

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee
Six Hundred Seventieth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 3004
July 14, 2005, 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Chick Fagan (Chair)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) - not voting
Mike Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Ed Harne	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Betsy 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)
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

Bob Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

1. Opening

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the 670th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee. The Committee welcomed Bob Bewley of the Bureau of Land Management, who will be taking Ed Harne's position on the Board following Harne's retirement on August 3. The Committee members expressed appreciation to Harne for his service and dedication to the Board and wished him well in the future. The members were invited to attend a luncheon in his honor immediately following this meeting.

2. Minutes of the 669th Meeting

The minutes were approved as written.

3. Communications and Report

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on June 16, at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Reston. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the role and future direction of the Foreign Names Committee (FNC) and the responsibility of the full Board in determining the FNC's responsibilities. The next full Board meeting is scheduled for July 19, at 1:30 p.m. at USGS, in Room 2A405. Loy encouraged DNC members to attend.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne reported that the reappointment letters for the forthcoming two-year term are still in his office. He noted that some might still need some additional wording. Payne will advise everyone when the letters have left the USGS. If they are not signed by October 1, the current members will continue to serve in their present positions.

The Board's comments on the Policies and Guidelines of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) should be forwarded to either Payne or Levi. A discussion and vote on the document will take place at the full Board meeting next Tuesday.

The Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) Geographic Names Course has been scheduled for August 22 to September 2, 2005, in Panama City, Panama.

The Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place September 16 to 18, 2005, in Edmonton, Alberta.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

Payne reported that he has been receiving a considerable number of e-mails regarding the reported effort to change the name of Candler Mountain in Campbell County, Virginia, to Liberty Mountain. Reverend Jerry Falwell has stated in the local media that "he will do whatever it takes to change the name." Although the Board has not received a formal proposal, Payne sent an e-mail to the Lynchburg City Council and the Campbell County Board of Supervisors advising them of the issue and the Board's policies regarding local use and acceptance; he has also informed the Secretary of the Interior and the USGS Director's office. Payne noted that he has been forwarding all e-mails and responses regarding such high-profile and potentially controversial issues to the Committee members so they are informed of recent developments.

Runyon distributed a copy of a column that appeared recently in the Washington Post regarding the use of various generic terms for streams in the Washington DC area. Payne was quoted on the subject.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Planning for the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA), to be held October 11-15, 2005, is proceeding well. However, it has been noted that the conference will conflict with the Annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) that is taking place the same week in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Payne informed the Board that regretfully Dr. William Bright of the University of Colorado has asked to step down from his role as host of COGNA 2006, due to health problems. However, in conversations with the Executive Secretary of COGNA, it has been suggested that perhaps the remaining members of the Colorado State Names Board, with the assistance of the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Geological Survey, will still be able to host the conference, particularly as COGNA would lose its full commitment of funds if it is cancelled. The Committee members and staff expressed their concerns and best wishes to

Dr. Bright. Payne noted that COGNA 2007 will be held in Lexington, Kentucky; COGNA 2008 will be in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and COGNA 2009 possibly in North Carolina or South Carolina.

Payne reported that he was invited to make a presentation at the July 12 meeting of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Coordination Group. He provided some background on the Board's role in Federal naming, as well as an overview of the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) and its significance in *The National Map*. He noted that three members of FGDC (Gallahan, Kanalley, Vandegraft) already serve on the Board. The FGDC seemed satisfied that the Board has well-established procedures regarding geographic naming and understand better that names listed in GNIS are the standard for use by all Federal agencies. Payne invited those agencies who are not currently members of the Board to contact him for more information and also encouraged all agencies to participate more actively in the maintenance of GNIS.

Runyon noted that the Committee has received a letter of appreciation for its decision to approve the name Floyd Iverson Ridge for a geographic feature in Utah. She also distributed some information received from the Minnesota State Names Authority regarding efforts by the Minnesota State Legislature to "sell naming rights for three unnamed streams" in the State. The State Board is not concerned that this effort will come to fruition.

3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the June 9 meeting:

0 cases written
 118 inquiries received and answered
 143 letters written (answered and initiated)
 142 e-mail messages

Runyon reported that the government of Currituck County, North Carolina, has submitted a letter requesting that "the name of Mon Island not be changed to South Buckle Island." The staff will remind the county that the name of Mon Island has already been changed by a 2004 Board decision to Manns Island and the name reapplied to an adjacent island. This decision resulted in the former Mon Island being unnamed, hence the proposal to name it South Buckle Island.

Staff noted that in recent years several individuals have expressed confusion regarding the use of the terms "Docket" and "Review List." In the early years, every name issue pending before the Board was presented for consideration at every meeting (hence, "the docket"), although most were deferred (or redeferred) pending further investigation. Over time, however, the staff limited the names on the monthly agenda to only those that were determined to be ready for a vote ("the docket review list"). Because of the apparent and continued confusion among the toponymic community, the staff has decided to reverse the terms. Beginning August 1, the term Review List will refer to the quarterly distribution list of newly-received name proposals, while the Docket will be the names on the monthly agenda that are ready for a decision. An announcement regarding this change will be posted to the BGN website.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Yost reported that a GNIS maintenance agreement has been signed with the State of Oregon. He added that he is still working on establishing a similar agreement with Florida.

Payne encouraged the Board members to browse the newly-redesigned GNIS public query page. The website has been redesigned with several new features and increased functionality. One of available

fields, elevation data, has been temporarily disabled, but once reestablished, will provide a direct link to the National Elevation dataset (NED), and therefore, provide elevation data for all entries rather than selected categories.

On August 1, the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 55 database, currently a separate file, will be merged with GNIS. An announcement regarding this change will be placed at the website.

4. Docket Review List

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

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

Change five names in Connecticut (Docket 381)

Change **Galpine Brook** to **Galpin Brook**

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Hooppole Hill** to **Hoop Pole Hill**

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

Vote: 7 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the current name should be retained because it has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1904.

Change **Nonnewaug River** to **Nonnewaug River**

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Plum Brook** to **Plumb Brook**

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change **Radev Pond** to **Rader Pond**

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing a lack of evidence that the proposed name is any more accurate than the existing name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Spruce Center Lake to **Mill Pond**, Minnesota (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a vote until the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has had an opportunity to respond to the staff's request for input. The existing name is recorded in GNIS as a result of having been included in a list of dam and reservoir names provided to the Geographic Names Office by the COE.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

II. **Disagreement on Docketed Names**

Dixey Bar, Alabama (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Johnas Lake, Alaska (Bureau of Land Management) (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this new name, citing the lack of support of the Alaska State Names Authority and the Bureau of Land Management, both of which suggested the name does not satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Names Policy.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Little Willys Pond, Alaska (Docket 389)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the new name, citing the lack of support of the Alaska State Names Authority, which suggested the name does not satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Names Policy.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change Rucum Hill to Rucuum Hill, Connecticut (Docket 381)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing the lack of support from the Town of Roxbury, in which the feature is located.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Confluentus, Montana (Glacier National Park) (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this name, pending a determination as to whether the locally-used name Upper Isabel Lake is in fact official already for Federal use.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Change No Name Lake to Engagement Lake, Montana (Glacier National Park) (Docket 388)

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name change, citing the lack of support from the County government, the Montana State Board on Geographic Names, and the National Park Service.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

McKernan Creek, Oregon (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

III. New Commemorative Names and Name Changes agreed to by all interested parties – none.

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

The remaining names on the Review List were deferred until the next meeting.

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held August 11, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Chick Fagan

Chick Fagan, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE

DOCKET REVIEW LIST

July 2005

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

Change five names in Connecticut (Docket 381)

These five proposals were submitted, along with one other, by the Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury, in order to change the spellings of the names of various geographic features located in the Town and in the adjacent Town of Roxbury. The proponents believe the names on Federal maps should be corrected to reflect local usage. The existing names appear on current Federal maps, while the proposed spellings were all applied to a 2002 map of the Town published by Harbor Publications, Inc.

There is no governmental authority in Litchfield County. The Connecticut State Geographic Names Authority was asked on two occasions to comment on these proposals, but did not respond. The second letter and a subsequent e-mail indicated that if no response was received, the U.S. Board would be obliged to vote without State input.

A copy of the six proposals was sent to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **Galpine Brook** to **Galpin Brook**

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4603722.09675909%20&e=650989.311505341&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4605423&e=650192&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The first proposal is to change officially the name of Galpine Brook to Galpin Brook. The spelling “Galpine” has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps since 1955 (although the stream first appeared as Gaipin Brook on the 1948 edition of a 1:31,680-scale USGS map), yet the feature was reportedly named for Benjamin Galpin (1654-1731) and his wife Rebecca (1660-1743), who settled in Woodbury around 1680. A Galpin family genealogy was found on the Internet, and the family was listed as “Galpin” in the 1790 Federal Census. There is also an antiques business nearby named Galpin Brook Antiques.

Hughes and Allen, in their 1976 volume *Connecticut Place Names*, listed the feature as Galpine Brook, but noted that the stream was named for the Galpin family. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection uses the spelling “Galpine,” as does a website dedicated to outdoors travel. The stream is not named on the Litchfield County highway map, but nearby Galpin Hill is shown.

Change **Hooppole Hill** to **Hoop Pole Hill**

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4602852.54506611%20&e=646210.630332197&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to change officially the name of Hooppole Hill to Hoop Pole Hill, to recognize the form of the name reported to be in local use. The one-word form has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1904. It was also listed as such in *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976), although the authors suggest the name likely derived from the word “Hop-pole.” The 1967 Litchfield County map labeled the feature Hooppole Hill, while a privately-published street map of the Town labels the summit Hoop Pole Hill. A nearby road is named Hoop Pole Hill Road. A website dedicated to outdoors travel refers to the summit as Hooppole Hill.

The origin of the summit’s name has not been determined, although one report suggests a “hoop pole” is “a wooden staff made of saplings and used in the making of barrels.” Another source describes a “hoop pole” as one of the poles used to erect tents. According to GNIS, there are nine geographic features in the U.S. known to be named “Hooppole” and 13 named “Hoop Pole.”

Change Nonewaog River to Nonnewaug River

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4602077.68353396%20&e=649053.444278882&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=41&latm=39&lats=26&lond=073&lonm=09&lons=56&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal would change officially the spelling of the name of the Nonewaog River to Nonnewaug River. The stream is approximately 17 km (11 mi) long and heads in the Town of Watertown before flowing to the south-southeast, through the Town of Bethlehem and into the Pomperaug River at the community of North Woodbury. Although the current spelling has appeared on all U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1893, and was on the 1967 Litchfield County highway map, the Woodbury Town Selectmen report that the spelling “Nonnewaug” is more accurate historically. A search of the Internet indicates widespread usage of both spellings. Various USGS, EPA, and other stream monitoring sites, as well as the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, use the spelling “Nonewaog,” while other watershed coalition sites, a Town of Woodbury park website, and at least one other USGS site, use the proposed spelling.

The volume *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976) suggests the name derives from the Indian word *Nunnaw-auke*, meaning “dry land.” They list the stream’s name as “Nonewaog...more frequently Nonnewaug.” They further report, “In 1700, a 4th purchase of land [was made] from the Indians, signed by Sachem Nonnewake. The place gave its name to the Indian signer Nonnewauk of Potatuck.... Chief N. is said to be buried nearby.” The Town of Bethlehem submitted a letter of support for the change, but the Town of Watertown did not respond to a request for comments.

Change Plum Brook to Plumb Brook

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4602390.41556121%20&e=649255.546321182&u=6&datum=nad83>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=41&latm=34&lats=59&lond=073&lonm=13&lons=08&datum=NAD83&u=6>

This proposal would change the name of Plum Brook, a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long stream in the Town of Woodbury, to Plumb Brook. The Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury wish to recognize the spelling reported to be in local use, although they did not provide any information on the origin of the name. A summit located approximately 10 km (6 mi) to the northwest of the stream, in the Town of Washington, is named Plumb Hill. The volume *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976) indicates that Plumb Hill was “named for an early settler from Milford.” This source also includes a listing for the stream, spelled Plum Brook, but the authors state that the name “was not found as a family name.” Plum Brook has been shown and named as such on U.S. Geological Survey maps

since 1948. The 1967 Litchfield County map labeled the feature Plumb Brook, yet a nearby road was labeled Plumbrook Road. A search of the Internet yielded several references to the road name spelled “Plumb Brook.”

Change Radey Pond to Rader Pond

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4598398&e=647673&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to change Radey Pond to Rader Pond, to recognize the name reported to be in local use. The existing spelling has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1955, and also appeared on a Census 2000 map. The lake was also listed as Radey Pond in *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976). However, the 1967 edition of the Litchfield County map labeled the feature Radley’s Pond, and a 1966 Town map named it Radleys Pond. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection uses the name “Radey.” The Selectmen of the Town of Woodbury report that the proposed name appears on a 1972 map of the Woodlake Condominium complex. The origin of both the proposed name and its variants has not been determined.

Change Spruce Center Lake to Mill Pond, Minnesota
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=15&n=5104076&e=328207&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Minnesota State Geographic Names Authority on behalf of the County Attorney for Douglas County. The County wishes to make official the name Mill Pond that has reportedly been in local use for many years. The proposal included a petition of support signed by 20 area residents, and the county held a public hearing at which no opposition was received. The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) includes an entry for this reservoir under the name Spruce Center Lake; this information was derived from a list of dams and reservoirs provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) to the USGS Geographic Names Office in 1981. The reservoir lies along Spruce Creek and immediately east of the small community of Spruce Center, so the State suggests the COE name might simply be associative. The County and State have found no evidence of any local usage of the name Spruce Center Lake, and cite Department of Natural Resources listings from 1968 and 1988 that both record the feature as “unnamed” or simply “Basin #21-34.” The State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal for Mill Pond.

There is one other water body in Douglas County named “Mill”; Mill Lake is located 35 km (22 mi) to the southwest of the reservoir in question. There are five other reservoirs and five other lakes in Minnesota named Mill Pond; the closest of these is in neighboring Grant County, 54 km (34 mi) to the west. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the Upper Sioux Indian Community (Pejuhutazizi Kapi Oyate Nation) responded, with a request that a decision be made without the Tribe’s input. It is presumed that the lack of response from the other two Tribes indicates a lack of an opinion on the issue. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated it has no objection to the proposed change.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Dixey Bar, Alabama (Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3342126&e=400942&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

The proposal to make official the name Dixey Bar was submitted by a resident of Fairhope, who reports that the name has been in local use for many decades. The feature in question is a 4.8 km (3 mi) long sandbar that extends southward from Mobile Bay and Fort Morgan, along the east side of the main shipping channel into Mobile Bay. The proponent reports that the name was given to the feature sometime in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, because the *Robert H. Dixey*, a clipper ship, ran aground there in 1860. Although it appears the proposed name has not been published on any official maps, it has come into widespread local use in recent years and is found on several websites dedicated to boating and fishing in the Mobile Bay area.

Several nautical charts published in the early twentieth century showed an island located in the general vicinity of the present-day sandbar; this island was labeled Dixie Island [sic]. There is an existing entry in GNIS for the name Southeast Shoal, with Dixie Bar [sic] listed as a variant, but according to a local representative of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Alabama State Port Authority, that name is not known locally. The name Dixie Bar was added to this GNIS entry as a variant based on research conducted by the Board's former member from the Department of Commerce/NOAA. There is also a sandbar listed in GNIS with the name East Banks, with that name having been compiled from *The Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (1895). An 1899 map by T. Fitzwilliams and Company labeled the same feature East Bank. However, all parties that were contacted had no knowledge of that name and suggested it was likely a descriptive reference. An 1889 map of Mobile and vicinity labeled both East Bank and Dixie Island and suggests these names applied to different features.

Letters of support for the proposal for Dixey Bar were submitted by the president of Mobile Bar Pilots, LLC; the Coastal Conservation Commission of Alabama; and by a foreign freight brokerage firm headquartered in Mobile. The Director/CEO of the Alabama State Port Authority also supports the proposal, as does the Past Commander of the Mobile Power Squadron. The Baldwin County Commission recommends approval of the name, and the Captain of the Port of Mobile for the U.S. Coast Guard has indicated he has "no disputes with the name." A former manager of the nearby Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge stated she "wholeheartedly supports" the proposal, and confirms there is extensive local usage of the name. The majority of respondents indicated they were familiar with the name and were surprised to learn it was not yet recognized officially.

The Alabama State Names Authority does not object to the feature being named officially, but suggests the spelling "Dixie" is more appropriate. The SNA cites the early nautical chart showing Dixie Island, as well as several geological reports from 1976 to 1996 in which Dixie Bar is mentioned. Examples include two Geological Survey of Alabama publications on shoreline and bathymetric changes, and geomorphologic studies of the ebb-tidal delta of Mobile Bay. A 2001 report on the state of Alabama's beaches by the Civil Engineering Department of the University of South Alabama also referred to Dixie Bar, and the SNA found several references to that spelling on the web. The SNA noted that Colton & Company's 1837 map of Alabama and West Florida applied the name Outer Bar to a sandbar that appears to encompass part of the feature in question, but added that extensive tidal and long-shore currents have altered the area significantly and it is difficult to relate some of the features shown on early maps and charts to the present-day topography. The

proponent was asked whether he wished to amend his proposal to Dixie Bar, but he responded he did not. The SNA did not wish to submit a formal proposal for Dixie Bar.

Johnas Lake, Alaska
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Docket 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=63.88611111111111&lon=-142.2455555555556&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Johnas Lake for a small, horseshoe-shaped lake located along the south side of West Fork Dennison Fork, within the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, and 76 km (47 mi) north-northeast of Tok. The proponent reports that the name would honor Johna Margarite Marshall (1927-1998), a native of California and descendent of early California and Alaska pioneers. In her early years, Ms. Marshall was an author of television programs, but with a strong interest in the history of the Great Northwest she also wrote several volumes, including *The Amazing and Amusing Story of the Yukon*; *Alaska Shipwrecks*; and *Who Discovered the Strait of Juan de Fuca?* She later developed an interest in and a love for Alaska and at the time of her death was making plans to move there. She had visited the area in which the lake is located and became “so entranced by the pristine beauty of the small lake...that the locals began calling it Johna’s Lake.”

The Alaska Historical Commission solicited input on the proposal from all interested parties. A copy of the proposal was sent to Doyon, Limited; the Tanana Chiefs Conference-Upper Tanana Subregion; the Tot Native Association; the United Crow Band, Incorporated; and the Tetlin Tribal Council, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. One other native organization, the Tok Community Umbrella Corporation, did respond, with support for the name. The Commission also did not receive any response from the City of Eagle or the Tok Chamber of Commerce. Citing this lack of local endorsement as well as concerns that Ms. Marshall did not have a long or direct association with the feature, the Commission voted not to recommend approval of the name. The Bureau of Land Management, citing the lack of State support, also does not support the proposal.

Little Willys Pond, Alaska
(Docket 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6838916&e=347690&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a couple living in the nearby community of Houston. The two-acre lake is located on property owned by the couple, and they report that they have started to refer to it as Little Willys Pond, in honor of their grandson William Roy Cross who died in October 1992 at the age of four months. The proponents included with their application a photograph of a sign they have placed at the lakeside showing the proposed name.

The Alaska Historical Commission solicited input from Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated; Alexander Creek, Incorporated; the government of Matanuska-Susitna Borough; Matanuska-Susitna/Valdez-Copper Basin Area State Parks; and the Houston Chamber of Commerce, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Mayor of the City of Houston submitted a letter of support for the name. However, the Historical Commission does not recommend approval, in the belief that the proposed name does not satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Naming Policy. The members expressed sympathy for the family and suggested they “continue to use the name informally.”

Change Rucum Hill to Rucuum Hill, Connecticut
(Docket 381)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4599087.92277457%20&e=644663.758515552&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal would change officially the name of Rucum Hill, a summit in the Town of Roxbury, to Rucuum Hill. Although the summit lies wholly within Roxbury, the Selectmen of the neighboring Town of Woodbury submitted the change, because a recently-published map of Woodbury shows Rucuum Hill Road, which extends from Woodbury westward into Roxbury. The name Rucum Hill has appeared on U.S. Geological Survey maps since 1904, and was listed as such in *Connecticut Place Names* (Hughes and Allen, 1976). The latter volume indicated the origin of the name was unknown, but cited an 1859 description of “a large tract of land called Rucum.” The summit does not appear on the 1967 Litchfield County map, although Rucuum Road is shown and named. The Selectmen of the Town of Roxbury do not support the proposed spelling change, citing a lack of evidence that either is more accurate, as well as an apparent lack of evidence that the change is needed.

There is no governmental authority in Litchfield County. The Connecticut State Geographic Names Authority was asked on two occasions to comment on this proposal, but did not respond. The second letter and a subsequent e-mail indicated that if no response was received, the U.S. Board would be obliged to vote without State input.

A copy of this proposal, along with the five listed previously, was sent to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Lake Confluentus, Montana
(Glacier National Park)
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=5365928&e=314496&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by an employee of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to name an unnamed lake in the wilderness area of Glacier National Park, Lake Confluentus. The proponent reports that the 15-acre alpine lake needs a name “for identification purposes and for [the] presentation of scientific information.” He claims it is “quite possibly the only lake within the Columbia River drainage that sustains bull trout that has not been previously named.” The proposed name is of Latin origin, with “confluentus” meaning “flowing together.” The term “Salvelinus confluentus” is also the Latin name for the bull trout, a threatened species of fish that are found in this “remote and pristine” lake and which are likely to have existed for 10,000 years.

Although the lake does not currently have an official name, there is some evidence of local usage of the name Upper Isabel Lake, including a U.S. Geological Survey listing of fish populations (the lake lies 1.1 km (0.7 mi) west of Lake Isabel). The National Park Service (NPS) does not recommend approval of the proposal for Lake Confluentus, citing the restrictions of the Wilderness Naming Policy and a lack of evidence that the lake needs an official name. The NPS also indicated that the informal name Upper Isabel Lake was “sufficient for its administration purposes,” but does not wish to submit a formal proposal for that name. The proponent has attempted to solicit support from the Park’s management but was told the wilderness policy precluded approval of the name. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to be named “Confluentus.”

The Montana State Board on Geographic Names contacted the Flathead County Commissioners regarding this issue and determined that the county supports the proposal. However, citing the opposition of the NPS and the restrictions of the Wilderness Policy, the State Board does not recommend approval. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation and to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Change **No Name Lake** to **Engagement Lake**, Montana
(Glacier National Park)
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=48.47944&lon=-113.44667>

This proposal is to change officially the name of No Name Lake, a twelve-acre lake in Glacier National Park, to Engagement Lake. The lake lies within Bighorn Basin at the southern end of the Lewis Range and in the southeastern part of the park. The proponent, a resident of Maryland, reports that he grew up in Montana but moved away to go to college and that the lake is special to him because he and his wife became engaged there. Although the lake is already named No Name Lake on Federal maps and in Jack Holterman's *Place Names of Glacier/Waterton National Parks* (1985), the proponent suggests, "it would be nice to give it a real name."

The National Park Service has recommended disapproval of the proposal, citing local and published usage of the existing name. The Montana State Board on Geographic Names contacted the Glacier County Commissioners regarding this issue and determined that the county prefers to "leave the name as it is." Citing the lack of support for the proposal, the State Board does not recommend approval of the change. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation and to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, both of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Liberty Bill Peak East, Liberty Bill Peak West, Nevada
(Humboldt National Forest)
(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4493939.00010465&e=636373.0000046&datum=nad83&u=6>

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=11&n=4494091&e=635393&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

These two new names were proposed by a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, who wishes to name two previously unnamed summits in the Humboldt National Forest, along the boundary of the Ruby Mountains Wilderness, in central Elko County. The two summits lie on either side of Liberty Pass and are proposed to be named Liberty Bill Peak East and Liberty Bill Peak West. The proponent suggests the use of the word "Bill" also refers to the summits' proximity to several features named "Lamoille" and is a pun on the word "Liberty Bell."

In researching this proposal, the Nevada Board on Geographic Names learned that the more westerly of the two summits was already referred to as Liberty Peak in a 1970 hiking guide, although that name is not considered official for Federal use. The Elko County Commissioners were asked to comment on the proposal for Liberty Bill Peak East and Liberty Bill Peak West, but responded that they did not support the names and agreed that no new names were needed in this wilderness area.

The State Board also forwarded a copy to the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and the Wells Indian Colony), as well as the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized, with a notation that if no response was received, it would be presumed that the Tribe did not have an opinion on the issue. Of these, only the South Fork Band responded, with a letter of opposition to the proposal. The Chairman of the South Fork Band stated that the Ruby Mountains have always been of great spiritual significance to their people and that they prefer to “leave the summits the way they are today.” The U.S. Forest Service also does not support the proposals, citing a lack of evidence that an exception to the Wilderness Policy is warranted, and in the belief that the names could be construed to be commemorative (the proponent’s first name is William). The Nevada State Board does not support the proposal.

McKernan Creek, Oregon

(Docket 388)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5030328.00015915&e=504103&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5032137&e=510951&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This commemorative name was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Aloha. The proponent wishes to honor her great-great-grandfather John McKernan by making official the name McKernan Creek for an 8 km (5 mi) long tributary of the Tualatin River in southeastern Washington County, just to the southwest of Beaverton. Mr. McKernan was a native of Ireland, who traveled west with the U.S. Army in 1854. John McKernan and his family purchased property along this stream in 1859, and Mr. McKernan continued to serve in the military for twenty years, fighting in the Indian Wars.

A local history, published in 1976, included a sketch map that labeled the stream McKernan Creek. The Washington County Surveyor was unable to locate any other name for the stream in county records, and recommends approval of the proposed name. The proponent contacted all owners of property along the stream, and with the exception of one neighbor, received overwhelming support for the name. The negative comment was from an individual who stated she was not familiar with the McKernan name and recommended that the name of some other long-time area family be used instead. No other proposal was submitted.

The OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn asked its members to review and comment on the issue. No response was received, so it is presumed that the Federally-recognized Tribes having a possible interest in the area do not have an opinion. The Washington County Historical Society has indicated support for the proposal, as did the OGNB. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined its area of interest does not include this stream and therefore has no formal opinion on the proposal.

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties – none.

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Resolute Cove, Alaska

(Docket 389)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=60.0313888888889&lon=-149.0447222222222&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of a resident of Seward, who would like the Board to make official the name Resolute Cove for a small bay located at the north end of Day Harbor. The proponent reports that after he moved to the area in the early 1970's, he learned that in order to survive the daily challenges of living in such a remote place, the local people must have a resolute character. He claims the proposed name has come into local use over the past few years. The bay lies close to but not within the boundaries of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest.

The Historical Commission, as part of its research, contacted the government of Kenai Peninsula Borough and several local historical societies, as well as the Chugach Heritage Foundation and the Qutekcak Native Tribe, both of which represent the area's Alaska Native communities. Of these, only the Resurrection Bay Historical Society responded, with a letter in support of the name. Citing the apparent lack of objection, the Historical Commission recommends approval of the proposal. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service have both also expressed support for the name. There are no other geographic features in Alaska known to be named "Resolute."

Coquina Key, Florida

(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.1755555555556&lon=-82.7941666666667&datum=nad83&u=6>

The proposal for Coquina Key was submitted by a resident of New Port Richey, who states that he is the owner of the 0.65-acre island located at the mouth of the Anclote River in the southwestern corner of Pasco County. He reports that the name has come into local use over the past seven years, because of the existence of small clam ("coquina") shells in the area.

There is one other island in Florida named Coquina Key; it is located in Pinellas County, at the southeastern edge of the city of St. Petersburg, approximately 52 km (32 mi) south-southeast of the island in question. The County Commissioners of Pasco County submitted a letter in support of this proposal, and the Florida State Board on Geographic Names has no objection. A copy of the proposal was also sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.