, both for and against the change, have been received, and several local and State authorities have provided their recommendations. A list of these authorities was distributed for review.

4.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Payne)

The current Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names are retiring soon, but have made arrangements with the Office of the State Geologist to work on geographic names and GNIS support.

A representative of the West Virginia Office of Geographic Information Systems intends to sign a partnership agreement for the maintenance of names and *The National Map*.

Negotiations are continuing in the USGS Contracts Office regarding the possibility of awarding a contract to compile the names of structures and other manmade features in 46 Urban Areas.

The USGS Design Team for the names layer of *The National Map* is developing a standard plan of operation for use by partners supporting the names activity. Betsy Banas, the Board's representative from the USDA Forest Service has been asked to

serve on the Team, because of her involvement in the Single Edition Quadrangle program and GeoSpatial One Stop. Current membership includes John Guthrie and Lisa Kok from the USGS Rocky Mountain Mapping Center, and Jane Messenger from the USGS Mid-Continent Mapping Center, as well as Roger Payne and Lou Yost. Banas indicated there is considerable interest at the Forest Service's Region II to maintain geographic names data.

4.7 PPP Review: Conflicting Items Needing Resolution

The Executive Secretary reminded the members that there are at least two items that still need to be resolved before the PPP review can be finalized. Specifically, the issue of pet/animal names needs to be discussed, because of the apparent discrepancy between the wording in the Commemorative Names Policy and the note under the section on Miscellaneous Policies. Similarly, there is a discrepancy between the Derogatory Names Policy and the Variant Names Policy regarding the application and possible publication of the word "Squaw" as a variant. It was agreed that another meeting dedicated to policy review is warranted.

5. Docket Review

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

Change Mill Canyon to Narrow Canyon and Narrow Canyon to Mill Canyon, Idaho (Docket 381)

This proposal is to reverse the application of the two names on Federal maps to recognize local usage. The proponent reports that Mill Canyon (currently Narrow Canyon) was named for two gold mining mills that were once located at the head of that valley (see Attachment A, #1). A motion was made and seconded to approve the changes.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Mud Lake to Lake Camelot, Minnesota (Docket 382)

This proposal was submitted by the Lake Camelot Homeowners Association to change the name of a lake in their neighborhood. The proponents suggest the proposed name would be more of an asset to the area and in addition, there are three other lakes named "Mud" in the county (see Attachment A, #2). A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Canfield Creek to Caufield Creek, Oregon (Docket 382)

This proposal is to change officially the name of a stream in Oregon City to recognize the association between the feature and James Caufield, an early pioneer of the area (see Attachment A, #3). A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5.2 Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change Greening Island and Greening Ledge to Greenings Island and Greenings Ledge, Maine (Docket 382)

These changes were submitted by an individual who owns property on the island and who claims that her family has always referred to the name of the island in the singular form (see Attachment B, #1). A motion was made and seconded not to approve the change, citing the negative recommendation of the Town government.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Squaw Rock to Eagle Rock, Montana (Docket 382)

This proposal is to change the name of a feature in Granite County. The proponent suggests the name Eagle Rock would recognize the presence of eagles in the area, and which build their nests in the outcropping (see Attachment B, #2). A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 5 in favor
6 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the alternative proposal, for Wright Rock (q.v.), was more appropriate.

Change Squaw Rock to Wright Rock, Montana (Docket 382)

This proposal was submitted by the Boone and Crockett Club to change officially the name of Squaw Rock. The proposed name would recognize the contributions of Dr. Philip L. Wright (1914-1997), noted ornithologist, mammalogist, and zoologist, who owned property in the vicinity of the feature (see Attachment B, #3). A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 7 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast because it was suggested the alternative proposal for Eagle Rock (q.v.) was more appropriate.

5.3 New Commemorative Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wingle Ridge, Colorado (Docket 382)

This new commemorative name, for an unnamed summit located along the boundary between Eagle County and Summit County, would honor H. Peter Wingle (1933-1997), a long-time Forest Service employee who was regarded as an authority on outdoor recreation and its impact on the landscape (see Attachment C, #1). A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Leonard Washburn Brook, Massachusetts (Docket 384)

The Watershed Leader of the Taunton River Watershed of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs has asked that this name be made official for a tributary of Poquoy Brook in the Town of Lakeville (see Attachment C, #2). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 10 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast because it is believed to violate the Long Names Policy.

Sanders Creek, Michigan (Docket 382)

This new commemorative name would honor Walter Sanders (d.1928), who owned and farmed on land located along the stream (see Attachment C, #3). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Holmbo Island, Minnesota (Docket 382)

This new commemorative name would honor Homer Russell Holmbo (1904-1980), who acquired the island in 1934 (see Attachment C, #4). A motion was made and seconded to approve the new name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Chatfield Hill, Oregon (Docket 380)

This new name was submitted by the Wasco County Historical Society to honor the Chatfield family, which lived and operated a fruit farm in the area in the early twentieth century (see Attachment C, #5). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Marsh Hill, Oregon (Docket 382)

This proposal, also submitted by the Wasco County Historical Society, would honor the Marsh family, which homesteaded in the area in the mid-nineteenth century (see Attachment C, #6). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Molinari Creek, Oregon (Docket 382)

This new commemorative name would honor Thomas J. Molinari (1922-1990), who lived along the stream for many years (see Attachment C, #7). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5.4. Revised Decisions – none

5.5 New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Black Dog Lake, Florida (Docket 382)

This new name was submitted by a resident of Rockledge, who wishes to honor her dog by naming a small pond in her subdivision. There was some discussion regarding the fact that the dog is still living, but because the dog's name was not proposed, the name Black Dog Lake was not considered commemorative (see Attachment D, #1). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name could be construed to be commemorative.

Prairie Hill Lake, Minnesota (Docket 383)

This new name was submitted by the developer of a new subdivision named Prairie Hill Estates (see Attachment D, #2). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Fern Rock Falls, Oregon (Docket 382)

This name was submitted by the Oregon Department of Forestry, to make official a name for a waterfall located along Fern Rock Creek (see Attachment D, #3). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Trout Belly Spring, Tennessee (Docket 382)

This new name was submitted by a geologist with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation who reports that the feature is of local significance because it supports the growth of "naturally reproducing trout". This proposal had been deferred by the Committee at its August meeting because of the evidence that there was some usage of the alternate name Lowe Spring. The Board's staff was asked to clarify this local usage and to reconfirm the support of the County (see Attachment D, #4). A motion was made and seconded to approve the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

6. Closing

6.1 The Board members were asked to give consideration to a final review of the Board's Principles, Policies, and Procedures, especially to a few instances of discrepancy that still need resolution.

6.2 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held Thursday, December 11, 2003, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

(signed Roger L. Payne)

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

Attachment A

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET REVIEW LIST
November 2003

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

- #1 Change Mill Canyon to Narrow Canyon,
and Narrow Canyon to Mill Canyon, Idaho
(Docket 381)

This proposal is to change the applications of the names Mill Canyon and Narrow Canyon as applied to current Federal maps. The proponent, a resident of Gooding, reports that the more northerly of the two valleys, shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) maps as Narrow Canyon, should in fact be Mill Canyon, while the valley labeled Mill Canyon should be Narrow Canyon. He claims that the name Mill Canyon derives from two gold mining mills named Grubstake Mill and Bar Mill that were located at the head of the valley in the early 1900's. The first of these mills closed around 1916 and the other in the 1920's, but the remains of a few adits, cabins, tailings, and base logs still can be seen.

The names in question were first published on USFS grazing maps produced in the 1950's, but the proponent contends that those maps were incorrect and had the names reversed. In 1964, the names were switched and were shown as proposed today on USGS topographic maps. The BGN was apparently not involved in this action. However, in 1970, a USGS cartographer submitted to the BGN a request that the names be reversed again, to agree with the earlier USFS maps. Although these proposals were never presented to the BGN for a formal vote, the changes were made by the USGS Mapping Center and were subsequently filed by the BGN staff in accordance with its policy of approving an "Official Standard Name". The 1970 file acknowledged that verification of local usage was difficult because most of the old-timers who once knew the old names had left the area or were deceased; however, two USFS rangers in the area did confirm the names as submitted by the cartographer. As evidence, they cited the existence of a gold mining mill, still in operation, at the head of what was proposed to be "Mill Canyon", and also that the other valley was steep and narrow, hence the name "Narrow Canyon".

The proponent of the current request, which would reverse the names again, acknowledges that there is indeed a gold mining mill near the head of the valley labeled today as Mill Canyon, and in fact it has been owned by his family since around 1930, yet he does not want that fact publicized by the "misapplication" of the name Mill Canyon on the "wrong" valley. He reports that the existence of the mill is a closely-guarded secret and suggests that the name Mill Canyon should be restored to the valley that once had the more well-known mills at its head.

of its research, the State Board consulted with the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which forwarded copies of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. The Tribal Councils did not respond to the request for input, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion on the issue.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Attachment B

#1

Change Greening Island and Greening Ledge
to Greenings Island and Greenings Ledge, Maine
(Docket 382)

These proposals, to change officially the name of Greening Island and Greening Ledge to Greenings Island and Greenings Ledge, respectively, were submitted by an individual who owns property on the island. The 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long island and the adjacent small rock are located in Hancock County, approximately 1 km (0.6 mi) north of Kings Point and 1.6 km (1 mi) west of the community of Southwest Harbor. In 1928, the BGN approved the names Greening Island and Greening Ledge to recognize the names in local use at that time. The plural form of the name is listed in each of the GNIS records as a variant of the official name. The BGN files from 1928 indicated that Greening was a family name, and that the island was “owned by the Greening estate.” In 1999, the Maine State Legislature rejected a bill that had been submitted to separate the island and surrounding waters from the Town of Southwest Harbor and to incorporate as the Town of Greenings Island [sic]. The Town of Southwest Harbor has recommended that the plural form of the names not be approved; the Board of Selectmen stated “It seems that if the names have survived the past 75 to 100 years without the ‘s’, it is reasonable to believe that the names will survive the next 75 to 100 years without the ‘s’.” The Hancock County Commissioners responded that they did not wish to comment on the issue, and the Maine State Board on Geographic Names “takes no position on the proposed name change and will defer to the wisdom of the local governing body.” A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Penobscot Indian Nation, a Federally-recognized tribe, for comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

#2

Change Squaw Rock to Eagle Rock, Montana
(Docket 382)

This proposal is to change the name of a cape located in Granite County overlooking Rock Creek, from Squaw Rock to Eagle Rock. The proponent, a resident of Yuba City, California, reports that he is a descendant of the Wyman family which first settled in the Rock Creek area in the 1880’s and whose log homes and ranching buildings are still standing. Although his family considered proposing a name that would honor one of the original ranching families in the area, they decided that since all the longtime families were worthy of the honor, it would be more equitable to select a non-commemorative name. The name Eagle Rock would recognize “the majestic eagles that soar over the valley and build their nests in the rock outcropping”. The proponent also suggests the name should be acceptable to the “Native Americans” of the area because the eagle is also respected by them and “it represents the honored symbol of a free spirit.” Although the origin of the name Squaw Rock has not been determined, it has appeared on Federal maps since 1975.

The feature lies on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), while nearby Squaw Rock Campground lies on National Forest land (a representative of the

activity every year.” He also supported the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep transplants that occurred in Rock Creek in the 1960’s and he examined and recorded biological data on the sheep for many years. The University of Montana’s zoological museum is named the Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum, and the Five Valleys Audubon Society has named its research program the Philip L. Wright Research Award, “for his many years of dedication to their organization and the birds of Montana”. Dr. Wright was a member of the Montana Academy of Sciences and its president in 1956. He also served as the Assistant Leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit for ten years, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Mammalogists. As a hunter, Dr. Wright hunted almost exclusively in the Rock Creek area, and in 1969, he purchased a cabin on 40 acres of land less than a mile from Squaw Rock. Just before his death, he placed a permanent conservation easement on his property, allowing it to remain natural and undeveloped.

Letters of support for the proposed name change to Wright Rock were submitted by U.S. Senator Max Baucus, U.S. Congressman Denny Rehberg, and Montana State Representative Butch Waddill, as well as by the President of the University of Montana, Missoula; the Director of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks; the Conservation Chair of the Five Valleys Audubon Society; the President of Bear Trust, International; and 27 other friends and associates of Dr. Wright. Representatives of the Water Resources Division and the Trust Land Management Division of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation also both support the proposal. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and the Fort Hall Business Council, both of which are Federally-recognized, for comment but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of interest in the issue.

The Montana State Board on Geographic Names has recommended approval of the change to Wright Rock, citing the “broader base of support” for that name, and the significant contributions made by the honoree to the preservation of the area. The State Board also cited the existence of the other features in the county already named “Eagle” in recommending that another name not be added to that list. The BLM does not recommend approval of the change to Wright Rock, citing the support of Granite County for the name Eagle Rock.

III. New Commemorative Names agreed to by all interested parties

#1

Wingle Ridge, Colorado
(Docket 382)

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of Morrison, Colorado, who is a retired Colorado State Director for the Bureau of Land Management. The name Wingle Ridge would honor H. Peter Wingle (1933-1997), a long-time employee of the USDA Forest Service, who according to the proponent, “contributed much of value to the appreciation, use, and enjoyment of the Colorado mountains, and had a monumental impact on Colorado skiing both on public and private lands and in his beloved backcountry.” Mr. Wingle was regarded as an authority on “planning winter sports development on public lands” (*Denver Post* obituary, June 1997). He had worked for the Forest Service for 34 years prior to his retirement in 1993, and in 1973 he wrote a Forest Service blueprint for ski-area development. His last assignment was as director of recreation, wilderness, cultural resources, and landscape management for 12 national forests in five Western states. An avid outdoorsman, Mr. Wingle was inducted into the Colorado Ski Hall of Fame in 1993. He was also involved in the creation of the 10th Mountain Division Hut Association and the Summit Huts Association and served on the Board of Directors for both organizations.

The ridge proposed to be named Wingle Ridge is 3.2 km (2 mi) long, and lies along the boundary between Eagle County and Summit County, as well as on the boundary between Arapaho National Forest and White River National Forest. The proponent reports that the selection of this feature is appropriate because it is “adjacent to two hut trail networks, between the Copper Mountain and Vail ski areas, and at the geographic center of the Colorado ski country.” Letters of support for the name Wingle Ridge were submitted by the Executive Director of the 10th Mountain Division Hut Association, the Executive Director of the Continental Divide Trail Alliance, the Chairman of the Board of Host Marriott Corporation, and 100 other individuals. The government of Eagle County indicated it had no objection to the proposal, while the Summit County Commissioners are in support of the name. Letters were sent to the Arapaho Tribe and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received prior to the prescribed deadline, so the presumption is that these organizations do not have an opinion on the issue. The Colorado State Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of the name.

#2

Leonard Washburn Brook, Massachusetts
(Docket 384)

This proposal is to make official the name Leonard Washburn Brook for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Poquoy Brook in the Town of Lakeville in southwestern Plymouth County. The proposal was submitted by the Watershed Leader of the Taunton River Watershed of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, on behalf of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Lakeville. The Town reports that the proposed

name has been in local use for at least 50 years, having appeared in fisheries reports since 1955 and on property plans drawn up in 1980.

The name honors Leonard Washburn, who was born in Lakeville in 1813 and who in 1835 purchased 60 acres of land along the stream that had been in the Washburn family since 1802. The property remained in the family until Mr. Washburn's widow sold it in 1889, one year after her husband's death. According to the proposal, "the Town feels that due to the long family association by ownership of the property and the loss of Mr. Washburn's two sons during the Civil War, as well as the local name association, we request that this brook be officially named "Leonard Washburn Brook"."

Congressman Barney Frank submitted a letter in support of the proposal, citing the stream's importance as "an important wildlife waterway". The Lakeville Historical Commission also indicated that it was in support of the name.

As further evidence of local usage of the name, the proponent included a letter dated May 2002 from the Town's Conservation Commission to the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, seeking designation of "Leonard Washburn Brook" as a Cold Water Habitat for Native Brook Trout. In his response, the District Fisheries Manager indicated, "Leonard Washburn Brook has long been known to our office as [a] cold water habitat...", and "a survey report of Poquoy Brook in 1955 stated...three brook trout were picked up off the mouth of Leonard Washburn Brook."

The Massachusetts Geographic Names Authority concurs with the Town Selectmen and recommends approval of the name. Letters seeking input were sent to the Narragansett Indian Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, so it is presumed that these organizations do not have an opinion on the issue.

#3 Sanders Creek, Michigan
(Docket 382)

This new commemorative name would honor Walter Sanders, who in 1911 purchased 140 acres of land along the stream, where he farmed until his death in 1928. The stream is 5.4 km (3.4 mi) long, and originates in Barton Township in northeastern Newaygo County, before flowing to the northeast through Green Township in northwestern Mecosta County, to enter Paris Creek approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) northwest of the community of Paris. The proposal to name this unnamed stream Sanders Creek has the support of the Boards of Commissioners of Mecosta County and Newaygo County, as well as the Township Boards of Green Township and Barton Township. The current owner of the property through which the unnamed stream flows has also indicated support for the proposal. There are no other streams in Michigan known to be named "Sanders". The Michigan State Board on Geographic Names is in support of the proposal. Letters were sent to the Saginaw-Chippewa Tribal Council and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, both of which are Federally-recognized,

but no response was received prior to the prescribed deadline, so the presumption is that these organizations do not have an opinion on the issue.

#4

Holmbo Island, Minnesota
(Docket 382)

This new commemorative name was submitted by a resident of New Brighton, who would like to honor his great-uncle by naming an unnamed island within Vermilion Bay, Holmbo Island. The island is approximately one acre in size and lies within Kabetogama State Forest. The honoree, Homer Russell Holmbo (1904-1980), acquired the island in 1934, as payment for work he had done for the couple that owned the island at the time. Mr. Holmbo built a log cabin on the island that he used frequently following his retirement; the cabin still stands today. The proponent provided a petition signed by 20 local residents in support of the proposal, and the Saint Louis County Commissioners conducted a public hearing, at which no objection was raised. The Commissioners then passed a resolution supporting the proposal, after which the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the State's Geographic Naming Authority, recommended approval of the name. According to the State Names Authority, the State's Division of Forestry, which manages the State Forest, "has no issue with the name". Copies of the proposal were sent to the Bois Forte Indian Tribe and the Fond du Lac Indian Tribe, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. There are no other features in Minnesota named "Holmbo".

#5

Chatfield Hill, Oregon
(Docket 380)

This new commemorative name is one of two submitted by the past president of the Wasco County Historical Society, to name unnamed summits in the county for early pioneer families. This proposal would name a 292 m (957 ft) high summit in Mount Hood National Forest for the Chatfield family, which lived in the area in the early twentieth century. According to the Sixth Edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 1992), the community of Chatfield, which is located 1.6 km (1 mi) north of the summit, was "the site of a siding on the Union Pacific Railroad. The station was named for Roy D. Chatfield, a fruit grower in the neighborhood, who from 1911 to 1952 was manager of the Mosier Fruit Growers Association". The family later donated their property to the State for the creation of Memaloose State Park.

The Wasco County government passed a resolution in support of the proposal for Chatfield Hill, and the Oregon Geographic Names Board has also indicated it is in support of the proposal. The State Board, in consultation with the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, sent copies of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. The Tribal Councils did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the proposal.

#6

Marsh Hill, Oregon
(Docket 382)

This proposal was submitted by the immediate past president of the Wasco County Historical Society to name an unnamed summit in Wasco County for the Marsh family which had traveled from Missouri in 1854 to homestead near the nearby community of The Dalles in northern Wasco County. Josiah Marsh operated a dairy and supplied milk to local settlers (*History of the Columbia River Valley*, 1928). His son Andrew (1858-1885), later acquired property at the base of the feature in the 1880's, where he farmed until his death. His descendants continued to live in the area for many years.

The summit proposed to be named Marsh Hill has an elevation of 251 m (822 ft) and is located 4.5 km (2.8 mi) east of the community of Mosier, within Mount Hood National Forest. The Wasco County Court passed a motion in support of the proposal, stating that its members "wholeheartedly support honoring the original homesteading families by naming the hills as proposed". The Oregon Geographic Names Board has also recommended approval of the name Marsh Hill. The State Board, in consultation with the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, sent copies of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. The Tribal Councils were given an opportunity to offer input on the proposal, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated it has no objection to the proposal.

#7

Molinari Creek, Oregon
(Docket 382)

The new name Molinari Creek is proposed for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Sutherlin Creek in Douglas County. The name would honor the proponent's father, Thomas J. Molinari (1922-1990), who since 1962, had resided on property located along the stream. Following service in the U.S. Army in World War II, Mr. Molinari operated the Sutherlin Sanitary Service. He also served on the Sutherlin School Board Budget Committee and in the Sutherlin Water Control District.

Letters of support for the proposal were submitted by the Douglas County Board of Commissioners, the County Historical Society, the Sutherlin City Council, and the District Manager of the Sutherlin Water District. A petition in support of the name was also signed by 12 local residents. The Oregon Geographic Names Board has recommended approval of the proposal. The State Board, in consultation with the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, sent copies of the proposal to the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, both of which are Federally-recognized. These entities were given an opportunity to offer input on the proposal, but no response was 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

#1 Black Dog Lake, Florida
(Docket 382)

The new name Black Dog Lake is proposed by a resident of Rockledge for a one-acre unnamed man-made body of water that she describes as a “retention type manmade drainage facility”. The feature lies along a residential street in the subdivision of Meadow Creek, within the City of Rockledge. The proponent reports that the proposed name was chosen because her black Labrador loves to swim in the water. In addition, he has developed a form of bone cancer. The Homeowners Association has indicated it is in support of the name, and the City of Rockledge also recommends approval provided the homeowners’ association has no objection. The government of Brevard County stated it has no opinion on the issue. The Florida State Board on Geographic Names has no objection. The Seminole Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized tribe, was asked to comment on the proposal, but as no response was received, it is presumed the group does not have an opinion on the issue.

#2 Prairie Hill Lake, Minnesota
(Docket 383)

This proposal, to name an unnamed 38-acre lake in eastern Sherburne County Prairie Hill Lake, was submitted by the Minnesota State Names Authority on behalf of a local land developer. The proposed name is intended to recognize the lake’s location within the new Prairie Hill Lake Estates subdivision. The new name has the support of the Sherburne County Commissioners and the Minnesota Board on Geographic Names. The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, a federally-recognized group, was asked to comment on the proposal, but as no response was received, it is presumed the group does not have an opinion on the issue.

#3 Fern Rock Falls, Oregon
(Docket 382)

This proposal was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board on behalf of a representative of the Oregon Department of Forestry. It is to make official the name Fern Rock Falls for a 35-40 foot high waterfall located within Tillamook State Forest. The falls are located along Fern Rock Creek, just upstream of its junction with Devils Lake Fork. Although the variant name Fern Rock Creek Falls appears at a website entitled “Waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest”, the proponent reports that the more widely used form omits the word “Creek” from the name.

After the government of Tillamook County reported that it had no objection to the proposal, the Oregon Board recommended approval of the name. As part of its research, the State Board consulted with the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which forwarded copies of the proposal to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde

Community and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. The Tribal Councils were given 45 days to offer any input on the proposal, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of interest in the issue.

#4

Trout Belly Spring, Tennessee
(Docket 382)

This proposal, to name an unnamed spring in Johnson County, Trout Belly Spring, was submitted by a geologist with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. The proponent states that according to various recently-published scientific reports, the spring is “a significant feature” that supports the growth of “naturally reproducing trout”. The spring lies just upstream of the mouth of an unnamed tributary of Doe Creek, and flows through a culvert under State Route 67.

The proponent reports that he has heard the spring referred to informally as “Lowe Spring”, because the farmer who owns the farm adjacent to the spring is named Lowe, but this individual is still living so he believes the name is not appropriate. The County Executive of Johnson County indicated his office was in agreement with the proposed name and concurred with the opinion that “a name fitting to the natural habitat would be more appropriate than using a living person’s name.” The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, a Federally-recognized group based in Cherokee, North Carolina, was asked to comment on the proposal, but no response was received indicating a lack of interest in the issue. The Tennessee Board on Geographic Names, citing a lack of local objection, has “no problem with the name”.

This proposal was presented to the BGN for a vote at its August 2003 meeting, but citing the reference to the locally-used name Lowe Spring, a decision was deferred pending further discussion with the County government. The County reaffirmed its position that the commemorative name was not appropriate and that there was apparently very limited use of that name.