

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

Six Hundred Ninety-fifth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000A
January 10, 2008 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Susan Hawes	U.S. Postal Service
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) (Chair)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Douglas Vandegrift	Department of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Rebecca Diaz-Cartagena	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 694th Meeting

The minutes of the December 13th meeting were approved pending two corrections. Westington reported that under Item 3.1, her preparation of a draft abstract for a BGN panel discussion referred to the February ESRI Federal User Conference, not the April AAG Meeting. Logan noted that he was in attendance at the December DNC meeting, while Berman was not.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley)

Additional volunteers are still needed to staff the BGN booth at the ESRI Federal User Conference, scheduled for February 20-22 at the Washington Convention Center. On the first day, set-up will take place from 9:30 a.m. until 2 p.m. Several members of the BGN and staff are making progress toward finalizing the display panels for the Map Gallery, and Kanalley offered to distribute a draft of the BGN brochure which will be available for distribution. The DNC and FNC members continue to coordinate the details of the BGN panel discussion, which will take place from 10:30 to noon on the morning of February 22nd. Also, the DNC is scheduled to hold its February meeting at the conference, likely at 1:30 p.m. on the 22nd.

Kanalley reminded the members that there is a Full BGN meeting scheduled for Tuesday, January 15th at USGS in Reston. The revised bylaws, which were approved at the October meeting and forwarded to the DNC members shortly thereafter, are undergoing a final editorial review before being sent to the Secretary of the Interior for review.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

In view of Loy's announced absence from the BGN meeting on the 15th, Logan volunteered to provide the DNC report. A copy of the report will be provided in advance of the meeting.

A meeting of the Communications Committee has been scheduled for the morning of January 23rd at NGA, but the date and location are proving to be inconvenient for several attendees, so discussions are underway to reschedule, possibly at NOAA in Silver Spring. The committee will discuss the BGN's participation in the forthcoming ESRI and AAG conferences.

Representatives of the BGN are scheduled to meet with the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Use (PCGN) in London in late April/early May.

3.3 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

No report.

3.4 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reminded the members that the DNC has received a proposal to name an unnamed stream in Pennsylvania in honor of Pablo Neruda, the noted Chilean poet. She asked whether the staff should attempt to solicit an opinion from the Neruda family estate, since the intended honoree had no apparent association with the geographic feature in question and was instead of international celebrity. The DNC members agreed that since the late poet's estate might wish to comment on the use of his name, it would be appropriate to make them aware of the proposal. The Neruda Foundation maintains a website, with a place to submit comments and questions, so Runyon will draft the inquiry and ask that Diaz-Cartagena translate it into Spanish for submission.

The DNC has received a proposal to change officially the name of Kit Carson Mountain in Colorado. According to the proponent, a local newspaper reporter, the summit that has long been labeled Kit Carson Mountain on Federal maps (Kit Carson Peak was a 1906 BGN decision, later revised (1970) to the current name) is referred to by many residents of the community of Crestone as Crestone Peak. He believes the “mislabeling” had caused considerable confusion over the years and is asking that the current name be changed. The proposed name is Mount Crestone, to avoid confusion with various other names, including Crestone Peak and Crestone Peaks, as well as Crestone Needle, which are applied to other summits nearby. He is also proposing that the highest unnamed point on the proposed “Mount Crestone” be named Tranquility Peak. These proposals will appear on the forthcoming Review List 397.

The DNC continues to receive further communication regarding the proposal to name an unnamed summit in California, Sharsmith Peak. There has been some confusion regarding whether the summit truly is unnamed, as several websites and at least one hiking guide refer to it as “False White Mountain,” but thus far no evidence has been uncovered to warrant adding this informal, locally-used name to GNIS.

3.5 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The staff thanked Marinucci for the considerable effort he has undertaken toward resolving the discrepancies regarding the names of incorporated communities in GNIS (those classified as “Civil”). Considerable progress has been made and a complete updated file was provided by the Census Bureau to the USGS Geographic Names Office.

4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly-assigned GNIS Feature ID Number (FID) has been noted following the name.

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Rainwater Mountain, Montana (Flathead National Forest/Great Bear Wilderness) (Review List 389)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing the negative recommendations of the Flathead County government, the Montana Geographic Names Authority, and the U.S. Forest Service, all of whom cited a lack of evidence that the proposal warranted an exception to the Wilderness Naming Policy.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against

0 abstentions

Change Asylum Run (FID 1202635) to Recovery Run, Pennsylvania (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of local support for the change.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The members were then asked if they wished to reaffirm the name Asylum Run for Federal use.

Vote: 7 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that assigning a 2008 decision to the existing name was not necessary as all names in GNIS are by definition official for Federal use.

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

Lake Anne, Michigan (Review List 392) (FID 2375069)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Bonin Lake to Lake Bonin, Pennsylvania (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the change was unwarranted.

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Little Bear Creek, Michigan (Manistee National Forest) (Review List 392) (FID 2375089)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Fox Rill, Pennsylvania (Review List 393) (FID 2375090)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Marengo Hills, Washington (Review List 396) (FID 2375109)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Red Lake, Washington (Review List 396) (FID 2375110)

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

Vote: 10 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held February 22nd, 2008 at the ESRI Federal User Conference, at the Washington Convention Center, room and time TBD.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

Curtis Loy, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
January 2008**

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Rainwater Mountain, Montana
(Flathead National Forest/Great Bear Wilderness)
(Review List 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5372247.00038029&e=283112.999679827&u=2>

This proposal is to make official the name Rainwater Mountain for an unnamed summit in central Flathead County. The summit has an elevation of 2,088 m (6,850 ft), and lies within Flathead National Forest, on the boundary of the Great Bear Wilderness. It is also at the northwest end of the Flathead Range and approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) southeast of the community of West Glacier. According to the proponent, whose family has lived in West Glacier for almost 100 years, many longtime area residents refer to the summit as Rainwater Mountain because two generations of a family named Rainwater lived at its base until approximately 50 years ago. She adds that more recent residents and visitors sometimes call the summit Strawberry Mountain “because of its shape,” but as the proponent points out, there is another summit with that name just 29 km (18 mi) to the south and also within Flathead County. She suggests the summit needs an official name because it is a prominent landmark in the scenic corridor to West Glacier, and to have it named officially Rainwater Mountain would eliminate the confusion caused by having two “unofficial” names.

The proponent was asked to provide letters of support for the proposal, which resulted in the receipt of four letters from local organizations; the Flathead County Sheriff and the Coram-West Glacier Volunteer Fire Department both stated they were in support of efforts to eliminate a duplicate Strawberry Mountain but neither mentioned the proposed name. The Glacier Outdoor Center and a local trading post/restaurant also submitted letters of support for giving the summit an official name, but again, no specific name was mentioned. A follow up letter to the proponent, copied to each of these organizations, asked for further clarification but no response was received.

A book on Glacier National Park place names states: “Strawberry Mountain: This elongated mountain or ridge looms over Belton/West Glacier just outside Glacier National Park but at the main entrance. However, the name seems to have been applied locally by mistake. The mountain used to be called Rainwater Mountain after a family from Wisconsin who once lived near its base, whereas Strawberry is actually a little butte that squats snugly between Rainwater and Desert Mountains. Clearly seen from the highway...this little mountain does indeed resemble a strawberry.”

Although the summit lies outside Glacier National Park, the National Park Service was asked to comment because the feature is reported to be a prominent landmark near the Park's entrance. The NPS does not support the proposal, although it would prefer that the U.S. Forest Service, as the land management agency, provide the official recommendation. The U.S. Forest Service does not support the proposal, citing the Wilderness Naming Policy. The Park's Wilderness Manager spoke with several local residents, noting "[they] were very sensitive to the renaming [sic] and usually quite upset because it has always been known as Strawberry. There is [another] Strawberry Mtn. down in the Southfork but it has never been confusing with anyone. I believe the uproar from the locals would be huge. If it needs to be named then Strawberry should be the only choice." The Park's Historian added, "Formally naming and subsequently replacing the local name of Strawberry Mountain to Rainwater Mountain because someone named Rainwater lived in the vicinity at some time in the past, seems frivolous and totally unnecessary. I have never heard this name used." No proposal has been received to formally name the summit Strawberry Mountain.

The Flathead County Commissioners are also opposed to the proposal. The County stated "We concur with the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service that there is no evidence the mountain needs to be named." The Montana State Names Authority also does not endorse the name, citing "uncertainties about the proposal and lack of evidence of support." The State agreed that the change could lead to confusion, as some residents and businesses do still refer to the feature as Strawberry Mountain, and also questioned the historical significance of the Rainwater family. Despite the proponent's claim that the name Rainwater Mountain appears in State data files, the State Names Authority was unable to find any evidence of that.

A copy of the proposal for Rainwater Mountain was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes for comment: the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation; the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; the Crow Tribe of the Crow Reservation; and the Fort Belknap Indian Community. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A decision on this proposal was deferred at the DNC's December 2007 meeting, citing confusion regarding the precise location of the summit proposed to be named Rainwater Mountain and whether it was in fact the same feature as the locally-known "Strawberry Mountain." The DNC also asked the Forest Service clarify the issue of whether the summit was in fact in or along the boundary of a Wilderness. The DNC's representative from the NPS has determined that the name "Strawberry Mountain" is in local use and that Glacier National Park staff believe it is the same summit as Rainwater Mountain. The USFS has confirmed that the summit is on the boundary of the Great Bear Wilderness and has reaffirmed its lack of support for the proposal.

Change Asylum Run (FID 1202635) to Recovery Run, Pennsylvania
(Review List 394)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.28064&lon=-76.88303&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=40.3012&lon=-76.82233&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Asylum Run, a 6.7 km (4.2 mi) long stream in Dauphin County, to Recovery Run. The stream heads in Lower Paxton Township and flows generally west into Susquehanna Township before entering Paxton Creek. The current name has appeared on Federal maps since 1993, but is presumed to predate that by some years since the stream flows alongside the former site of the Harrisburg State Hospital. (The hospital closed in 2006, but for over 150 years it served as the city's "public facility to house the mentally ill and disabled" (Wikipedia, 2006). It opened in 1851 as the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital).

The proponent is an advocacy specialist for the Pennsylvania Protection & Advocacy Agency; she believes the stream's current name carries "negative implications" and should be renamed. She adds, "Asylums were originally conceived as places of restoration and healing. They were sanctuaries built on the city limits enveloped by nature, a witness to peaceful bucolic scenery. Asylums were intended to promote wellness. They were places of respite free of shackles and confinement. Unfortunately, these original intentions and optimism fell prey to uninformed treatments and the harsh reality of society's views toward persons with disabilities. They became unspeakable places where people with psychiatric, cognitive, and physical disabilities were kept locked away from society. The word "asylum" in this context, today, evokes negative imagery." She believes changing the stream's name to Recovery Run "[would] promote healing. Taking down the sign does more than address outdated beliefs, it illustrates a faith in humanity and affirms a belief in the power of people to heal." The proponent reports that her proposal has the support of the Pennsylvania Mental Health Consumers' Association; the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape; the Pennsylvania Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; and various other mental health and consumer advocacy organizations.

The Susquehanna Township Board of Commissioners and the Lower Paxton Township Board of Supervisors both submitted letters objecting to the proposed change, while the Dauphin County Commissioners responded that they did not have an opinion. According to an article in the local newspaper, the Manager of Lower Paxton Township said his board "didn't really think [the request] merited further consideration," while Susquehanna Township said "changing names rooted in history for politically correct reasons often have unintended consequences. Besides [we don't] believe the name conjures the terrible connotations as stated by the Disability Rights Network." The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names, citing the lack of local support for the change, also does not endorse the proposal. The Commonwealth also noted that the word "asylum" often refers to "refuge, haven, or sanctuary, which indeed this facility was for over 150 years." The proponent responded that the lack of support from the townships demonstrated "a lack of understanding of the impact the word "asylum" has on people who have a mental illness." She added "the fight to change Asylum Run's name is long from over." There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this stream.

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

Lake Anne, Michigan
(Review List 392)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4648233&e=536790&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Lake Anne is proposed for a ten acre body of water in Berrien County, on the boundary between Lake Charter Township and Lincoln Charter Township. The proponents, residents of nearby Stevensville, report that the name is intended to honor their mother, Anne Kramer Harris (1909-2001), who throughout her life was an active member of the community and an ardent supporter of wildlife and ecological preservation.

The body of water in question was created after a sand mining company excavated a portion of the coastal sand dune, leaving a cavity that soon became water-filled. The proponents report, “[We] were instrumental in helping to guide the natural reclamation of the site as a sanctuary and habitat for migratory birds. It offers no recreational or sport uses.” The land is in the process of being transferred from the mining company to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for inclusion in Grand Mere State Park, but the deed has yet to be signed, so neither the park manager nor the DNR wish to comment on the naming. The mineral mining company that currently owns the property has no objection to the name Lake Anne.

The government of Lincoln Charter Township has stated it does not have an opinion on the issue, while the Lake Charter Township Board is in support of the name. The Michigan State Names Authority has no objections to the name provided there is no local opposition. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Tribes, all of which are Federally-recognized: the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Grand River Bands of the Ottawa Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, the Hannahville Indian Community, Huron Potawatomi, Inc., the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of the Pottawatomis Indians of Michigan, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe responded that they did not have an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other Tribes is presumed to also indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists 23 geographic features in Michigan with names containing the word “Anne”; of these, 22 are administrative features (schools, churches, and cemeteries). The one natural feature, Lake Anne Louise, is in Schoolcraft County. None of the 23 features are in Berrien County.

Change **Bonin Lake** (FID 1212693) to **Lake Bonin**, Pennsylvania
(Review 395)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=41.8741&lon=-76.2725&datum=nad83&u=5&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposed name change was submitted by a member of the Bonin family who is asking that the name of Bonin Lake, in Orwell Township, be corrected to Lake Bonin to recognize the form used by the family and by local businesses. The current listing in GNIS, for Bonin Lake, was compiled from the 1978 Bradford County highway map; the reservoir is shown but not named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps published since 1978. A search of the Internet shows that both names are in local use, although the majority of references to Bonin Lake appear to have been taken from the GNIS listing. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission uses both forms of the name, while the Pennsylvania Game Commission/Bureau of Wildlife Management lists the feature as Lake Bonin. The EPA's EnviroMapper and the Census Bureau's 2000 tract map both label it Lake Bonin. One local family genealogy mentions Bonin Lake, while an obituary of the proponent's father refers to the reservoir as Lake Bonin. The proponent reports that it was his father, Frank Bonin (1925-2006), who constructed the feature in the early 1970's; he says it continues to serve as a popular site for family gatherings.

Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Orwell Township Supervisors and from the Bradford County Board of Commissioners, while the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this stream.

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Little Bear Creek, Michigan
(Manistee National Forest)
(Review List 392)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4825671&e=617001&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=4825508&e=614283&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The new name Little Bear Creek is proposed for a 3.2 km (2 mi) long tributary of Bennett Creek. The stream heads in Goodwell Township in eastern Newaygo County and then flows east into Mecosta Township in Mecosta County. It also lies within the boundaries of Manistee National Forest. The proponent, a local resident, reports that he has found no name for the stream on any local or State maps, and since the majority of the stream flows through his property, he would like to apply an official name. He notes that he and his family have named a recently-constructed lodge on the property, "Bear Creek Lodge."

This proposal was submitted and review listed as Bear Creek, but after the government of Newaygo County expressed concern that the name could be confused with another stream in the county also named Bear Creek, the proposal was amended to Little Bear Creek (the

proponent also notes that the stream in question is smaller than the previously-named one). When asked to comment on the amendment, the governments of both Newaygo County and Mecosta County, as well as the Mecosta County Road Commission and the Newaygo County Drain Commissioner, all indicated they would support the new name. According to GNIS, there are 47 streams in Michigan in which the word “Bear” is found, including 31 named Bear Creek and four named Little Bear Creek. The stream in Newaygo County that is named Bear Creek is located approximately 26 km (16 mi) to the northwest of the stream in question. The Michigan State Names Authority has stated it would not have any objection to the amended name provided the local governments were in support. The U.S. Forest Service has indicated it is in support of the name Little Bear Creek.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes for comment: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe; the Bay Mills Indian Community; the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation; the Citizen Potawatomi Nation; the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin; the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee; the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council; the Hannahville Indian Community; the Ho-Chunk Nation; the Huron Potawatomi, Inc; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Lac du Flambeau Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; the Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee; the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians; the Little Traverse Bay Bands Of Odawa Indians; the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians; the Menominee Indian Tribe; the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians; the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians; the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation; the Quechan Tribe; the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; the Saginaw Chippewa Indians; the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Boise Forte Band of Chippewa Indians; the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and the Wyandotte Nation. Of these, the Keweenaw Bay Community, the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, and the Saginaw Chippewa Indians responded that they did not have an opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the remaining Tribes is also presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Fox Rill, Pennsylvania
(Review List 393)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=0&lats=19&lond=76&lonm=19&lon=49&datum=NAD83&u=6>

Source:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4429713&e=385668&u=6&datum=nad83>

The new name Fox Rill is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of the Conestoga River in Lancaster County. The proponent, writing on behalf of several schoolteachers at Elizabeth R. Martin Elementary School, which is located at the head of the stream, reports that there is a fox den along the stream. A recent edition of the Lancaster Township School Department

newsletter reports that the elementary school is involved in a project to restore the habitats of local wildlife and to establish an outdoor education and watershed area on school property. There are no other streams in Pennsylvania known to have the generic term “Rill,” and according to GNIS there are only three nationwide, two in Maryland and one in Indiana. The Lancaster Township Board of Supervisors submitted a letter of support for this new name, while the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has no objection. The Lancaster County Commissioners were asked on two occasions to comment, but no response was received. A follow up e-mail noted that if no response was received, the Board would assume the county did not have an opinion. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes within fifty miles of this stream.

Marengo Hills, Washington
(Review List 396)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=47.05518&lon=-118.19399&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to make official the name Marengo Hills for a large uplifted area just to the northwest of the community of Marengo. The proponent, a local resident, describes the feature as “a set of hills that were not eroded during the Missoula Floods. They cover approximately 3,700 acres.” The road that crosses the feature is named Marengo Road. The Adams County Board of Commissioners and the Adams County Department of Public Works both recommend approval of the proposal, with one county commissioner commenting that he had “always known them as the Marengo Hills and am surprised to find out [the name] is not official.” The Washington Board on Geographic Names also supports the proposal. As part of its research, the State Board forwarded the request to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Red Lake, Washington
(Review List 396)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=46.99861&lon=-118.23444&datum=nad83&u=6&layer=DRG25&size=l&s=50>

This proposal is to make official the name Red Lake for an unnamed two-acre lake in Adams County. The proponent, whose family owns the property on which the lake is located, reports that the name Red Lake came into local use following the 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens. As a result of the volcanic ash that fell over the area and covered the lake, the algae in the lake bloomed a bright red color throughout that summer. The proponent claims the name has been perpetuated ever since. The Adams County Board of Commissioners and the Adams County Department of Public Works both responded that they have no objection to the proposal, while the Washington Board on Geographic Names is in support. As part of its research, the WSBGN forwarded a copy of the request to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. There are three other lakes in Washington with names containing the word “Red”; Red Lake is in Stevens County, 105 km (66 mi) from the lake in Adams County, while Red Rock Lake and Red Alkali Lake are in Grant County.